INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 29,869 * PARIS, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1979 Established 1887

WEATHER — PARIS: Friday, misty early, cloudy to[r] temp. 2-8 (36-46). Saturday, misty. LONDON: Friday, [r] Temp. 0-7 (32-45). Saturday, similar. CHANNEL: Slight [r] Friday, partly cloudy Temp 4-11 (39-52). NEW YORK: [r] rain. Temp 4-7 (39-45).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE

Abu Dhabi	4.50 Dirh	Greece	22 Drs.	Netherlands	1.75 Fior.
Algeria	2.75 Din.	Iceland	150 Kr.	Nigeria	.70 K.
Austria	12 S.	India	Rs. 8	Norway	3.25 N.Kr.
Bahrain	0.400 Din.	Iran	70 Rials	Oman	0.475 Rials
Belgium	23 B.Fr.	Israel	I.£14.00	Portugal	25 Esc.
Cyprus	250 Mills	Italy	500 Lire	Qatar	4.00 Rials
Denmark	3.75 D.Kr.	Jordan	J.300 Fils	Saudi Arabia	3.50 Rials
Dubai	4.50 Dirh.	Kenya	Shs 8.00	Spain	50 Ptas.
Egypt	40 P.	Kuwait	0.300 Fils	Sweden	3.00 S.Kr.
Eire	22 P.	Lebanon	L.£7.75	Switzerland	1.70 S.Fr.
Finland	3.00 F.M.	Libya	1 Din. 0.25	Tunisia	1.25 Din.
France	3 F.	Luxembourg	20 L.Fr.	Turkey	T.L. 15
Germany	1.50 D.M.	Madeira	27.5 Esc.	U.S. Mil. (Eur.)	.50.35
Great Britain	20 P.	Morocco	3.00 D.	Yugoslavia	20 D.

La Malfa Will Seek Coalition

By Henry Tanner

ROME, Feb. 22 (NYT) — Ugo La Malfa, the leader of the small Republican Party, agreed today to help form a new government and said that he would not invite the Communists to join his Cabinet.

The announcement by the 75-year-old politician further diminished his already slim chances of success, in the face of the Communists' insistent demands for direct participation in the government. It also reflected a change in Mr. La Malfa's public position. It was he who touched off the last government crisis a year ago by stating that the time had come to invite the Communists to join the government as the only means to solve the country's economic and political problems. The Italian Communists have given sufficient proof of democratic behavior to become a government party, he had said at the time.

During the complicated negotiations that followed, the Christian Democrats refused to accept Communist participation in the Cabinet but negotiated an agreement under which the Communists agreed to support Premier Giulio Andreotti in Parliament in exchange for a promise of being consulted on all major decisions.

Today, having fared surprisingly well in local elections last year, the Christian Democrats are even more strongly opposed to letting the Communists join the government. La Malfa, in making the statement today, was taking account of the veto of the Christian Democrats. The deadlock between the two governing parties remains unbroken.

Almirante Trial

ROME, Feb. 22 (AP) — The Chamber of Deputies cleared the way yesterday for the trial of legislator Giorgio Almirante on charges



Ugo La Malfa

that he has created an equivalent of Mussolini's outlawed Fascist Party.

The chamber, the lower house of Italy's legislature, lifted Mr. Almirante's parliamentary immunity. Mr. Almirante, leader of the neofascist Italian Social Movement, was an official of Mussolini's party.

The case stems from an investigation of Mr. Almirante's party, his ideological statements and party members' activities from 1969 to 1972.

As party leader, Mr. Almirante was accused of having developed ties with other party officials a concerted activity pursuing anti-democratic goals typical of the Fascist Party."

Mussolini, who was dictator of Italy from 1922 to 1943, abolished Parliament and banned all parties except his own.

This was the second time that the Chamber had lifted Mr. Almirante's immunity in the same case. The first time was in 1973, but judicial red tape delayed court action and the process had to be started again when Mr. Almirante was re-elected to the chamber in 1976.

Mr. Almirante has said he was ready to go to court and expose the case as a maneuver to liquidate what he called the most consistent anti-Communist party in Italy. If he were found guilty, the law would require his party to be dismantled and banned.

France Told to Pay for Criminal's Act

GRENOBLE, France, Feb. 22 (AP) — A French court has ordered the state to pay more than 100,000 in damages to a taxi driver who was shot in the head by a criminal on parole.

The court awarded 967,042 francs ($227,540) to Maurice Mas[s]on, 44, accepting his claim that he was unable to drive his cab after the attack, in December of 1975. The attacker, Michel Ghezaiel, 21, was paroled while serving a five-year prison term for armed assault and two murder attempts. The day after he attacked Mr. Masson, he was killed by police as he was holding an elderly woman hostage.



United Press International

A photograph released yesterday by Vietnam pictures one of the "Chinese aggressors killed in. . . Lang Son province."

'Within a Few Days'

Iranian Oil Exports To Resume Shortly

By Jonathan C. Randal

ASWAZ, Iran, Feb. 22 (WP) — Iran's first oil exports after nearly two months of strike and revolution will resume "within a few days," Deputy Premier Ibrahim Yazdi said today.

He was speaking at the end of a two-day visit to this capital of Iran's oil province of Khuzestan, where revolutionary authorities insist resumption of normal production — and exports — await only government orders.

Informed that oil officials here were confident of producing at the pre-strike level of 6 million barrels a day — second only to Saudi Arabia — Mr. Yazdi said "The government has not yet discussed this in detail."

Iran's new leadership under Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini is known to favor lowered production, but may seek to increase its export earnings in the immediate future to re-establish confidence at home and abroad in its economy, badly shaken by months of virtual shutdown.

Warning Echoed

Mr. Yazdi's remarks echoed earlier statements by Premier Mehdi Bazargan warning that, unless oil exports resume promptly, "we will have no money and the revolution will be wiped out on the spot."

Oil specialists said that the last remittances to Iran for oil loaded before the Dec. 26 strike were received this week and amounted to well under $1 billion for this month.

In 1977, the last year of undisturbed production before intermittent strikes began, Iran's foreign exchange earnings amounted to between $20 billion and $22 billion.

Mr. Yazdi, in charge of the regime's revolutionary affairs, dismissed as "nonsense" suggestions that Marxists in the oil industry were strong enough to thwart

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'Punishing' War May Affect Modernization Plan

China Doubles Force in Vietnam; 200,000-300,000 Now Committed

By Fox Butterfield

HONG KONG, Feb. 22 (NYT) — China is moving to rapidly reinforce its army fighting in Vietnam, with a minimum of 200,000 and perhaps as many as 300,000 troops now deployed in the border area, analysts here said today.

That is more than double the number of Chinese soldiers that analysts earlier this week had estimated Peking had committed to its attack against Vietnam. So far, Peking has employed only a relatively small percentage of those soldiers in the two major thrusts it has launched along the two railroad lines that run from the Chinese border to Hanoi; the remainder have been held in reserve nearby.

The Chinese action has increasingly convinced analysts that Peking's objective is to draw in some of Vietnam's regular regular divisions — which until yesterday Hanoi had been holding back — and to inflict severe losses on them.

At the same time, there were signs today that the six-day-old border war is beginning to have an effect on China's plans for economic modernization and on its new outgoing diplomacy. Among the more significant were the following:

• All tours to Nanning, the capital of Kwangsi province bordering Vietnam, have been canceled because the city's airport has been temporarily closed, the China Travel Service said today. However, foreign tourists are being taken on other itineraries, including the scenic city of Kunming in Yunnan province, which also borders on Vietnam. China is counting on tourism as a major source of income to finance its ambitious modernization program.

• A Chinese petroleum industry delegation, in Japan and ready to sign an agreement with Japanese firms on development of China's offshore oil reserves in the Po Hai Gulf, has cut short its visit and returned to Peking, it was reported today from Tokyo. Japanese business sources speculated that the Chinese were reluctant to commit their scarce financial reserves before the outcome of the war was clear.

• Brian Talboys, New Zealand's foreign minister, announced today in Wellington that a visit planned for early next month by Keng Piao, China's deputy premier in overall charge of foreign affairs, had been canceled by the Chinese. Mr. Talboys said that the Chinese foreign ministry had advised the New Zealand Embassy in Peking of the change, and added that Mr. Keng had also scrapped a plan to tour Australia.

There was no official reaction from Peking today to increased signs of possible Soviet retaliation against China for its incursion into Vietnam, with whom the Soviet Union signed an alliance last november. China has already evacuated large number of civilians from areas close to the Soviet border in Heilungkiang and Sinkiang. Diplomats in Peking said that they had been told China planned to evacuate them from the capital in case of a Soviet invasion.

The Chinese thus appeared to be

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

By Western Analysts

Soviet Airlift to Vietnam Reported

By Henry Kamm

BANGKOK, Feb. 22 (NYT) — The Soviet Union has begun what appears to be a major airlift of military supplies to Vietnam, which is seeking to stop the invasion by China, Western analysts reported today.

Four of the Soviet Union's largest long-range cargo aircraft were reported to be on the way to Vietnam by two different routes, each overflying the South Asian subcontinent. The planes must land for refueling, but it was not known whether a third power along the route had been asked to grant landing rights.

At the same time, a Soviet delegation, presumably military, has also left for Hanoi, the analysts reported. The delegation left Moscow on a special flight. The air distance between Moscow and Hanoi is about 6,000 miles.

Heavy Fighting Continues

Meanwhile, the analysts reported, heavy fighting is continuing, particularly along the axes of China's two principal thrusts into Vietnam. In the easternmost drive, Chinese forces were reported to have entered the area of the provincial capital of Lang Son, but it was not known whether they had captured the town.

Yesterday, Nguyen Co Thach, a Vietnamese deputy foreign minister, said that Chinese troops were six miles from the town, which was the scene of heavy fighting in Vietnam's war for independence from France.

North of Lang Son, the Chinese capture of the towns of That Khe and Cao Bang has given the invading army control over the sizable Vietnamese salient jutting into Chinese territory east of the road linking the two towns.

In the other major Chinese thrust, the invading forces are continuing their push down the valley of the Red River from the border town of Lao Cai, captured early in their drive, which began Saturday.

The analysts reported that heavy Vietnamese reinforcements, combat units, artillery and armor, were moving forward to oppose the invaders at both of the major fighting fronts. They expect the level of fighting to increase significantly.

So far, the analysts said, the Chinese have encountered largely paramilitary forces, although amply armed and strongly supported by armor, artillery and air power. The bulk of the Vietnamese resistance has been made by three regional border-security divisions. The reinforcements that are moving north to engage the invaders are regular combat divisions.

The analysts said that, if the Chinese purpose in the invasion was to divert Vietnamese troops positioned inside or near Cambodia and, thus, relieve pressure on the remaining forces of the fallen regime of Premier Pol Pot, they have failed, so far, to achieve this.

They reported that Vietnamese troop strength in Cambodia, which Vietnam invaded at the end of last year, had risen from about 12 divisions and 100,000 troops at the outset of the campaign to as many as 19 divisions and a total troop strength, with combat-support units, of 150,000 men.

Total Vietnamese troop strength is estimated by the Institute of Strategic Studies in London at 600,000.

Two-Front War

The analysts reported that Vietnamese military deployment around such key centers as Hanoi remained unaffected by the two-front war.

Basing their views on recent intelligence information, they believe that Chinese objectives are limited in the depth of their intended penetration of Vietnam and in the length of stay. They speculated that Peking may, indeed, have intended to withdraw its forces earlier this week, when foreign diplomats in Peking said that this was China's intention, but could not proceed with such a plan because of its disclosure.

Military experts said that disengagement is perhaps the most difficult and most dangerous maneuver

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Unless Fighting Widens

Restraint by Moscow On Intervention Seen

By David K. Shipler

MOSCOW, Feb. 22 (NYT) — Soviet officials are reported to have told several Western and Asian diplomats that the Soviet Union does not plan military intervention in the Chinese-Vietnamese fighting as long as the scale of hostilities remains limited.

The position, outlined in various conversations earlier this week, is apparently predicated on the assumption that Chinese troops will not attempt to take Hanoi, and will soon withdraw across their own border. Some diplomats stressed, however, that an attack on the Vietnamese capital or a prolonged occupation of Vietnamese territory by Chinese forces would increase the pressure on Moscow to act.

The Russians have said nothing publicly about their military intentions, but the official press has portrayed the Vietnamese as entirely capable of handling the Chinese invasion.

In addition, Soviet commentators have contended that Peking has been sobered by Moscow's stern warning Sunday to stop the invasion "before it is too late." Together, the two themes of Vietnamese resilience and Soviet support have given a preview of the propaganda victory that many diplomats expect the Russians to score once the fighting is over:

If the Chinese are true to their word that the attack is to be short-lived to teach the Vietnamese a lesson, then Moscow is likely to say that China was repelled by the Vietnamese and that China was tempered by its fear of Soviet retaliation — in short, a Chinese defeat.

"The Russians seem to be very confident that China will be taught a lesson, rather than the other way around," said an Asian diplomat

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In Wake of Isolation by Iran

Israel Insists on Oil Guarantees at Camp David Talks

By William Claiborne

JERUSALEM, Feb. 22 (WP) — The isolation of Israel by Iran's Islamic-inspired revolutionary government has pushed high up on the Camp David agenda new Israeli insistence on Gulf of Suez oil guarantees and increased military aid from the United States.

The Israeli determination to raise the price with the United States is based partly on the premise that, since pro-Western regimes in the Middle East and western Asia are rapidly disappearing, Israel's value as a stabilizing influence in the region should rise in the eyes of the Americans.

Israeli officials are reluctant to discuss details of the new demands, for fear of upsetting the delicate talks between Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan and Egyptian Premier Mustapha Khalil. But it is known that before leaving for Washington on Sunday, Mr. Dayan received detailed instructions from Prime Minister Menachem Begin to impress upon the United States and Egypt the changed conditions in the region since the negotiating teams last met.

Mr. Begin, in a closed briefing this week to the Knesset's Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee, alluded to the new peace topics, and promised the committee a full report when the Israeli delegation returns this weekend for consultations with the Cabinet.

The committee, in turn, approved a resolution stating that "Israel will not be able to live up to the agreement and evacuate the Sinai within three years, while at the same time assuring minimal military preparedness essential to its security, without getting special and comprehensive aid from the United States."

The upheaval in Iran has also intensified extreme rightist pressure on Mr. Begin not to give up the Sinai in exchange for a peace treaty with Egypt, because of the uncertainty of Israel's future oil supply. Iran had been supplying Israel with slightly more than half the 54.7 million barrels of oil that it consumes annually, but the tap was turned off even before Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini returned to Iran from exile and installed a government that has said that it will never sell oil to Israel.

Israel turned to Mexico, which had been supplying about 10 percent of the country's needs, and to purchasing oil from other markets in "spot" transactions, occasionally using intermediaries. But the spot purchases are usually at a higher price than offered by regular suppliers and, while fulfilling an immediate need, they are not a practical way of buying oil over a long period.

As a result, Israel focused its attention on the Alma oil fields in the Suez Gulf, which produce 30,000 barrels of crude daily, or about 15 percent of the country's consumption. By the end of this year, Israel expects the Alma fields to produce a third of the nation's needs.

The Alma fields, developed by Israel after it captured the Sinai peninsula in the 1967 Six-Day War, were the object of hard bargaining by Israel immediately after the first Camp David meeting in September.

Access Essential

In their public statements, Mr. Begin and Mr. Dayan repeatedly said that access to the Alma fields was essential if Israel were to give up the Sinai. But at the end of last year, they were conspicuously quiet about Sinai oil and, when the subject was raised publicly by Energy Minister Yitzhak Modai, Mr. Dayan stressed that Israel would never let the issue stand in the way of a peace treaty with Egypt.

More recently, however, Mr. Dayan has been mentioning the Alma fields, saying that because of the developments in Iran it is essential for Israel to have ironclad guarantees of access to Sinai oil.

Despite the importance of the oil issue, most of the concern on the developments in Iran has centered on regional strategic considerations and the shifting alliances in the Gulf area. Apart from the hard-line stance taken by the far right, the mainstream of political thought here appears divided between two more moderate strategies: Move swiftly for a treaty signing with Egypt before regional instability and the current wave of Islamic revivalism makes peace unattainable.

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U.S. Details Soviet 'Role' in Dubs Killing

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22 (WP) — "One Soviet adviser helped to arm an Afghan policeman. Two other Soviet police advisers and Bakhturin went out to the balcony. The tall, senior Soviet adviser then made hand signals from the balcony, presumably positioning the snipers across the street."

Then, according to a confidential State Department cable, Afghan police commandos poured heavy gunfire into the Kabul hotel room where U.S. Ambassador Adolph Dubs was being held hostage. Horrified U.S. officials watched helplessly during the 40-second barrage of gunfire, then burst into the shattered room to find Mr. Dubs dead.

Despite strong denials from the Afghanistan government that Soviet advisers were even present at the assault on the hotel last week, the 14-page cable made available to The Washington Post asserts that at least three advisers played "operation roles" in the unsuccessful effort to rescue Mr. Dubs.

Written two hours after Mr. Dubs' killing, and before controversy began to swirl around the Soviet role, the cable and the eyewitness accounts it contains underpin publicly stated administration anger over the handling of the events leading up to Mr. Dubs' death.

Evidently concerned about Soviet and Afghan reaction, the State Department continues to withhold from publication the cable, which was signed by Mr. Dubs' deputy, J. Bruce Amstutz. Government sources, distressed by the Afghan denials and U.S. news accounts featuring them, made the cable available on the condition they would not be identified.

Details disclosed or amplified by the reporting of U.S. Embassy officials — who arrived at the hotel and at the Afghan national police headquarters Feb. 14 shortly after Mr. Dubs was abducted by four men — include:

• Soviet advisers gave hand signals that began and halted the gunfire. After the 40-second volley, Afghan "police snipers across the street continued to fire until two Soviet advisers gave hand signals to cut it off."



Adolph Dubs

• Throughout the siege, a Soviet civilian was in the office of Daoud Taroun, commander of the Afghan national police and the official who evidently gave the final orders for the assault. Maj. Taroun refused to talk to a U.S. Embassy official seated outside his office during and immediately after the siege, saying he was "too busy."

• Two of the four terrorists who abducted Mr. Dubs were killed in the assault. U.S. officials saw a third gunman being led away by police after the siege, but the bodies of that man and a fourth "terrorist" were displayed at the morgue later in the day.

• Afghan officials repeatedly refused to tell embassy officers that the assault was about to be launched in the minutes before it was ordered.

The story of Mr. Dubs' death in Room 117 of the drab, cavernous Kabul Hotel is being portrayed by the Afghan government as a regrettable but unavoidable response to terrorists who had given police 10 minutes to meet an impossible demand.

But State Department officials who have read the cable and supporting documentation from the Embassy believe that the key to the story may be the harsh anti-terrorist tactics the Russians use at home and appear to teach abroad.

The bloody results of those no-negotiating tactics unfold in flat, almost laconic prose of the cable's chronology, which begins at 8:45 on the morning of Feb. 14, with Mr. Dubs' limousine's being stopped in downtown Kabul by a man in a traffic-police uniform.

Four armed men then forced their way into the car and made the chauffeur drive to the hotel. The chauffeur was ordered to take word of the kidnapping to the Embassy. U.S. officials arrived at the hotel by 9, about the same time Afghan police got there.

'Consultations'

"At about 9:20, the first Soviet police adviser, a tall, balding man with a black overcoat, arrived on the scene and immediately went into consultations with the Afghan officials," the cable reports. Ten minutes later, "there was a small conference among the Americans, the Afghan police and the Soviet adviser."

The description of that conference and later conversations that directly involved Ameri-

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'Dark Problems' for NATO

Luns Says Soviet Missiles Can Reach All of Europe

LONDON, Feb. 22 (AP) — The Soviet Union now has aimed at least 600 mobile missiles at Europe, with 360,000 times the force of the Hiroshima atomic bomb, NATO Secretary-General Joseph Luns said today.

He said that the SS-20 missiles are each being given three separate warheads with three targets and are capable of reaching anywhere in Europe.

Mr. Luns, interviewed by Press Association, the British domestic news agency, said that the Soviet Union is developing a version of the canceled U.S. B-1 bomber, which will have very deep penetration.

Mr. Luns, who has been running NATO since 1971, spoke of "dark problems" facing the Western alliance, which will be 30 years old in April. He said: "The Soviets have parity in the field of nuclear weapons. Their conventional forces have been strengthened and go on being strengthened, which poses a problem for the credibility of the NATO defenses. The general view is that the present leadership in the Soviet Union has no intention of attacking Western Europe. Intentions can change overnight, but the capacity is still there."

Mr. Luns said that the Soviet fleet is a purely offensive force because the Soviet Union has few seaborne imports. "The Russians ship in only a little bauxite, bananas and chocolate," he said. "The Russians have the largest submarine force in the world. But if it came to conflict in the Atlantic, I am confident that NATO would win the battle — just as the British did in the last war," he said.

Mr. Luns said that the alliance continues to show vitality but that he regretted that the dispute between Greece and Turkey, both

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Radar Timers Are Treed by Moving Films

MIAMI, Feb. 22 (AP) — Motorists caught speeding by radar devices here had their trials postponed yesterday after judges were shown films that raised doubts about the timers' accuracy.

The films were made by a Miami television station that is investigating potential problems of radar-type speed detection devices. A TV reporter said the films showed that the most commonly used devices can be adversely affected by radio transmissions from citizens band radios and other devices.

County judges saw one film that showed a device recording a house as moving at 28 mph. Another showed a tree being clocked at a brisk 85 mph. The judges said that a test case would be selected soon in which defense attorneys and highway patrol representatives would be called to testify about the devices' accuracy.

Despite Rebels Downing Planes, 107 Deaths

Travelers on Air Rhodesia Undaunted

By John F. Burns

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, (NYT) — When Air Rhodesia's flight 827 from the resort town of Kariba landed here at 3:15 p.m. recently, 52 passengers erupted into three cheers for Capt. Donald Newton and his crew.

More than the usual boisterousness of vacationers, the cheers reflected relief at having run the gauntlet of guerrilla missiles that have brought down two Viscount airliners on the Kariba-Salisbury run in the last six months, including one that crashed on Feb. 12, killing all 59 aboard. A third aircraft was hit by guerrilla small-arms fire the next day, but it landed safely.

Altogether, the crashes killed 107, including a member of Parliament, several prominent businessmen and 30 foreign tourists. After the latest crash, the airline's pilots warned the public that they could "no longer guarantee the level of safety normally enjoyed by civil airline operators," but they agreed to continue operating normal scheduled flights, including the Kariba run.

"I'm a Rhodesian, and as far as I'm concerned I will continue to do my job for the country," a pilot said.

During Sunday's flight, passengers sat quietly. For the first 10 minutes even a group of military reservists on a weekend holiday, raucously drunk for most of their 30-hour furlough, stilled their banter and their off-color gibes at blacks and other targets.

"Oh well, it only takes five minutes to die," said Rory Hilton, a 31-year-old court's messenger. Earlier, the reservist had entertained poolside parties at the Caribbea Bay Hotel in Kariba with his mimicry of Bishop Abel Muzorewa, the black who is expected to become prime minister after the country's 2.8 million blacks join whites in elections scheduled for April.

The two aircraft that crashed within five minutes of takeoff from Kariba were both apparently hit by Soviet-made Strela heat-seeking missiles that exploded in the jetpipes of the turboprop engines. After the second crash, the airline announced that it would change schedules to avoid flying in the late afternoon, when black guerrillas are most active, and adopted new flight procedures to reduce a plane's chances of being hit by the shoulder-held missiles.

On the flight that crashed Feb. 12, Capt. Jan du Plessis took off eastward at Kariba and climbed straight out. The route took him directly over the sprawling Urungwe tribal trustland, where guerrillas move clandestinely from one cluster of thatched huts to another, terrorizing the black population and striking occasionally at white farmers and motorists nearby.

Capt. Newton's flight left three hours early. Instead of risking a run over the tribal area, it took off to the west, across the 170-mile-long artificial lake formed when the Zambesi River border between Rhodesia and Zambia was dammed 18 years ago. Capt. Newton told the passengers that he would circle over the lake to 18,000 feet, 8,000 feet higher than normal, before heading east on the 175-mile run to the capital.

Beyond Reach

"We're beyond their reach already," he said, pointing at an altimeter reading of 11,600 feet. According to U.S. and Israeli intelligence estimates made during the Vietnam war and the 1973 Mideast war, Strela missiles are effective only between 1,500 and 10,000 feet and only when those holding the seven-foot firing tube can see the aircraft. The missile has the explosive power of a grenade, enough to destroy an engine and cripple flight controls.

Capt. Newton nodded when a visitor to the cockpit alluded to the courage of the 50 Air Rhodesia pilots who have pledged to continue flying despite a vow by Joshua Nkomo, the guerrilla leader, to continue the attacks.

"People say that the bravest people in Rhodesia are No. 1, the farmers, and No. 2, Air Rhodesia pilots, but I don't completely accept that," he said. "I think that the passengers are the ones who deserve the praise."

"You tell me anywhere else in the world where people would come out in these numbers to fly on a route where two identical aircraft have been shot down in the previous six months," he said. "I think that's tremendous. I may be blowing our own trumpet, but I think it just goes to show what a fantastic people Rhodesians really are."

"They won't scare me off that easily," said the U.S.-born wife of a British engineer, returning with her husband from a vacation. Similar remarks were made by other passengers.

"If you drive, that's five hours on the road worrying about an ambush," said the wife of an engineer at the Kariba Dam who was accompanying her two sons to boarding school in Salisbury. "I think we're better off up here, and besides, the way I see it, when you're time's up, it's up."

Soviet Missile Blamed

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Feb. 21 (AP) — The results of an investigation released here today confirmed that the plane which crashed Feb. 12 was brought down by a Soviet SAM-7 missile.

Transport Minister William Irvine told Parliament that investigators had found that the missile exploded upon impact causing the plane to plunge into a ravine shortly after takeoff.

Cable Says Soviet Presence Big Factor in Dubs Killing

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cans, Afghans and Russians sharply contradicts Afghan accounts, which blame the confusion on language and communication problems.

Moreover, at the conference, and for the next three hours, according to the cable, the Americans were told that the kidnappers had not made a specific threat on Mr. Dubs' life and had not established a deadline.

Bruce Flatin, an Embassy political officer, pleaded with the Afghans and the Russians at the hotel not to take any "precipitous" action, and to wait for advice that the Embassy had requested from Washington. As Mr. Flatin finished speaking, the cable said, "two Soviet plainclothesmen arrived on the scene, carrying several green canvas bags."

At 10:15, Sergei Bakhturin, the Soviet Embassy security officer, came to the hotel. He immediately assured the Americans of a strong Soviet interest in the ambassador's safety.

The U.S. Embassy also dispatched political officer James Taylor to the Ministry of Interior to see Maj. Taroun. Arriving at 11:15, he repeatedly sent messages in to Maj. Taroun asking that no move be made that would endanger Mr. Dubs' life. But Maj. Taroun kept Mr. Taylor waiting outside his office.

The first signs of preparations for an assault came at 11:20, when Afghan troops began sealing off streets and setting up ladders against the side of the hotel in full view of those in Room 117. Astonished Americans "once again asked the Afghan police force for patience," and no assault materialized.

Mr. Bakhturin emerges in the cable as the principal go-between. He told U.S. officers that the gunmen had demanded the return of their captured accomplice, a demand that was not met.

When the police asked Mr. Flatin to shout to Mr. Dubs to try to go to the bathroom or drop to the floor in 10 minutes, Mr. Flatin refused, recognizing that the Afghans were readying an assault. The police officer in charge "became very upset, and insisted he was under orders to strike immediately," according to the cable.

It was shortly after noon at that point, and Mr. Bakhturin told Mr. Flatin for the first time that the police felt that a 1 p.m. deadline had been set by the kidnappers.

"Firemen with picks and axes arrived and joined the police," says the cable. "A photograph of the ambassador was displayed to all members of the security strike force. One of the commandos then asked, 'Is that the terrorist?' He was told it was the ambassador, whom he was to avoid shooting."

The Afghan forces appeared to the Americans to be receiving orders over a radio set up in a small room off the hotel lobby. The cable suggests that Maj. Taroun was directing the assault by radio from his office.

'Advisers Stepped Forward. . .

At 12:45, "one specially armed and armored policeman lay prone on the floor before the door, pointing his weapon at the door. The Soviet advisers then stepped forward into operation roles," handing a weapon from a green canvas bag to one of the Afghan soldiers and positioning the snipers, the cable says.

"At exactly 12:50, very heavy gunfire broke out in the corridor, in the room and from across the street. Both single-shot and automatic weapons were heard.

"The entryway into the hotel room was a seven-foot-long hall whose air was filled with dense cordite smoke," the American group reported. They found Mr. Dubs' body beside a wardrobe. He had been hit by a single small caliber shot above the right eye and a heavy caliber bullet near the heart, and had a wound in the left wrist.

The Americans hurriedly inspected the room for evidence and took notes of the extensive damage. Three days later, when they returned for another inspection, they found the room had been replastered and repainted, and that all traces of Adolph Dubs' killing had been erased.

Luns Reports Soviet Moves

(Continued from Page 1)

NATO members, did not seem near a solution. He expressed concern at the possibility of Communists entering the governments of some alliance members. He also mentioned the military problem caused by nonstandardized arms and ammunition within the forces of the alliance.

Mr. Luns, who was visiting London to speak on defense to members of the House of Lords, expressed hope that Britain will not drop out of the nuclear-weapons group and will develop a replacement for the Royal Navy's four nuclear submarines. The hull life of the submarines will run out in the early 1990s, and military experts say that a decision to develop a follow-up to the U.S.-designed A-2 Polaris missiles must be made within the next year or so.

Brown Cites Danger

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22 (AP) — U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown warned that the United States could fall behind the Soviet Union militarily in five years unless steps are taken to counter a steady Soviet buildup.

"If present trends continue another five years, I believe we would be in grave danger of being behind," Mr. Brown said yesterday. "They would be clearly ahead militarily."

Mr. Brown said that the United States had slipped from a position of clear military superiority 15 years ago to rough equivalence.

U.S. to Slash Afghan Aid

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22 (UPI) — The administration is planning to cut by more than half the nearly $15 million aid program for Afghanistan in retaliation against the handling of the kidnapping of U.S. Ambassador Adolph Dubs, which led to his death.

Administration officials said that the United States had been considering a reduction in aid to Afghanistan because of the human rights record of the Kabul government. But the move to cut U.S. aid gained new impetus following last week's kidnap-killing of Mr. Dubs.

Sources confirmed the authenticity of a 14-page cable on the role of Soviet advisers in the unsuccessful Afghan efforts to rescue the ambassador.

Delay Is Foreseen For Space Shuttle

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22 (AP) — The engine designed to propel the space shuttle has problems that could delay the launching of the manned spacecraft for five or six months — until April or May of next year — a National Research Council committee said today.

The committee said that it was especially disturbed by a National Aeronautics and Space Administration plan to hold an engine-certification test using a power plant that is not exactly the same as the one that will be used in the shuttle. The report was presented to a Senate subcommittee on science, technology and space, which is holding hearings on NASA's budget for the next fiscal year.

John Yardley, NASA associate administrator for space transportation systems, said that the agency had not thoroughly analyzed the report.

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Associated Press

U.S. Marine Sgt. Kenneth Kraus flanked by gunmen on leaving Iran yesterday.

Soviet Military Restraint Expected

(Continued from Page 1)

who has been talking to Soviet officials. But he and others here worry that the Chinese, intent on saving face, will dig in for a longer, more extensive engagement than seemed probable earlier.

Vietnamese forces were said yesterday to be massing for a counterattack. Although Western sources here say there has been no Soviet military action along the Chinese-Soviet border, reports today from Tokyo quoted Japanese intelligence officers as saying that a 16,000-ton Soviet cruiser, which passed through the Tsushima Strait between Japan and South Korea last night, had aboard the admiral of the Soviet Union's Pacific fleet, as well as enough sophisticated communications equipment to enable him to direct extensive air and naval operations.

Analysts here believe that aside from sending huge shipments of weapons and ammunition to Hanoi, the Soviet Union will avoid direct action unless the Vietnamese begin to falter.

On the other hand, some Asian diplomats now expect increased pressure by the Russians for a military base in Vietnam, perhaps at Cam Ranh Bay, something the Vietnamese have resisted, even in the last two years as they have drawn away from China and toward the Soviet camp. Moscow and Hanoi signed a friendship treaty last November that contains only a mild pledge of "consultations" in case of military attack; after the Chinese assault, say diplomats, Moscow is likely to argue that the ability of Soviet forces to help defend Vietnam is encumbered by the absence of a base.

"The Russians never give anything for nothing," an Asian remarked. "They're experts at arm-twisting — blackmail and arm-twisting." But he added that he thought that the Vietnamese could continue to refuse, given their fierce nationalism and their aversion to foreign troops on their soil.

"I don't think they are anybody's satellites," another Asian diplomat said of the Vietnamese. "They want to have their influence in the area, but they won't play either China's game or the Soviet Union's game.

"It just happens that their interests coincide with the Soviets' at this point, and the Soviets are performing somewhat the same role that you did in Indochina — containment."

U.S. Reaction

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22 (NYT) — A senior State Department official said yesterday that the Carter administration did not expect the Soviet Union to retaliate against China for its attack on Vietnam unless the Chinese-Vietnamese conflict escalates significantly.

Speaking to a group of news editors and broadcasters at the department, Marshall Shulman, Secretary of State Cyrus Vance's special assistant on Soviet affairs, said that the administration had not detected any signs that Moscow was preparing a military move against China.

He also said that the administration did not know what Peking's aims were in the conflict, nor how long Chinese forces would remain in Vietnam. "If it remains essentially at roughly the same scale it now has, it seems to us not likely that the Soviet Union will respond on the Sino-Soviet border."

While agreeing with Mr. Shulman's analysis, intelligence officials reported that the Chinese offensive had been slowed by Vietnamese defenders, and that Peking was moving to bring reinforcements into the conflict. Peking's decision, they said, could have the impact of widening the conflict which, in turn, could alter Soviets intentions.

The crucial question concerning possible Soviet involvement, they said, was what Peking's purposes were in stepping up its offensive against Hanoi. If Peking is intent on descending down Vietnam's Red River Valley and striking at Hanoi, aides suggest that the risks of Soviet involvement would grow significantly. That involvement could take the form, they said, of a direct strike on China's northern border, or of expanded Soviet military support for Vietnam.

UN Meeting Asked

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Feb. 22 (AP) — Four Western members of the Security Council made a formal request today for an urgent council meeting to consider the situation in Southeast Asia and its implications for international peace and security.

The request by the United States, Britain, Norway and Portugal was announced shortly after UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim issued a statement saying that the situation in the area had become more serious and ominous.

Chinese Force in Vietnam Doubles to Over 200,000

(Continued from Page 1)

prepared to continue their calculated gamble that they can "punish" Vietnam and end the conflict before the Soviet Union will intervene.

On the battlefront, the analysts reported, Chinese planes flew just under 100 missions yesterday, all of them in close support of Chinese infantry. But the Chinese reportedly remained cautious in their use of air power, with the planes not penetrating more than about 15 miles into Vietnam, apparently to avoid running into Vietnamese fighters of Hanoi's large number of Soviet-built surface-to-air missle batteries. Both sides so far have avoided aerial engagements.

China has about 1,000 aircraft within striking range of Vietnam, operating from five airfields, the analysts reported. The Chinese planes far outnumber Vietnam's, but most of the Chinese aircraft are outdated MiG-17s and MiG-19s, while the Vietnamese have the more advanced MiG-21s.

There still has been no action by the Chinese Navy, the analysts said. The main Chinese buildups have been around the Vietnamese provincial capital of Lang Son, near Friendship pass in the northeast, where the railroad from Kwangsi enters Vietnam, and at the Vietnamese city of Lao Cai, where the other rail line begins in the northwest. The Chinese seized Lao Cai earlier in the week, advancing about 17 miles into Vietnam there, but there are conflicting reports about whether they have also captured Lang Son.

China maintained its official silence today on the progress of the fighting, either to try to downplay the significance of its attack or to avoid disruptive debate on the subject inside China.

Agence France-Presse today reported from Peking that the Communist Party Central Committee has issued a directive banning all meetings, demonstrations and wall posters on the military situation. The Chinese have also been circumspect in conversations with foreigners about the attack, saying little more than the official announcement made last Saturday that the Chinese action was defensive and would be limited.

The report about the committee's directive suggests that the war may also have a negative influence on the recent trend toward somewhat greater freedom of expression and democracy in China. China has made no official claim about how far its troops have advanced into Vietnam or about their casualties. Analysts believe that the Chinese have probably captured a sizeable number of Vietnamese prisoners, considering their rapid initial assault, but Peking has not commented.

Hanoi has several times taken foreign correspondents on tours close to the front line, but Peking has not responded to requests by newsmen to visit battlefield areas.

Soviet Airlift To Vietnam

(Continued from Page 1)

to execute and that this is especially true if the enemy has been forewarned of such an intention.

In the analysts' view, China's continued main objective is to draw as many Vietnamese forces into battle as it can. This is a strategy applied by Vietnam for all of last year in a limited war against China's ally, Cambodia. It did not succeed in toppling the Pol Pot government, and eventually, Vietnam had to resort to an all-out invasion to achieve its objective.

Despite the apparently limited Chinese goal, analysts reported that the long and mountainous border region has been engulfed by the invading Chinese. Every border town and village was reported to have been struck, and every line of supply and communication disrupted. The analysts said that they assumed, because of the character of the fighting, that casualties on both sides are heavy.

Malaysian State Reports Cholera

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia, Feb. 22 (AP) — The government of Perlis, a Malaysian state bordering on southwestern Thailand, has asked the public not to serve food or drinks at gatherings following the worst outbreak of cholera in the state in 30 years.

Jaafar Hassan, the state's chief minister, said today that the government is canceling all activities at which food and drink were to have been served.

He said that 147 cholera cases had been confirmed in the state since Jan. 20. The number of carriers stands at 121, while 87 people are under observation. There has been one death.

Iberia Ground Crews End Work-to-Rule

MADRID, Feb. 22 (Reuters) — Ground workers of the Spanish national airline, Iberia, today called off a work-to-rule action that had caused the cancellation of dozens of flights and long delays for passengers over the last three days.

Union sources said that the workers would vote Monday on a new pay offer, which guarantees ground workers a minimum increase of 5,000 pesetas ($70) a month.

Israel Insisting on Guarantees for Oil

(Continued from Page 1)

or proceed cautiously and slowly until all of the implications of the Iranian situation are understood.

Advocates of a move-swiftly policy point out that the success of the Shiite Moslem revivalism in Iran could influence the stability of Gulf Arab countries, particularly Iraq, whose population is 45 percent Shiite, and even Saudi Arabia, which is predominantly Sunni Moslem.

Often, the same arguments — but presented with a different angle — are offered by advocates of a cautious policy. Mr. Begin is being told by some advisers that events will lead to a hardening of the U.S. position by bringing Egypt and Saudi Arabia closer together, and that Israel must be wary of being rushed into a pact that could later compromise its security.

Overshadowing the wait-and-see advocacy is a growing feeling here that Iran proved that U.S. policy is bankrupt in this part of the world and that Israel should begin relying on itself more and hold onto the Sinai for security reasons.

"As Iran has shown, the United States is no longer in a position to say to anybody, 'Trust us. We will stand behind you,' " said an Israeli official. He added, "In the case of Israel, we may think differently today than we did six or eight months ago."

Another official suggested that what Israel may have accepted from the United States verbally six months ago, it may now ask for in writing as a treaty amendment. However, he added, "That may give us about as much comfort as Nationalist China."

Equally disquieting to Israelis was the visit by Palestine Liberation Organization leader Yasser Arafat to Iran this week and the new Iranian government's pledge to support the PLO struggle against Israel.

When asked if the Israeli government now considers Iran to be an enemy, a Foreign Ministry official said, "Not until Iran proves itself such. [Mr. Dayan] is making a distinction between an open friendship between Khomeini and Arafat and aggression. But if they join forces, this will be a very grave danger."

Agreement at Camp David

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22, (Reuters) — Israel and Egypt agreed today with the United States to deal with all issues blocking a peace treaty as a package.

In a joint statement from Camp David, ministers of the three countries said that they were now discussing the package.

Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, Mr. Dayan and Mr. Khalil described their talks as "serious, friendly and informal." The biggest single issue blocking a peace treaty is Egypt's insistence and Israel's refusal to include in their pact a letter setting a timetable for negotiations to give Palestinians self-rule in Israeli-occupied Arab lands.

Raul Castro Decorated

MOSCOW, Feb. 22 (UPI) — The Soviet Union has awarded visiting Cuban Defense Minister Raul Castro the Order of Lenin, Pravda said today.

Islamic Feeling Lacking

Soviet City Near Iran Says 'It Can't Happen Here'

By Craig R. Whitney

BAKU, U.S.S.R. (NYT) — If there is any place in the Soviet Union where the Communist authorities might fear "contagion" from the Islamic protest movement in Iran that swept the shah into exile, this city not far from the Iranian border would be it.

Baku is the capital of the Republic of Azerbaidzhan, where about 4.5 million of the nearly 6 million inhabitants share a common history, language and religion with the 5 million Azerbaidzhanis in northwestern Iran.

Taxi drivers in Baku tune in to Iranian radio stations for Middle Eastern music. The newspapers here publish more news about Iran than do the papers in Moscow. And when the shah left Tehran for exile, it was the talk of Baku.

But Iran is in another world, the visitor feels, quarantined from the malaise across the border.

No young women wear veils here, not even if they wish to show political protest. There are few mullahs (Moslem religious leaders) and they talk in subdued, cautious tones about their relations with the officially atheistic Soviet state.

What has happened in Iran is a matter for the Iranians, they say, and it could never happen in this republic.

Religion Is Lacking

Religion has been largely pushed out of people's lives here for 60 years. Communism and the Soviet government's apparatus of control have isolated Azerbaidzhani Moslems from the spirit of religious and social revolt that has swept Iran.

The export from Iran that worries Soviet authorities the most these days is not revolutionary Islam but natural gas.

When the oilfield workers across the border went on strike against Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, they cut off a flow of gas to the Soviet Union. According to Soviet officials, there have been no gas supplies from Iran since Oct. 26, and the area has had to depend on domestic supplies. The Soviet Union had been buying 350 billion cubic feet a year from Iran since the late 1960s.

"The government of Iran will certainly compensate us for the lost gas as soon as the situation allows," said Farida Rustambekova, first deputy chief of the Azerbaidzhan State Planning Commission.

The implication was that stability in Iran would be in the best interests of Azerbaidzhan.

If headlong modernization was the shah's undoing in Iran, a similar process has been even more thorough and ruthless here. Baku is an mixture of cultures, once dominated by minarets and now by derricks pumping oil and gas from the floor of the Caspian Sea. On the narrow streets of the old walled city above the harbor, the street and shop signs are not in Arabic script but in an adaptation of the Russian alphabet used since 1940.

The Moslem faith here is split between the Shiites, who are dominant in Iran, and the Sunnis. The towering Tazapir Mosque overlooking Baku is a center of the Shiite faith. But its mullah, Haji Alashukyur Pashayev, put distance between himself and the militants across the border.

"The religious leaders are playing an important role in Iran, it is true," he said. "But their struggle also has a political character. It is a national struggle, not a battle for freedom of religion. And we think it is purely an internal question for the Persian people.

"Iran has been a strongly religious country, and the religious leaders there want to return it to their ways. I can hardly see how they could want to do that here."

The chairman of the Spiritual Board of Moslems of the Caucasus, Hadji Mir Kayanfar Ibrakhimov, said there were no statistics on the number of Moslems of the Shiite and Sunni branches in Azerbaidzhan, but he said that as many as 100,000 persons visited mosques in the region public on major holidays. The spiritual board is an officially sanctioned body.

Export of Oil by Iranians To Resume in a Few Days

(Continued from Page 1)

exports. Independent oil specialists, however, expressed doubts that Iran could produce more than 4.2 million barrels a day without the benefit of foreign technicians who, under threat of death, have left in recent months. For the last month production has not even met full domestic needs, estimated at 700,000 barrels a day.

Mr. Yazdi, a former professor at Baylor Medical School in Texas, did not explain to whom Iran planned to sell its renewed exports.

First Sales

Analysts suggested that the first sales would be made by the National Iranian Oil Company (NIOC), rather than the U.S., British, Dutch and French consortium. The consortium failed to reach agreement on a new contract with the now overthrown regime of Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi.

NIOC in normal times sold about 35 percent of Iran's oil exports to a number of countries. Customers included Israel and South Africa, but even before the shah left Iran in last month, then-Premier Shahpur Bakhtiar said that sales would be cut off to those two markets for political reasons.

Mr. Yazdi, who is accompanying Palestinian guerrilla leader Yasser Arafat on a provincial tour, also said that revolutionary courts would be set up in many other cities alongside the one already operating in Tehran.

He conceded that in executing eight generals in the past week "we missed an opportunity" to hold full trials. He justified the summary proceedings — carried out in secret — "because part of the army had not submitted fully to our authority."

Although he said that for the time being no other defendants had been condemned to death, he added it was "hard to predict" how many Iranians would be tried by the extraordinary court because "in almost every major city the military governor, secret police chief, police, or army garrison commander has been responsible for shooting people."

Mr. Yazdi confirmed the new regime's increasingly diminishing patience with the left. He said that "the left will not be invited to join the present provisional government despite its insistence it was entitled to a share of power because of its role in toppling the shah.

'Free Elections'

"The revolution was an Islamic one and only Moslems were devoted to the cause of the revolution," he said. "But after free elections, the left are elected, they can play a part."

Despite the government's insistence that Iranians would be asked within two weeks to vote in a referendum on formally changing the monarchy to an Islamic republic, Mr. Yazdi suggested the referendum idea might be dropped.

He said that holding such a referendum was "our original plan but now "was a matter of negotiations" inside the government since acceptance of the regime at home and abroad indicated it was not necessary.

Mr. Yazdi indicated that Iranians would be invited to elect a constituent assembly to approve a draft constitution which is being prepared. Reports said the new document calls for a single legislative chamber, a presidency limited to two terms of four to five years, a premier acting much like a vice president and separation of the executive, judicial and legislative branches.

100 Reportedly Killed

TEHRAN, Feb. 22 (UPI) — More than 100 persons were reported killed last night on the Iraqi border in a battle between Kurdish separatists and the Iranian revolutionary government.

Reports from the provincial capital of Kermanshah today were the first of any large-scale fighting by the Kurds against the Islamic regime.

Shah Is Said in Shock

RABAT, Morocco, Feb. 22 (AP) — Officials who regularly see the shah in his tightly guarded palace here said that he is in a state of shock over the events in Iran.

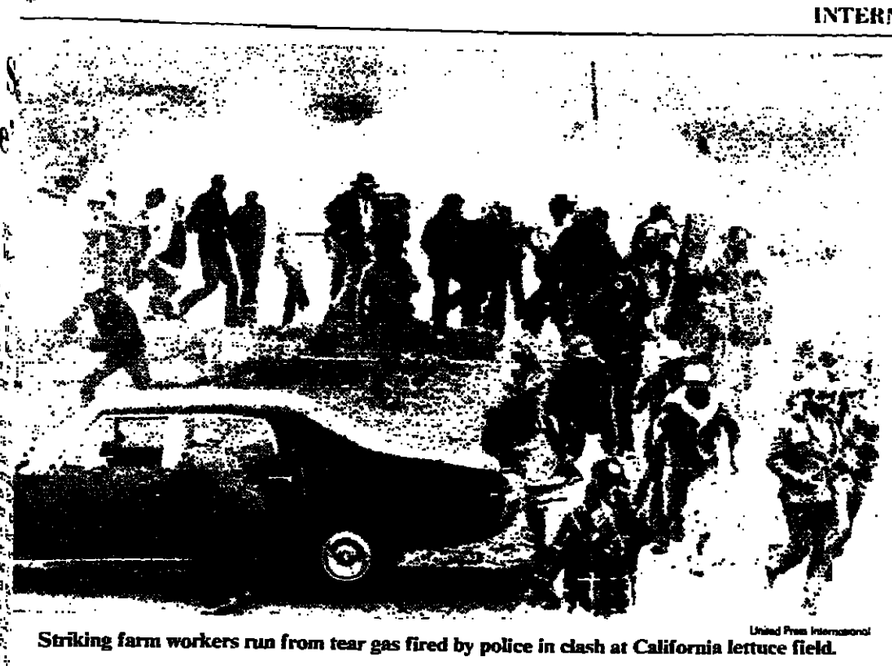
The officials, who asked not to be identified, said the shah was horrified by news of the execution of his generals. Many of them had been close friends, said an official who visits the shah almost daily. He felt their deaths as a terrible personal loss, the official said.

Marine Arrives in Frankfurt

FRANKFURT, Feb. 22 (UPI) — U.S. Marine Sgt. Kenneth Kraus, 22, flew out of Iran today after a week in which he was blindfolded, handcuffed and fed on bread and water while imprisoned by the Iran regime.

Sgt. Kraus left an evacuation aircraft here to get medical treatment for wounds received in a gun battle that took place at the U.S. Embassy in Tehran last week before he was taken prisoner.

هكذا من الأصل



United Press International

Striking farm workers run from tear gas fired by police in clash at California lettuce field.

In California Union Dispute

Striking Lettuce Workers, Police Clash

By Laurie Becklund

HOLTVILLE, Calif., Feb. 22 — renewed violence swept the strike- rn Imperial Valley yesterday hen more than 1,000 United rm Workers entered a private tuce field and threw rocks rough squad car windows. Two puty sheriffs and three strikers re slighty injured.

Deputies and police summoned from as far as Yuma, Ariz., used tear gas and a low-flying helicopter to disperse the crowd. No arrests were made during the two-hour confrontation.

The violence, the worst since striking lettuce worker Rufino Contreras was shot to death 10 days ago, began when UFW strikers tried to implement a work stoppage throughout the valley. As a result of the stoppage, only some agricultural crews were working yesterday.

More than 95 percent of the U.S. mid-winter lettuce crop is grown in the Imperial Valley.

Police Cars Damaged

A sheriff's spokesman said seven squad cars were damaged during the confrontation, which took place in a lettuce field of Joe Maggio, Inc. Several dozen strike-breaking workers were in the fields when the pickets attempted to enter via a private road.

Several police agencies, as well as the California Highway Patrol, the U.S. Border Patrol and the Yuma County Sheriff's Department, reported to the scene when Imperial County Sheriff Oren Fox asked for assistance. About 80 officers eventually were involved in controlling the demonstration.

One UFW picket, America Saldivar, 21, said that the rock throwing was unplanned. She said it stemmed from the anger over what she called "the poverty of the workers," the riot-geared police, and the killing of Mr. Contreras Feb. 10.

'You Get Angry'

"There are so many things that happen, that you do things sometimes you don't want to do," she said. "You get angry. Food goes up in price and your wages don't. We wanted to talk with the strike-breakers in the field. But the police came. They take the side of the growers."

"Our position is nothing happened until all the sheriffs arrived and started lobbing tear-gas cannisters," UFW spokesman Marc Grossman said.

A sherriff's spokesman said no tear gas was thrown until the strikers entered private property.

Growers spokesman Joe Colace Jr. sent a telegram to Gov. Edmund Brown Jr. asking that the National Guard be dispatched to the Imperial Valley. It was the third such request by growers. Gov. Brown turned down the first two when local authorities said the National Guard was not needed.

© Los Angeles Times

Protesting U.S. Farmers Find Popularity on Rise

By J. Regan Kerney

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22 (WP) – Butch Neel, a Kansan who has ent two days on his eight- heeled tractor dragging ambu- nces from snowbanks in subur- an Maryland, said he noticed a w feeling yesterday.

As Mr. Neel led a convoy of early 60 tractors around the White ouse in what has become an al- ost daily routine of protests since e first one on Feb. 5, a boy aned from his mother's car and elled, "We're with you all the ay."

It was just another sign, Mr. eel said, that despite bad weather nd endless traffic inching monoto- ously through the slush, attitudes ward the farmers, like the two et of new snow, have begun to aw.

"I didn't like it so much the first ay they were here," said Wilson ollin, a cab driver stalled by the actor parade on Constitution venue. "But I think they need a reak."

"It doesn't bother me anymore,"

said Lillian Ecton, whose car was trapped at the Ellipse for a half-hour as the tractors moved by. "I think it's neat," she said.

Indeed, pedestrians waved, saluted and even yelled encouragement. One woman ran up to Mr. Neel's tractor to ask where he was from in Kansas. He is from Windom. A White House guard grinned and winked knowingly. And Metropolitan Police Deputy Chief Robert Klotz, who normally keeps a wary eye on the farmers, sauntered along almost rhythmically near the head of the convoy to the strains of "God Bless America" blaring from Mr. Neel's tractor.

Chief Klotz stopped occasionally to show other officers a button the protesters had given him that said, "I guarded the farmers on the Washington Mall."

Many area residents seemed to want to thank the farmers for their help during the emergency that began early Monday as snow started piling up higher than forecast.

"Terrific, in a word," is the way a fire department captain described the work of farmers who joined other volunteers at county fire stations to escort engines and extricate rescue squads from the snow.

"Really, the public reaction's been great," said Jerry Patton, a farmer who has been dispatching tractors to help ferry doctors, nurses and patients to area hospitals since Monday.

"They all say they're glad to see us, and I think they want us to stay," said Chet Hurn, who helped stranded motorists Tuesday night after spending the day digging out buses with his tractor.

Not everybody was happy with the Metropolitan Police, however. "The farmers wanted to help us, but the police wouldn't let them over here," said Dave Norcross of Alexandria Hospital. Meanwhile, police officials and protest leaders have agreed to stop letting the tractors off the Mall because police think that the snow emergency is tapering off, a police spokesman said.

But Mr. Patton said that there was still a backlog of 30 to 40 calls for help.

Steelworkers Disrupt French Train Service

PARIS, Feb. 22 (AP) — Steel- orkers blocked three train sta- ons in the north and occupied a ank and a television station in stern France today in their pro- st against massive layoffs in the dustry.

Train service between Brussels d Paris was disrupted by the la- rers action at Denain, Valenci- nes and Aulnoye-Aymeries, offi- als of the national railroad said. ll roads into Valenciennes were osed as workers set up road ocks. Steelworkers in Lyons ocked the main Paris-Marseilles ghway for two hours.

In the eastern French mill town Longwy, the center of the steel- orkers five-month rebellion, orkers occupied the local televi- on center last night and blocked French journalists inside. The ccupation ended this morning.

France's five major trade unions, eanwhile, met to prepare for their eeting tomorrow with Industry linister Andre Giraud. The unions ave demanded that the govern- ent reopen the steel issue and ock an estimated 35,000 layoffs heduled by 1981. Union leaders id this morning that they might ll a 24-hour national steel strike r next Wednesday.

The layoffs are a result of Prime linister Raymond Barre's plan to structure French industry, espe- ally steel, to make it more com- titive with Japan and France's uropean neighbors.

U.K. Gatwick Airport Plans New Terminal

LONDON, Feb. 22 (Reuters) — Gatwick, London's second airport, today announced a plan to increase its capacity to handle from 16 to 25 million passengers a year.

The British Airports Authority said it hoped to build a second passenger terminal at Gatwick, south of the capital. By the mid-1980s, about 72 million passengers a year are expected to be using Gatwick and London's main airport at Heathrow.

A Match-Making U.S. Computer To Perform Wedding Ceremony

NASHVILLE, Feb. 22 (AP) — The Rev. Mercer McKinney has married couples on horseback, in a helicopter and on a diving board. Now he plans a new gimmick — a long-distance wedding via computer.

The bride and bridegroom, Linda Crider and Brian Barber, met each other through the same computer circuits. They communicated constantly by terminals and were engaged in December although they had never met.

They will gather in a Las Vegas flower shop on March 3 before a familiar computer terminal, said Rev. McKinney, who will be stationed before his own computer in the Oak Grove, Ky., flower shop he operates about 2,880 kilometers from Las Vegas.

"I will send all the information to them via the computer. They'll type their responses into the computer," he said.

Rev. McKinney said the bride-to-be worked in Tulsa, Ok., for Florafax International, a firm that transmits orders between florists via computer. Rev. McKinney represents the firm in Tennessee as does Mr. Barber in Las Vegas.

"I think it was last September the terminal was installed in Las Vegas," Rev. McKinney said. "Brian normally operates the terminal and they got to shooting the breeze via the computer and in December, not having ever seen each other, they got engaged."

"Dec. 30, Linda flew out to Las Vegas to meet the man she was going to marry," Rev. McKinney said.

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Separate Proceedings Allowed

U.S. Court Upholds Juvenile-Trial Rules

By Morton Mintz

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22 (WP) — The Supreme Court has declined to disturb a ruling that said that a state was not denying the due process of law guaranteed by the Constitution when it did not grant a jury trial to a juvenile accused of a crime.

The justices took the action yesterday, only a few days after the American Bar Association, at its midyear meeting in Atlanta, approved a set of standards under which children would be punished in accordance with the seriousness of their offenses — but also would have the due process accorded adult defendants.

Returning from a four-week recess, the court acted in a case from Ascension Parish, La., where, in October, 1977, three boys allegedly raped two girls and attempted to rape a third. Police arrested the juveniles, who have yet to be tried. They are free on bail, in the custody of their parents. The Louisiana courts denied their request for a jury trial, citing a state law that provided for children's cases to be heard in proceedings separate from those of adults, and without a jury.

The law, similar to laws in 26 states and the District of Columbia, reflects the decades-old belief that a system of juvenile justice should seek not to punish but to reform a child who has committed a crime. Eleven states accord jury trials to juveniles.

In the Louisiana case, the boys' counsel argued that, although the law sought to protect juvenile suspects from adversary proceedings and jury trials, the children "are actually treated the same, or possibly worse, than adult defendants." Thus, accused Louisiana juveniles are deprived of due process and fundamental fairness, the lawyers said in their unsuccessful petition to the Supreme Court.

While in jail, the boys "were confined in an adult penal institution which has no section of cells specifically designated to house juveniles," and "were treated in all respects as adult defenders," the lawyers said.

Officers questioned the boys "without their parents being notified or given an opportunity to be present, and without affording them the opportunity of having counsel present during the questioning," the petition said.

The $25,000 bail on which they were released was "far in excess of that customarily set for juveniles or adults charged with similar crimes who have lifelong roots in the community," the lawyers added. In addition, they were denied "the discovery necessary to provide any type of defense whatsoever."

In other action, the court:

• Agreed to decide whether the protections of the National Labor Relations Act extended to members of college and university faculties who join in decisions on hiring, compensation and promotion of colleagues, and the academic standards of their institutions. The case involved Yeshiva University in New York, one of the more than 500 public and 100 private campuses where faculties have voted to unionize.

• Agreed to review a ruling that invalidated a strict new standard by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration to protect 629,000 workers from leukemia and other diseases. The standard, which regulates worker exposure to benzene, had been invalided because it did not pass a cost-benefit test.

• Agreed to review a Dallas desegregation decision. For 23 years, desegregation of the Dallas Independent School District has been litigated in the courts. In response to a 1975 order by a circuit court, U.S. District Judge William Taylor Jr implemented a plan that was supposed to achieve effective desegregation of the district, which at the time was 41.1-percent white, 44.5-percent black, 13.4-percent Mexican-American and 1-percent "other." But the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People protested, mainly on the ground that the plan preserved or established many single-race schools. Last April, the appellate court ordered Judge Taylor to formulate a new plan. The district sought and won Supreme Court review of the appeals-court order.

• Granted a government petition to review a ruling that it must pay damages to a man who was gravely injured by a potent medicine in a federal hospital, even though a two-year statute of limitations had run out before the victim sued. The lower court had ruled that the two years did not begin when a Veterans Administration physician needlessly ordered treatment with neomycin of William Kubrick's post-surgery bone wound, but much later, when Mr. Kubrick established that the antibiotic had caused his irreversible deafness.

Italy Reports 13,000 Thefts Of Art in '78

MILAN, Feb. 22 (AP) — Nearly 13,000 works of art were stolen from Italian museums, churches and private galleries last year in a growing impoverishment of the country's artistic patrimony.

The Ministry for Cultural Patrimony said yesterday that most art thefts, about 5,000, were carried out in unguarded churches. The stolen works included paintings, archaeological pieces and sculptures. Many thefts were believed to have been made on order and the art was taken abroad.

The ministry also reported that last year more than 5,000 stolen works of art were recovered by police.

Charges Dropped Against 6 Serbs In U.S. Tito Case

CHICAGO, Feb. 22 (UPI) — The federal government has revealed that it withdrew charges that six Serbian nationalists conspired to kill Yugoslav President Tito during his visit to Washington nearly a year ago.

U.S. Attorney Thomas Sullivan said that U.S. District Judge Hubert Will granted a prosecution motion Feb. 9 to dismiss the assassination charges. Mr. Sullivan said that he could not comment on the reasons for dropping the charges.

The six men were indicted by a federal grand jury in December on charges that they conspired "to kill with premeditation and malice aforethought, by means of an explosive device, Marshal Josip Broz Tito, a foreign official . . . during his official visit to the United States in March of 1978."

The men also were indicted on charges that they bombed the Morton Grove, Ill., residence of Yugoslav Consul General Sava Temer Dec. 28, 1975.

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In Study of Child Mortality in Utah

Leukemia Death Rate High in Fallout Zone

By Bill Curry

SALT LAKE CITY, Feb. 22 (WP) — Children who grew up in southern Utah in the 1950s, when the area was dusted repeatedly with radioactive fallout from atomic bomb tests, died from leukemia at more than twice the normal rate, a major medical study has found.

That part of the state received the heaviest doses of radiation, but the study also uncovered evidence that children farther downwind in northern Utah also experienced higher rates of leukemia.

The study, conducted last year by University of Utah health investigators here, compared leukemia rates among children who lived in the area during the atomic tests and those living there before and after. The study is to be published today in the New England Journal of Medicine.

It is the first effort not controlled by the U.S. government to assess the health effects of more than 90 nuclear blasts at the Nevada proving grounds, and it provides the strongest link yet between the nuclear tests and illnesses downwind.

Previous studies by the U.S. government either pointed toward similar findings and were thus suppressed or were restricted and their fundings cut off before they could be concluded on a strong scientific basis.

Mounting Concern

The findings, principally the work of Dr. Joseph Lyon, an epidemiologist who runs the state's cancer registry, come amid growing concern over the effects of low-level radiation and mounting claims, totaling tens of millions of dollars, by fallout zone residents claiming they lost relatives because of the testing program.

Dr. Lyon said yesterday that the study found a strong association between fallout and a sharp, temporary increase in childhood leukemia in the state. This increase was primarily in heavy fallout areas. He said he expects efforts to study the problem to continue and that a major U.S. government-funded study may be undertaken.

Dr. Lyon had previously said that the fallout-leukemia link could mean that residents in the fallout zone received more radiation than the old Atomic Energy Commission claimed. Or, he said, it may show that it takes less radiation to cause leukemia than previously believed.

While Dr. Lyon's study was confined to Utah, it raises major questions concerning thousands of Nevada and Arizona residents who lived in what the AEC said were "virtually uninhabited" areas outside the nuclear test site northwest of Las Vegas.

At least one Arizona community reported a rash of leukemia cases after the testing began, and some residents of Nevada claimed years ago that they had suffered leukemia and other cancers as a result of their exposure to fallout.

The Lyon group studied Utah death certificates from 1944 to 1975, sorting out cancer among children under 15. They were divided into two groups — leukemia, which can be associated with radiation, and other cancers. They found that before the late 1950s, 14 high-fallout Utah counties consistently had a lower rate of childhood leukemia deaths than the rest of the state or the United States as a whole.

The same was true for the 1967 to 1975 period. But in between, "a significant excess of leukemia deaths occurred in children up to 14 years of age living in Utah," the study found. "This excess was concentrated [among] children born between 1951 and 1958 and was most pronounced in those residing in counties receiving high fallout."

Moreover, the Lyon group concluded that those children living in the high-fallout areas the longest — those born about 1951 — experienced "the greatest excess" of leukemia deaths compared to statistical expectation.

The study found a somewhat excessive amount of leukemia deaths among those born around 1965 and little excess among those born around 1961. The study found a decrease in other childhood cancers.

There were 184 leukemia deaths in the state among children during the period studied — 52 more than would have been expected. Eighteen of those 52 "excessive" deaths occurred in the sparsely populated high-fallout counties; there 32 children died when only 13 would have been expected to. The other 33 "excessive deaths" were scattered across the state.

Dr. Lyon noted that the heavy-fallout counties have been losing population for years, despite a high birth rate. Thus his findings may actually understate the number of leukemia deaths that could be associated with fallout.

While leaving open the possibility that other factors may have caused the temporary rise in childhood leukemia deaths in Utah, Dr. Lyon said it would be highly unusual for some environmental factors to hit just one age group — the children born in the 1950s, and then disappear.

The Lyon group estimated that, given the number of excessive deaths, it may not have taken much fallout to cause leukemia, perhaps only 50 percent more radiation than the AEC has admitted. Many people have said that the AEC estimates of radiation exposure are too low.



Associated Press

Bodies of victims line a path on the outskirts of the central Java town of Kepucukan after Tuesday's eruption of Mount Sinila.

Java Eruption Death Toll Is 180; Mass Graves Used to Curb Disease

JAKARTA, Indonesia, Feb. 22 (AP) — The death toll from Tuesday's eruption of Mount Sinila in the Dieng Mountains in central Java has risen to more than 180, officials said today. The dead have been buried in mass graves in their villages to prevent the spread of disease.

As clouds of poison sulphur fumes dissipated and the flow of lava slowed, rescue teams in gas masks helped clear the most badly stricken villages. In spots, access roads were blocked by up to 25 feet of lava and mud.

Police spokesmen said that only a few more bodies were expected to be found, but added that many of the more than 1,000 injured are in serious condition. Officials have warned villagers that the eruption's lava and fumes have poisoned the water in the three rivers flowing from the Dieng Mountains.

Relief operations evacuated more than 17,000 persons from six villages, including Kepucukan, the worst hit, which is less than four miles from the crater of Mount Sinila.

U.S. Study Finds Less Lung Damage

Mild Cigarettes Said to Lower Cancer Risk

By Victor Cohn

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22 (WP) — Pre-cancerous changes are showing up far less often in the lungs of men who smoke today's lower-tar, lower-nicotine cigarettes than they did in men who smoked the stronger cigarettes of the 1950s.

This finding, made by examining the lungs of men of both eras, is reported in the lead article in today's New England Journal of Medicine.

Taken together with indications that lung cancer deaths may already have started to taper off in younger men who have smoked milder cigarettes, there should eventually be a significant decline in lung cancer, the study's authors say.

The authors are Dr. Oscar Auerbach, of the East Orange, N.J., Veterans Hospital, one of the world's leading authorities on lung cancer's effects, and the American Cancer Society's top statisticians, Dr. Cuyler Hammond and Lawrence Garfinkel.

Aside from theory and statistics, the finding is the first solid indication that there may indeed be a good effect of what a National Cancer Institute scientist last year called today's "less hazardous cigarettes."

Strong Criticism

The cancer institute scientist, Dr. Gio Gori, also emphasized that the only truly "safe" cigarette is the cigarette that is not lit. He was, nonetheless, severely criticized by his NCI and Department of Health, Education and Welfare superiors, who have been crusading against all cigarette smoking.

Dr. Lasalle Leffall, a Howard University surgeon and president of the American Cancer Society, cautioned yesterday that "the nation's guard against cigarette health hazards must not be allowed to relax," and "there is no safe cigarette."

He pointed out that the new research did not take into account the death among smokers caused by heart disease, other lung diseases and other forms of cancer.

He called the new report optimistic, however, and said it suggests that smokers can reduce their lung cancer risk by switching to low tar and nicotine brands if they can not quit entirely.

Dr. Auerbach is the pathologist who first showed that ominous changes in the inner surfaces of the bronchi — the lung's many airways — are more common in cigarette smokers than nonsmokers. He found they increase when smoking increaes or when it continues for years.

In his new study, he examined more than 20,000 sections taken at autopsies from men who died of causes unrelated to lung cancer. He studied lung samples from 215 men, 154 of them smokers, who died between 1955 and 1960, and 234 men who died between 1970 and 1977, 181 of them smokers.

In men who smoked from one to 12 cigarettes daily, these changes occurred in 2.6 percent of the 1955-1960 group but only in .1 percent of the 1970-1977 group.

In men who smoked 20 to 39 cigarettes a day, they showed up in 13.2 perent of the 1955-1960 group but only in .8 percent of the 1970-1977 one. In men who smoked 40 or more cigarettes daily, they appeared in 22.5 percent of the 1955-1960 group and 2.2 percent of the 1970-1977 one.

Dr. Auerbach had no data on the precise brands of cigarettes that each man smoked. But with his co-authors he pointed out that, since the 1950s, filters and changes in tobaccos have resulted in "a large and continuing drop in the tar and nicotine content of the mainstream smoke" of American cigarettes.

"Thus," he concluded, "everyone who has been a habitual cigarette smoker for 25 years or longer must be smoking cigarettes with less tar and nicotine," and, also, many smokers have deliberately chosen low-tar and nicotine brands.

In an accompanying editorial, Dr. Alfred Fishamn of the University of Pennsylvania said the new findings are consistent with some mortality trends. But he warned that "it is not yet possible to prophesy with any confidence" that lung cancer rates will indeed change, and "we shall have to wait and see."

Eilberg Faces Bribe Charges In Funding Case

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 22 (UPI) — Former Rep. Joshua Eilberg of Pennsylvania has been charged with seeking compensation to obtain funding for a hospital. He already faces trial on conflict-of-interest charges in the funding case.

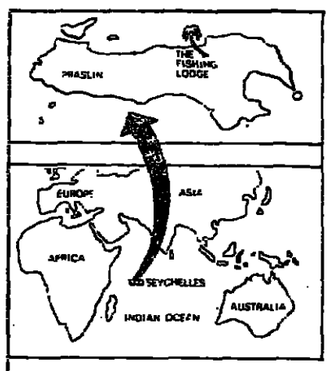
The superseding indictment was handed down Feb. 8 but remained sealed until Tuesday, reportedly to avoid pretrial publicity. Mr. Eilberg, 58, was indicted Oct. 24 on a charge of illegally using his influence to obtain a $14.5-million federal grant for a hospital here.

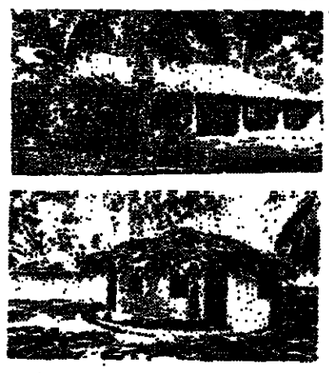
The new indictment charges that he agreed to accept compensation for his aid. The arraignment before U.S. District Court Judge Raymond Broderick was to be followed by hearings on new, unspecified motions filed last week by attorneys for the former Democratic representative.

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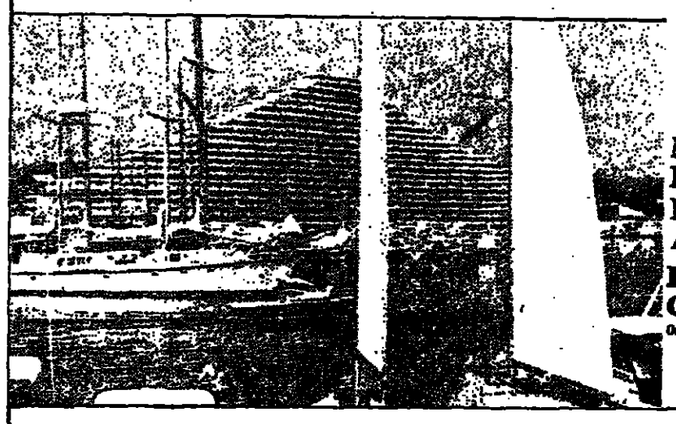




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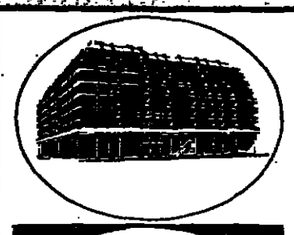
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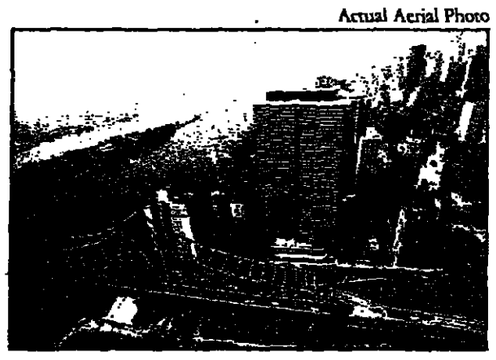
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n Land-Compensation Disputes

Peasant Oil-Field Barriers Removed by Mexico Army

By Alan Riding

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 22 (NYT) - The Mexican Army has sent oops to the country's rich outheastern oil fields to remove adblocks set up by angry peass who are claiming compensaon for land expropriation by the ate oil monopoly, Pemex.

Pemex has blamed "professional gitators" for the protests, although wyers for the peasants argue that ey have been driven to block acss to oil wells by the company's ransigent attitude.

After a formal statement by emex Sunday claiming that 55 adblocks had cost the country 0,000 barrels of production orth $10 million so far this year, owever, the army peacefully eared the blockades Tuesday on ads leading to the six wells still fected. Only one person was rested.

Resentment toward Pemex mong the peasants of Tabasco and hiapas states nevertheless remains tense, reflecting the cultural ock suffered by the traditional gricultural region in the six years nce oil was found there.

"Pemex is really insensitive to us," one former Mexican official Villahermosa said. "It seems to unk you can change a sleepy rural ociety into an industrial center vernight. There are Indians who arely speak Spanish living next to ultimillion-dollar investments."

Shattered Harmony

The road from Villahermosa to te petrochemical complex at Coatzacoalcos, once shared harmoniously by farmers' pickup trucks nd donkey-drawn carts, is now rowded with oil-tank trucks and onstruction vehicles, often driven at high speeds by inexperienced drivers. "Barely a day goes by without some peasant being hit," one driver there admitted recently. "And, of course, no one stops."

With oil's being found in a vast area around Villahermosa, Pemex last year obtained an amendment to the Mexican Constitution that permitted automatic expropriation of land needed by the company for drilling. But while farmlands are increasingly coming under Pemex's jurisdiction, the company has fallen behind in its compensatory payments to the peasants.

Frustrated at the slowness of the bureaucracy and Pemex's limited interest in their problems, different peasant groups — often no more than a dozen at a time — have taken to blocking the paths through their fields to oil wells.

Sometimes they dig trenches to deter vehicles' passage. At other times they stand threateningly with machetes when Pemex workers arrive. Often Pemex has used helicopters to carry technicians to blockaded wells.

Complicating the situation is that while the army and Pemex stand together against protesting peasants, the governor of Tabasco, Leandro Rovirosa Wade, has shown a more understanding attitude toward those who have lost their lands.

"They are not professional agitators," he told reporters, referring to the protests' organizers. "They are lawyers who defend the peasants on questions of expropriation and compensation . . . It's also natural that the peasants should defend their patrimony — their land — and demand just compensation, which often is not paid to them."



Associated Press

ICE PATROL — The German icebreaker Stettin leaves a huge, smoky wake in Baltic coastline operations to free 80 freighters trapped in ice built up by gale-force east winds.

Workers Still Must Approve 10% to 11% Raises

Accord Reached in U.K. Hospital Strike

LONDON, Feb. 22 (UPI) — Union and management negotiators announced agreement today on wage accords to end month-old strikes by 250,000 hospital employees and 17,000 ambulance workers.

The settlement occurred just 24 hours after the end of a simular monthlong walkout by more than 1 million lower paid public service workers.

In each case it called for pay increases of 10 to 11 percent — most of it backdated to Nov. 8 — coupled with promises of salary reviews for all lower paid workers and more money in August and *again in April, next year.*

Ominous Threats

If all three deals are approved by the workers themselves, it would mean a major step toward ending the industrial turmoil — the worst in years — still disrupting Britain.

But it was not yet certain that the workers would accept. There also were threats of more trouble to come.

Alan Fisher, head of one of the four unions representing the public service, hospital and ambulance workers, said after announcing the agreement: "I think we have got a lot of difficulties ahead. Selling this package to the members of our union is not going to be easy. It also won't be easy for them to accept."

But Mr. Fisher added: "It goes some way toward meeting the aspirations of our members. It means that by April, 1980, they should have achieved the £60 (about $120) a week minimum they are seeking."

Current average pay for so-called "dirty jobs" by public service workers — garbage collectors, street cleaners, hospital and school janitors and grave diggers — is about £42 (about $84) weekly.

Meanwhile, civil service unions said they will stage a national 24-hour walkout by up to 300,000 civil *servants tomorrow.*

Prime Minister James Callaghan promptly denounced this in Parliament, charging it was a violation of a "concordat" he signed last week with the Trades Union Congress to use strike action only as a last resort.

"This strike is unnecessary and unjustifiable," Mr. Callaghan said. "I appeal to their union leaders to show a proper sense of moderation and responsibility."

Union leaders said the planned walkout would affect tax offices, ports, airports, social security branches, driver testing centers and even the courts. Senior civil servants will not be involved, officials said.

The unions have not yet announced a figure for the pay increase they are seeking.

Future Brightens For World Tigers

MORGES, Switzerland, Feb. 22 (AP) — The tiger has been given a new lease of life as a result of international conservation efforts, the World Wildlife Fund said today. But it warned that the future of the species still requires constant vigilance.

In a message to an international tiger conference in New Delhi, World Wildlife Fund President John Loudon said that populations of the animal appear to be flourishing in India and Nepal while in Bangladesh, Indonesia and the Soviet Union, conservation measures seemed to be insuring the survival of the tiger there.

Ten years ago, the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources, declared the tiger a threatened species and called for a ban on hunting. Simultaneously, the World Wildlife Fund launched an international conservation campaign, "Operation Tiger."

W. German Accused Of Military Spying

KARLSRUHE, West Germany, Feb. 22 (AP) — A worker at the Volkswagen auto plant here was arrested yesterday for spying on the West German military and delivering information to the East Berlin ministry for state security, the federal court said.

A court spokesman said that Karl Loof, 40, allegedly collected material on army installations in Hanover, Hildesheim and Brunswick, and passed along data on troop movements in the state of Lower Saxony.

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Carter Proposes Guidelines

U.S. Asks States, Cities to Fight Inflation

By Edward Walsh

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22 (WP) — President Carter has called on state and local government officials to adopt their own anti-inflation programs and promised that the federal government will cut program costs by streamlining its system of providing grants to the states and localities.

The president spoke yesterday to about 175 state and local officials in the Executive Office Building, again asserting that he will not "back down" in his attempt to control inflation.

Mr. Carter said that there were some good signs in the anti-inflation battle, including what he said was growing acceptance of the administration's "real-wage insurance" proposal. But, on Capitol Hill yesterday, Federal Reserve Board Chairman William Miller was less optimistic about the anti-inflation prospects.

Mr. Miller told the House Banking Committee that he expected inflation this year to exceed the administration's forecast of 7.5 percent, reaching as high as 8.25 percent. He conceded, however, that "we could be fortunate" and hold the rate to 7.5 percent. Private economists generally have been less optimistic than Mr. Miller and the White House.

Mr. Miller also said that he expected the economy to grow this year between 1.75 percent and 2.25 percent, while the administration forecast a 2.2-percent rate. He said that he expected the unemployment rate to hold steady during most of next year but to rise toward the end of the year.

The White House invited state and local officials to Washington to ask for their help in the anti-inflation program. The president did the same thing in earlier speeches, but this occasion gave the White House an opportunity to publicize the anti-inflation effort.

The officials were given a 30-page booklet explaining the administration's program and asking them to establish their own. Specifically, they were asked to abide by the federal wage-and-price standards, adopt "anti-inflationary procurement policies" by purchasing goods and services only from firms that comply with the standards, improve their regulatory practices and productivity in government services, and use taxing and budgeting to combat inflation.

Federal officials said that they would do their part by streamlining the $80-billion grant-in-aid system, through encouraging consolidation of grant programs, streamlining planning requirements, limiting federally mandated costs and reducing duplication and paperwork.

"If there was ever an issue in which the system of federalism can be tested and in which the system of federalism can be successful if welded together, this is it," Mr. Carter told the officials.

The president said that the response of business to the anti-inflation program had been "overwhelmingly good" and that organized labor was becoming "increasingly supportive." He said that the "real-wage insurance proposal," designed to protect workers from inflation that exceeded the administration's 7-percent wage-increase standard, was gaining support in Congress. "I'm not going to back down," he said. "I am not going to yield to pressure."

Nicaraguan Rebels Attack National Guard, Withdraw

GRANADA, Nicaragua, Feb. 22 (UPI) — Leftist guerrillas and National Guardsmen battled for two ours last night in Nicaragua's hird largest city and scores of ombs exploded in Managua on he anniversary of the killing of a issident hero.

A National Guard source said even insurgents were killed in the hootout.

A force of 140 rebels wearing the ed and black bandanas of the left-st Sandinista National Liberation ront fought National Guardsmen n seven neighborhoods of Granada, then retreated into the hills, the ource said. He said that an undisclosed number of rebels was arrested. There were no reports of army atalities.

A National Guard source said everal guerrillas, between the ages of 15 and 20, tried to set fire to a otton factory before being chased y army troops. Some cotton was estroyed but the plant was not seriously damaged.

Bombings in Capital

In the capital, about 50 kilometers away, at least 60 bombs exploded throughout the city at intervals of five minutes during the night.

The violence occurred on the 15th anniversary of the assassination of Gen. Augusto Cesar Sandino for whom the Sandinista guerrillas are named. Sandino was shot and killed after leaving a negotiating session with President Juan Sacasa 45 years ago. President Anastasio Somoza's father was accused of responsibility in the slaying.

The last Sandinista offensive in September left at least 1,500 dead, several cities destroyed and the economy crippled.

In another development, peasants in the town of Tular, about 80 kilometers north of Managua, charged yesterday that National Guard troops killed 23 civilians while searching for Sandinista guerrillas last month. The villagers said an entire family of 11, two children and an 80-year-old woman were among those killed.

Only 24 hours before the latest fighting, guerrillas launched unsuccessful attacks agaanst army outposts in two provincial villages.

Paris and Bonn Holding Talks

PARIS, Feb. 22 (UPI) — French and West German leaders today opened their semiannual summit meeting aimed at exchanging views on political and economic issues.

West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing met at the Elysee Palace while several of their ministers held talks at various French ministries.

The conflict between China and Vietnam was the leading item on the agenda of foreign policy issues, officials said. The two-day summit meeting is the 33d of its kind since the signing of the 1963 French-German Friendship Treaty.

U.S., Maldives Negotiate For Return of 3 Crewmen

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka, Feb. 22 (UPI) — U.S. and Maldivian representatives began negotiations today to exchange three U.S. crewmen of an oceanographic research ship for a Maldivian chief's son taken as hostage by the vessel.

The crewmen were held under "informal house arrest" by local authorities in a hotel outside Male, the capital of the Maldive Islands. They are Kenneth Leonard of Winter Park, Fla., the skipper of the 300-ton Panamanian-registered Alysse Maru; Craig Williams, the first mate; and Thomas Wiemken of Charleston, S.C., the medical officer.

Maldivian authorities said that they will charge the U.S. crewmen with assault with a deadly weapon, entering Maldivian waters without permission and refusing to allow a Maldivian official to search the ship.

Authorities said that a chieftain was shot and wounded when he and a small group of Maldivians tried to board the ship in a routine visit to prevent the smuggling of firearms and narcotics. U.S. Embassy spokesman Edward Donavan said, however, that the ship's crew had reported that the Maldivians who tried to board the ship were fishermen, not officials. The crew also claimed that the Maldivians had damaged their ship and stolen equipment. The U.S. Embassy in Sri Lanka is accredited to the Maldive Islands.

The chief's son, who had come aboard to translate, was taken hostage by the crew. "There very likely will be a settlement if they can get the son safely returned," a source said.

The location of the ship was not known, but Mr. Leonard's wife said yesterday that she had received a telephone call from her husband and that the Alysse Maru was heading for the U.S. Navy base on the Indian Ocean island of Diego Garcia.

The Republic of Maldives is a nation of coral atolls in the Indian Ocean, about 400 miles southwest of Sri Lanka.

Six Journalists Said Charged by Pakistan Court

RAWALPINDI, Pakistan, Feb. 22 (UPI) — Six foreign correspondents have been charged with contempt for writing about the Supreme Court's decision upholding former Premier Zulfikar Ali Bhutto's death sentence, court sources said.

The six are Ron Moreau of Newsweek, Peter Nieswand of the Guardian newspaper of London, Bruce Loudon of the Daily Telegraph of London, Trevor Wood of Reuters, Victoria Schofield of the Spectator newspaper of London and Chris Sherwell of the British Broadcasting Corp.

They were charged along with Mr. Bhutto's chief attorney, Yahya Bakhtiar, and several Bhutto supporters with attempting to disrupt the function of Pakistan's superior courts and to cause factionalism.

The Supreme Court will hold a hearing on the contempt charges on Saturday, the same day it hears Mr. Bhutto's review petition against the court's decision to uphold his death sentence.

In Pakistan it is illegal to comment on the judgment of any court. The six correspondents reportedly filed dispatches to their news organizations following the Feb. 6 decision to uphold Mr. Bhutto's death sentence.

France Ratifies Fish-Boat Pact

LONDON, Feb. 22 (Reuters) — France has become the first country to ratify the Torremolinos international convention on the safety of fishing vessels, the Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO) has announced.

The convention, which was adopted in 1977 by IMCO, a London-based agency of the United Nations, is the first of its kind that deals specifically with the problems of fishing vessels.

To take effect, the convention must be accepted by 15 countries. Their combined fleets of fishing vessels, of at least 24 meters in length, amount to at least 50 percent of the world's fishing fleet.

Rights Unit Asks Quick Probes of Torture Charges

GENEVA, Feb. 22 (AP) — The International Commission of Jurists today launched a plan which it hopes could lead to a breakthrough in curbing the spread of torture in many countries.

The Geneva body is proposing that the UN Human Rights Commission formally sponsor the idea of an international team of experts that will have the power to make on-the-spot investigations in countries accused of using torture.

"The essence is speed. What we are proposing is a system of routine as well as sudden visits to the country in question. These visits would be almost immediate and would not involve all the bureaucratic correspondance currently employed," a spokesman said.

The team would be empowered to investigate torture in any country that had ratified the "optional protocol" to a draft anti-torture convention being debated in the current session of the commission.

The spokesman said that initial response from the 32 states on the commission had been favorable. "We do not expect the Communist nations to back the idea, but otherwise we are confident," he said.

Tremor Hits Mexico City

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 22 (AP) — A small earth tremor shook Mexico City early today, but there were no casualties or damage, officials said. The epicenter of the quake, which registered 4.0 on the Richter scale, was 65 miles north of the capital.

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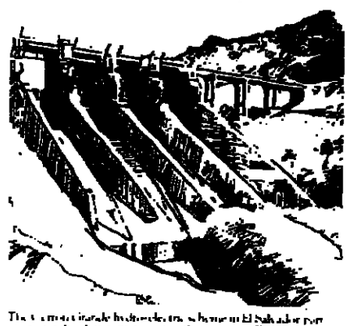
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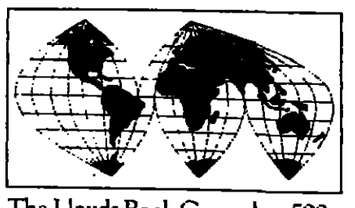


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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 6 Friday, February 23, 1979

What the UN Needs

At a time when the peace-keeping authority of the United Nations is sorely needed, the international organization demonstrates that it, too, is in need. Not only are the powers circling cautiously around the Sino-Vietnamese problem — which might be ascribed to the nature of the case — but a UN agency has shown (not for the first time) that its members are more interested in backing their own blocs than in achieving a workable peace. The actions of the UN Human Rights Commission in condemning Israel and the whites of southern Africa was a highly selective process which gives little reason to accept the word of a UN majority on matters of global morality.

To be sure, the Israelis should see in this not only a largely unwarranted attack on their respect for human rights but also a continuation of the drift away from support of their government because of its refusal, or inability, to resolve the results of the 1967 war. Iran has gone over to the other side since its revolution, which has very troublesome implications for Israel. Only the United States and Canada voted against the Human Rights Commission resolution, which contained political statements about the Palestinians as well as charges of the violation of individual rights. This must be taken into account in Camp David.

But the broader meaning of the Human Rights Commission's actions, which whitewashed Palestinian and black African guerrillas, is that the UN, in the General Assembly and in agencies containing numbers of states, cannot be trusted to seek genuinely fair and durable solutions. So what does the world body hold out as a hope for sustaining (or restoring) peace?

Actually, when the chips are down and a peace-keeping force is to be sent off, the UN works rather better than when such rhetoric as that involved in human rights is concerned. Much the same, in fact, might be said of President Carter. Moreover, the Security Council, although it can be and often has been blocked by vetoes, remains a means of working toward the settlement of difficulties.

This, of course, brings the responsibility back to the powers, which could make the Security Council practicable if they agreed — but whose disagreements constitute the major threat to peace. Why, then, not return to the diplomacy of Bismarck and Disraeli?

The plain fact is that great-power politics may be essential to peace but they are no longer (if they ever were) the final answer. Smaller states will no longer accept dictation to the extent they once did and have greater powers of resistance, both military and economic. They must be brought into the process of peace-keeping and whatever restraints are applied need collective responsibility behind them. This, obviously, cannot be accomplished overnight. But unless a beginning is made, by the stronger states in the first place, the little wars will continue to threaten the larger peace. In their own interests, as well as those of humanity at large, all nations must again try to make the UN work.



'It's the New Political Show.'

Carter's Flummery on SALT

The president makes a grave mistake, in our opinion, when he succumbs to a temptation to make vaguely misleading debating points in behalf of the coming SALT-2 treaty. We understand that the temptation must be great, not to mention the provocation. Did we not detect just the tiniest hint of a retaliatory sideways chop at Henry Kissinger, architect of SALT-1 and recent agonizer over the wisdom of SALT-2, in the president's observation in Atlanta on Tuesday that the new treaty would "reverse the Soviet numerical advantage temporarily established in the SALT-1 treaty of 1972"? Never mind. That wasn't the worst of it. The worst of it came in what directly followed:

"To reach these [SALT-2] levels, the Soviet Union will be required to reduce their overall number of strategic arms. Over 250 Soviet missiles or bombers — 10 percent of their strategic forces — will have to be destroyed or dismantled."

Now, there is something very positive and reassuring about the idea of the Soviet Union's having to destroy or dismantle a tenth of its strategic forces under the terms of the SALT accord Mr. Carter is negotiating. But the real-life implications of what is going to occur do not match those that the president's audience probably imagined. To come down from its present force of around 2,500 strategic launchers to the prescribed 2,250 of SALT-2, the Russians will be obliged to get rid of over 250 missiles and bombers all right; but these are certain to be among its obsolete and obsolescent stock, and it will be free (and likely) to make up for any prospective loss to its arsenal by adding permitted additional bombs to the launchers the treaty allows. The point is that at the end of all this the Soviet strategic force may technically and by one measure be down by 10 percent, but it will almost certainly also be stronger by several thousand additional deliverable warheads.

We are strongly disposed to support a sound and workable SALT-2 treaty and fairly confident that the president will bring such a treaty home. And it is for precisely that reason that we find Mr. Carter's Atlanta foray into hocus-pocus on the subject so disturbing. These clever and readily demolished arguments will end up doing the prospects for approval of SALT-2 more harm than good. The people who are not disposed to support a treaty — sound and workable or not — will not need 40 seconds to see what is wrong with them. And if the president is seen by the public to be playing debating games on the subject, then, in our view, all will shortly be lost.

The fact is that a case can be made — a serious, plausible case — for the value of the treaty condition the president was making so much of. There is something useful and beneficial in getting both sides to accept the discipline of limits on strategic nuclear weapons that require the destruction and dismantling of any part of either country's nuclear force. It does not add up to anywhere near so impressive and consoling an achievement as Mr. Carter's speech would suggest. But it does constitute an important step toward bringing those lethal arsenals under control and toward each country's accepting the idea of negotiated, verifiable limits. That is what the president should be explaining. His case is better than what you would believe from that little bit of flummery in Atlanta.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Remember the Mayaguez?

There is a difference between flexing U.S. muscles and protecting U.S. lives and, by coincidence, it was illustrated twice this week.

In Tehran, some of Iran's new rulers seized Sgt. Kenneth Kraus, a U.S. Marine guard who was slightly wounded when a mob invaded the U.S. Embassy last week. A high official said he would be tried on charges of "firing at Iranians." A puzzling statement. For one thing, it may not have been true: even if it were, is it not precisely the job of Marine guards at U.S. embassies to guard the embassies against armed invaders? Worse than puzzling, then — provocative.

If, in fact, Kraus had been put on foreign trial for doing no more than his duty, there would have been understandable anger in the United States. Even short of that, the administration must have been tempted to take some militant action. There have already been abundant calls for it from Americans frustrated by the nation's inability to control events inside other countries. Some people were saying on Wednesday that if Ross Perot, the Texas industrialist, could use private commandos to rescue two employees from an Iranian prison, why couldn't Jimmy Carter. . . At that point came the welcome word of the release of Sgt. Kraus. All the details are not yet known but it appears that important help from the French government rewarded patient U.S. diplomacy and the release vindicated the U.S. policy of restraint.

Meanwhile, a report from Hong Kong, also on Wednesday, recalls another kind of diplomacy and another kind of rescue. A shipping company announced that it is selling a U.S. ship for scrap: the Mayaguez. In May, 1975, it was seized by Cambodian gunboats. The United States sent in the Marines and bombers. Commentators applauded. Pollsters found President Ford's reputation for strength improved. Muscles had been duly flexed.

What might restraint have accomplished? The answers are worth recalling in the present climate. During the attacks, 41 American servicemen were killed and 50 wounded. And two minutes before the surprise attacks were launched, Cambodia had started broadcasting an announcement that it was releasing ship and crew.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago
February 23, 1904

ST. PETERSBURG — Reports are current that active negotiations are in progress for the crossing through the Dardanelles by the Russian fleet. Germany will be encouraging, being glad enough to realize its own ambitions in Asia Minor, and to let Russia weaken itself by fighting in the Far East. Russia knows all this, but is determined to get the ships through and might disguise them as merchantmen. The Turks are almost willing to look away. If England makes any objection to the passage, its action will be the signal for an immediate advance towards India.

Fifty Years Ago
February 23, 1929

WASHINGTON — The State Department today was without precedent in treating the news of thousands of square miles of new territory claimed for the United States by Commander Richard E. Byrd. The discoveries may lead to the establishment of an international commission to determine just how far ownership is established for a nation which plants its flag in uninhabited country. The discoveries center on the Rockefeller Range of mountains, which Byrd named after John D. Rockefeller Jr., for his generous contributions to the expedition.

'I'm a South African'

By Anthony Lewis

CAPE TOWN — On the freeway to the airport, an exit sign says Langa. Few visitors, and for that matter few residents of Cape Town, ever turn off here. For Langa is a "black township," one of the few places in the cape where black Africans are officially allowed to live.

Down a dusty road in Langa you come to a brick building with a corrugated metal roof, about 20 feet by 60. Inside, the space is divided by what looks like chain-link fencing, with an isle down the middle and little cubicles on each side. In each cubicle there are two double-decker beds.

Forty-eight men live in that building. They have a cold-water tap in the back, and a gas ring for cooking. Nearby is a wash-house, with toilets and cold showers. Each man can keep his possessions locked in a small wire cage that helps form the walls of the cubicle.

Racial System

Why should people live in such a way? The all-male hostel, as it is called, is a commonplace here, a product of the official racial system.

It is government policy to keep blacks out of the Cape Town area, reserving it for whites and the mixed-race "Cape Coloreds." In fact, economic reality frustrates that aim. Employers, including government agencies, need black workers, and the blacks need jobs that are only available in "white" cities. But the law makes them sojourners on sufferance.

Black men who have lived and worked in Cape Town for as long as 20 years may not have a legal right to live here. The stamp in their passbooks defines them as contract laborers, theoretically resident in some distant "homeland." That means that they cannot have a family with them, and they are supposed to live in a hostel.

Langa has some family houses, tiny one-story boxes in rows. But there are nowhere near enough for the black families in the Cape Town area, and in any case many of them cannot get the right permit from the white administrators. The result is widespread illegality: men living lawlessly with their wives and children.

In another building in Langa, I met a man named Edmund, a small, chipper character who said he had been in Cape Town for 25 years. His wife, a well-dressed, articulate woman of about 40, showed me where they lived: in a cubicle 8 feet square, with two beds in it. They used one bed, another couple the second.

The official barriers to normal family living are one reason for squatters' camps, where blacks build their own shacks of tin and cardboard. One of these, Crossroads, has become known around the world.

Studies of the 20,000 Crossroads residents show that in 80 to 90 percent of the households at least one person is employed. Most have worked in Cape Town for many years, and their pay is well above the poverty line. So they live in what outsiders see as pitiful shacks not because they are unable to pay for regular housing but because there is none where they can live with their families.

Langa is less dramatic than Crossroads, and few outsiders see it. (Because it is an official black township, whites are not supposed to enter it without a permit.) But Langa is more characteristic of the way black life is controlled in South Africa.

The point is that no black can live in any urban area of South Africa except on the terms set by the government: the white government. Beyond the fundamental interference with family life there is a network of regulations that affect not just the workers of Langa but the most eminent black lawyer or doctor or writer.

I spent an evening with a distinguished professional couple. When they left, they remarked drily that it was late and that the police would probably stop them on the way into their black township. Last time they were made to stand with their hands on the roof of their car, and were searched at gun point.

Daily Humiliation

The daily humiliation is beyond the imagination of a white American — or a white South African. The surprising thing in South Africa is that blacks have borne it so patiently. But the patience is wearing thin. There is a new edge in black people's talk, as I learned when I tried to question Edmund, the man I met in Langa.

Q. Do you have a right to be here?
A. A right? What rights does any of us have?
Q. Do you carry a passbook?
A. Why should I carry a passport in my own country? I'm a South African, man.
Q. What about permission to live in Langa?
A. Who are you, then? How do I know who you are?
Q. Can't you tell by my accent that I'm American?
A. You can go to America for a few months and have an accent.
Q. Where are you from?
A. I'm a bloody South African, I tell you.

Taken by Surprise?

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — It is said that a good scare is worth more than good advice. Perhaps the Carter administration's performance scares the administration as much as it scares the many people who are coming to regard it the way Rossini regarded Wagner: "Wagner has beautiful moments but awful quarter hours."

The invasion of Vietnam is another blemish on the administration's China transaction. In the fountain of concessions that led to "normalization," the administration did not even ask Peking for a pledge not to use force against Taiwan, because it knew Peking would refuse. But when Vice Premier Teng was in Washington, U.S. officials made bold to hint that they hoped he would abstain from invading his neighbors.

Teng was the toast of Washington, a cute Chinese panda — a Teddy Bear, some said. Subsequently, a lot of people died so Teddy Bear could score points against the Soviets. The administration trusts Teddy Bear to behave better toward Taiwan.

Surprised

This has been called "the surprised administration." It is said on its behalf that these are unpredictable times. Perhaps that thought will assuage the growing number of people who regard the administration the way W.S. Gilbert regarded a British railway: "Saturday afternoon, although occurring at regular and well-foreseen intervals, always takes this railway by surprise."

On some matters, the administration doesn't know its own mind. On others, it knows its mind too well. In its promiscuous multiplication of contradictory views about the oil crisis, or the not-a-crisis, or whatever, the administration resembles the unfortunate woman of whom it was said that her features didn't seem to know the value of teamwork. But in its general foreign policy, the administration is decipherable.

The elements of a nation's strength are its tools for influencing events (capital, technology, food, or weapons — for example, an aircraft carrier in the right place at the right time), and the will and skill to use the tools. The administration lacks the last two, so perhaps it does not matter much (except to the next administration) what it is doing to the tools. John Lehman, former deputy director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, writes:

"The President tells us that 'our commitment to South Korea is undeviating and is staunch' as he withdraws U.S. ground forces from Korea. Unilateral cancellation of the B-1 bomber is made 'in the interest of providing the U.S. with a strong, efficient, cost-effective national defense.' The MX missile and Tomahawk Cruise missile are postponed in order to meet SALT concessions and then we are told that these SALT concessions are perfectly acceptable because the weapons are not yet ready for deployment. The Nimitz aircraft carrier is vetoed as too vulnerable and expensive while the administration's own studies show it to be the least vulnerable and most cost-effective ship in the world."

The administration's defense budget involves a real decline, disguised by strange assumptions about a low inflation rate. But as a political payoff, the carrier Saratoga will be overhauled at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, where the job will cost $80 million more than necessary. Hear the administration's real voice, from Victor Utgoff, who deals with strategic arms limitation matters for the National Security Council:

"Even if the United States could attain strategic superiority it would not be desirable because I suspect we would occasionally use it as a way of throwing our weight around in some very risky ways. . . It is in the U.S. interest to allow the few remaining areas of strategic advantage to fade away."

Revisionism

More interesting than the implication that strategic superiority is beyond U.S capacity, more interesting even than the admission that U.S. strategic advantages are "few," is the idea that these few are too many. Packed into that idea is the highly political "lesson" of Vietnam and the related revisionism of some historians of the Cold War: The United States has been a source of mischief; U.S. arms control policies should limit U.S. arms; the general aim of U.S. foreign policy should be to make U.S. actions less "risky."

The administration should be delighted. In Afghanistan, Iran, Turkey and Mexico, in SALT negotiations with the Russians as in "normalization" negotiations with the Chinese, the United States certainly is not throwing its weight around.

Soviet Alternatives To China's Actions

By Leopold Unger

BRUSSELS — The Soviet Union made full use of the arsenal of its lexicon in the more or less solemn declarations by the Kremlin after the start of the Chinese incursion against Vietnam.

However, the announcement that "The Soviet Union will fulfill its obligations" toward Vietnam under the terms of the agreement signed last Nov. 3, may, in effect, turn out to be less bellicose than it sounds.

The treaty signed in Moscow, the first of its kind signed by the Soviet Union and a Southeast Asian country, is no mean victory for the Kremlin. It signaled the end of the even-handed policy that Hanoi had applied toward Moscow and Peking. The preamble and the first nine articles of the treaty state that the two countreis agreed to cooperate in every imaginable area and accentuated their determination "to consolidate the world socialist system" and to "oppose all imperialistic maneuvers."

Restrained

Yet, the Soviet-Vietnamese treaty remained significantly discreet and restrained in one particular field, that of military cooperation. The treaty that Moscow signed with Hanoi was more similar to one that it would sign with a Third World country than those it has signed with other Communist countries. And Vietnam is a Communist country.

The Soviet treaties with Czechoslovakia and with East Germany, for example, declare that "any attack against one of the signatories will be considered as an attack against the other signatory, which will immediately render all necessary aid possible to the aggressed party, including military aid."

But the treaty which links the Soviet Union to Vietnam, just as the one which the Soviet Union signed with India in 1971, states that the two signatories "will immediately undertake consultations so that the necessry measures may be adopted to safeguard peace and security."

This surprising wording in a treaty signed by the Soviet Union with an allied Communist power becomes quite clear in the light of recent events. When it signed the treaty with Vietnam, Moscow knew that Hanoi was planning an invasion of Cambodia and that as a result, a Chinese countermove was inevitable. The treaty was, thus, written in terms allowing the Kremlin to avoid the obligation of an automatic immediate, unconditional and large military engagement on the side of Vietnam in its quarrel with China.

Consequently, the Kremlin's various declarations warning the Chinese to "stop before it is too late" carefully avoided being too specific as to the limit of this "ultimatum" either in space or in time.

In other words, Moscow could not have done less, and obviously does not want to do more in the face of Chinese aggression against its Vietnamese ally. As an observer in Moscow summed up the Kremlin reaction, "It was grave, but not serious. . ."

The Kremlin knew well that China could not fail to react to the establishment of an Indochinese federation under the control of Vietnam, the "Soviet Cuba" of Southeast Asia.

The Kremlin went all out to set up a series of *faits accomplis* and take China by surprise. It began by including Vietnam in Comecon last June and topped it all by the Vietnamese occupation of Cambodia last month, having gone through the stages of a less spectacular but almost identical takeover of Laos and of the expulsion of hundreds of thousands of ethnic Chinese from Vietnam.

The Kremlin knew that the encirclement complex was no less an obsession in Peking than it is in Moscow and that the solemn declarations of Chinese officials had to be taken seriously.

'Asian Cuba'

"If the Chinese consider Vietnam to be an Asian Cuba," an Eastern European observer said recently, "they will not accept that Cambodia become Angola. Chinese said that it would teach the Vietnamese a lesson and if it had not done it, it would have run the risk of appearing to be a paper tiger."

Moscow was, therefore, one of the few world capitals where there was no surprise on Feb. 16, when Chinese troops launched their fourth military operation in 30 years. An operation which, just as those in Korea in 1950, in India in 1962 and on the Ussuri River, on the Soviet border in 1969, was labeled a counteroffensive.

Under these circumstances, Soviet moderation comes as no surprise. The Chinese called the Soviet bluff, replied to the Soviet challenger with another challenge and put up aggression against aggression.

As Moscow sees it, Peking's main goal is not military but psychological. It wants to prove that the occupation of Cambodia, the satellization of Indochina by the Soviet Union — but through Vietnam — is not an accomplished fact. And it is by no means a coincidence if the Chinese chose to attack Vietnam on the very day when a treaty was being signed in Phnom Penh which, in the name of "militant solidarity," legitimized Vietnam's occupation of Cambodia. It was also the day that Ros Samay, the secretary general of the only political party in Cambodia, was visiting Moscow.

Paths of Action

And the Kremlin can do little against this "limited punitive" expedition against Vietnam. It does have three paths of action: It can launch a brief military action, as in 1969 on the Ussuri. But such a move against a vast territory like China is condemned to be insignificant and, further, risks entangling the Soviet Union in an inextricable trap. This is precisely what Peking would like.

The Kremlin could also decide to launch an all-out nuclear attack. But this is inconceivable because of the inevitable Chinese nuclear counterattack and the just as inevitable effect on Soviet relations with the United States: The end of detente, the failure of SALT and an economic blockade. All of this, for the time being, goes against the Kremlin's interests.

If, on the other hand, the Kremlin succeeded in curtailing the violence and avoiding an escalation, it could make some political gains through the situation. It would, of course, lose face to certain degree, as it did in 1972 when former President Richard Nixon was welcomed to the Kremlin by Leonid Brezhnev while U.S. bombs were wreaking havoc on Vietnam. But it would be a beneficial operation.

The Soviet Union would appear to the world as a responsible power and a trustworthy partner compared to an adventurist China, guilty of aggression and to which nothing must be offered, especially weapons. The Kremlin may try to use the Chinese aggression to short-circuit the encouraging results of Teng Hsiao-ping's visit to the United States — which has been told "to stop playing with fire" — and to calm the zeal of U.S. businessmen who are ready and willing to participate in the modernization of China.

Third World

The Third World will learn who the aggressor is and the image of China will fade among the nonaligned nations. This would be a great advantage for the Kremlin a few months before the opening of the nonaligned nations' summit conference in Havana, a conference that appeared very unpromising for the Kremlin after the invasion of Cambodia.

Paradoxically, the Chinese aggression, which is the fifth war among Marxist nations (Hungary 1956, Czechoslovakia 1968, Somalia 1977 and Cambodia 1979), could, if properly handled, be used to heal the rift in the Communist world, a rift further exarcebated by the occupation of Communist Cambodia by Communist Vietnam.

The Chinese-Vietnamese war is a new catastrophe for Communist propaganda and Communist ideology, which was dead and buried even before the conflict and now exhales an odor of putrefaction. But it may, in the long run, offer the Kremlin an opportunity to reassemble its Communist battalions in a new effort behind "the heroic struggle of the Vietnamese people."

Thus, if Moscow plays its cards right and calmly, the world will soon forget the unpleasant Cambodian episode and will accept the new status quo without too much trouble, as it did after the invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968.

And this appears to be the line of action chosen by the Kremlin. However, if the War of the Red Stars does not take place, for the time being, and if there is no reason to fear the worst today, the incident will not be forgotten and a reaction will come.

For Moscow, the divided world of Yalta still exists and the Kremlin will do everything in its power — tomorrow, if not today — to stop China before it is really too late.

To declare, as did Sen. Howard Baker, the Republican minority leader that for once the United States can stay calmly in its position and watch the storm pass by, is to take a stand that is both naive and irresponsible.

The invasion of Cambodia was the first round, the Chinese aggression is the second one. Who, in a Western world that appears more and more impotent and without direction can say where the next round will take place and who the antagonists will be?

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

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International Herald Tribune, S.A. au capital de 1 200 000 F. R.C. Paris No 73 B 2112.
179-181, avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly-sur-Seine Cedex.
Tel 747-12-65 Telex. 612718 Herald. Paris Cables: Herald. Paris
Le Directeur de la publication: Walter N. Thayer
Daily except Sunday
In U.S.A.—Subscription price $235 yearly
Second class postage paid at Long Island City, N.Y. 11101
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Commission Paritaire No 34 237.

On the Paris Stage

Subtly Pulling the Leg Of Agatha Christie

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Feb. 22 (IHT) — The TSE Group is a brilliant theatrical ensemble of rising reputation. Its charming production, "Peines de Coeur d'une Chatte Anglaise," a nursery fable about a forlorn kitten's adventures in Dickensian London with the entire company sporting ingenious animal masks and costumes, was the big hit in Paris last season. Various projects to take it on to Broadway have been proposed — Jerome Robbins and visiting American impresarios expressed their impatience to do so.

The new TSE show, "L'Etoile du Nord," most of which transpires in a first-class compartment of a deluxe express train charging across the continent, pulled into town on Monday evening to receive a rousing welcome. The first-night reaction hints that it is likely to be stationed at the Theatre Montparnasse for a lengthy stopover.

The TSE, headed by the Argentine-born Alfredo Rodriguez Arais, has an impressive record. Its "Eva Peron," a surrealistic portrait of the late dictator's first wife and her melodramatic career, angered Peronists, who broke up one of its performances so that the police had to be summoned to protect players and spectators from assault.

In "L'Histoire du Theatre," the course of the drama was wittingly sketched from Sophocles to Tennessee Williams. Its review of revue, "Luxe," took the customary top-hat-and-champagne-bottle species of Parisian extravaganza for a jolting ride with statuesque chorus girls in beplumed headdress and little else and with the leading-man boulevardier and the leading-lady clotheshorse singing about the emotions that seized them when April comes to the Place Pigalle.

"L'Etoile du Nord," its latest creation, is a subtle spoof of the Agatha Christie brand of thriller, a diverting guying of detective fiction set in mundane surroundings in which all the participants — due to heavily planted implications — are suspected of nefarious doings and may be potential killers.

You have met them all before. There is the dashing adventuress playing off one lover against another for her own selfish gain, the crook who has disguised himself as a railroad conductor, the gibbering idiot, the bewhiskered, garrulous old boy with his outward show of good nature but probably an underworld brain, the skinny spinster with her knitting and her operatic ambitions, the fellow passenger with false credentials, the customs inspector too gallant to open the adventuress's telltale valise and the rest of the familiar stencils and situations.

Here is not the usual broad, brash burlesque of a target, but rather the target reflected sardonically in a highly-polished distorting mirror. There is plan, purpose and sound approach, motivated by an inner critical intelligence. The TSE's comment on its subject is in the nature of perceptive dramatic criticism.

Taking Genevieve Serreau's script, Arais again reveals his flair for vivifying theatricality by presenting the entertaining parody in the motion-picture manner. At the start we have the gloomy railroad station and the exterior of the Pullmans. Then a towering vision — a close-up — of the puffing locomotive, looming out of the dark like a giant threatening demon. The luxurious compartment is disclosed when the curtain spreads simultaneously in four directions to unveil the main scene of the action.

The members of the company — eight in all — are seasoned caricaturists, knowing how far to go without descending to vulgar all-out slapstick. There is an abiding harmony to their ensemble performance. The whole has style, verve, vitality and viewpoint. The thriller aspect is thus sustained, though cartooned, and the pseudo-Christie suspense and atmospherics are conveyed with uncommon stage invention. There is a perceptive use of lighting, music — the haunting whine of the violin in the final episode — and special effects — such as the gliding scenery seen through the compartment window as the train accelerates.

The overall result is a successful adventure in a synthesis of several of the theatrical arts, another triumph for the TSE.

* * *

Parisian producers are ridden with a monomania this season. They have Chekhov's "Three Sisters" in the brain. Only last month we were treated to it in Lucian Pintilie's rampaging staging at the Theatre de la Ville (where it still is) and now the Comedie-Francaise is presenting it at the Odeon, while a third production elsewhere is promised before the theater year is out.

A fine play is open to multiple interpretation, but as no one has yet improved on its original staging in Moscow. In fairness, it must be stated that Jean-Paul Roussillon's Odeon version is more faithful to the Chekhov concept than Pintilie's weird distortion, which transported the sisters from their humble garrison town in the Russia of the 1890s to something resembling the Winter Palace of St. Petersburg. But Roussillon, though he has avoided any ridiculous innovations, has delivered little more than a pedestrian stock-company revival.

When the Moscow Art Theater visited New York, Stanislavsky, appearing as Lt. Col. Vershinin, who is stationed in the country town, clocked the running of "The Three Sisters." "We begin at 8.05 p.m. and finish at 11.10 p.m.," he recorded. At the Odeon the play begins at 8:30 p.m. and drags on until near midnight. Half-hour of slack could be removed to the evening's benefit, for though the famous work is competently performed, the production, dimly but not effectively lighted in its two middle acts, suffers from what the French term "longueurs."

Tania Torrens (Mascha), Claude Mathieu (Irina) and Catherine Ferran (Olga) are the trio of unhappy orphaned daughters. Catherine Hiegel is their nagging sister-in-law and Jacques Toja has Stanislavsky's old role. They are all effective artists, but here never penetrate below the surface of their assignments and the best work is by Simon Eine as the high-school professor, Roussillon as the alcoholized old army doctor, Yves Gasc as the doomed baron and Jean-Luc Boutte as the officer who forces his enemy into a fatal duel.

Why, one wonders, constantly and only "The Three Sisters" out of the vast treasury of available Russian plays? Andreyev's "He Who Gets Slapped," a splendid play, has not been seen in Paris since the Pitoeffs played it before the war. Blok's lyrical drama, "The Rose and the Cross," has never been seen here at all. Artzibashev's tragic farce, "Devil." Zinaida Hippius' "Green King." Kuzmin's "Venetian Madcaps." Lermontov's "Masquerade." Evreinov's "Foundations of Happiness," and, from the post-revolutionary repertory, Faiko's "Teacher Bubus," Zamiatin's "The Flea" and Bulgakov's "Moliere," "Pushkin" and "Batum" would provide lively theater fare.



TSE Group's "L'Etoile du Nord" at the Theatre Montparnasse.

French Wine Prices Ride High

By Jon Winroth

PARIS, Feb. 22 (IHT) — The wine boom is reaching new heights of absurdity from which the fall will only be harder. A few examples: Burgundy *grands crus* such as 1978 Chambertin-Clos de Beze and Clos de Tart are now selling for about 100 francs the bottle. But these wines will not be delivered for another couple of years, when they will easily go for 300 to 400 francs in a restaurant although they will be far too young to drink.

The other day in a wine bistro I saw new Sancerre going for 7.60 francs for a 15-centiliter glass. That makes more than 15 francs (say $4, with a little extra for the waiter) if you buy a round for yourself and a friend. At that price, who needs it?

For only a couple of francs more the same *bistrotier* sells a glass of Puligny-Montrachet, which is 10 times the wine Sancerre is. This puffed-up little white now sells for 19 francs a bottle at the property, which puts it in the 45-to-50-franc class in restaurants.

You can still find very good Sauvignon (the same grape that goes into Sancerre) from other parts of the Loire and Bordeaux for a third to half the price. Some of them could easily pass for Sancerre.

Big Harvest Is Likely

Last November, a certain 1975 Haut-Medoc *cru bourgeois* was selling for 14.50 francs at the chateau. At the beginning of this month it had leaped to 29 francs.

This sort of thing is not inflation, it is a rip-off, and it is likely to end a lot sooner than the sellers think. For one thing, consumers are already showing signs of balking. More important, while the vine is a notoriously fickle producer, especially in France, it still follows certain rules.

For instance, years of small yield, such as 1977 and 1978, rest the vine and prepare it for a big crop, a near certainty after two small years in succession. Three small harvests in a row is almost unheard of, although possible. The likelihood of a very large 1979 crop, whatever the quality, is strong.

And it is quantity, not quality, that essentially determines the wine market. Stocks remain low, but a big year will take care of that problem and should at least slow the rise in prices. A second big year will bring on a slump like the one that began in 1974 and lasted nearly four years.

The trouble with the wine market is that the producers grab everything they can get when prices are rising, which naturally sends prices only higher. Speculators get into the act with the same result.

Technocrat managers of large vineyards calculate what they like to think of as "normal," and ever-increasing, profit margins based on re-equipment with costly new presses, stemmer-crushers, vats and the like, and raise prices accordingly.

What all these wine "experts" forget in their rationalizing of ever-rising prices is the consumer. He takes a lot, more than he should, especially in a time of galloping inflation when he figures that he might as well spend his money before it becomes worth even less. But his resources are limited and eventually he can no longer afford to drink what he was accustomed to.

Because wine, especially the better *crus*, is a luxury and not a necessity, the consumer buys cheaper wine and suddenly the famous wines are not selling so well. Since these are the leaders in the market, they drag everything else down with them. Then there is a glut and all sorts of panic selling of hoarded stocks, paid for at high prices.

In sum, the wine market is like gravity — what goes up, must come down. So sit tight for another year, drink what's still reasonable, cross your fingers and save your wine money. When the inevitable slump comes you will be amazed at how much wine, even from the best recent years, suddenly turns up at moderate prices.

* * *

For more cheerful wine news, the *Prix du Meilleur Pot*, awarded annually to a Paris bistro for the quality of its counter wines, went Antoine Deconquand of Le Rallye, 267 Rue du Faubourg-Saint-Martin in the 10th Arrondissement (IHT, March 30, 1978).

Last year's winner, Roger Avgalenq (La Royale, 80 Rue de l'Amiral Mouchez, 14e) handed over the trophy to Mr. Deconquand at 5:30 p.m. The celebrating that followed lasted to 2 a.m. the next morning as invited guests and freeloaders downed four hectoliters (about 100 gallons) of excellent new Beaujolais and Brouilly furnished by Pierre Ferraud of Belleville-en-Beaujolais, accompanied by spareribs, sausages, pates, hams, cheeses and the strains of a mini accordion-trumpet band.

Theater in London

The Round House Revives With 'Gilbert Pinfold'

By John Walker

LONDON, Feb. 22 (IHT) — It is 10 years and a week since the Round House opened as a London theater with Tony Richardson's production of "Hamlet," starring Nicol Williamson. Since then, its dramatic progress has been, at best, circular and more often downhill.

The building itself has had an uneven existence ever since it was designed as a railroad engine house in 1846 by the great engineer Robert Stephenson. Within 15 years, it was outdated, its turntable too small to take the new engines and tenders. Since it became a cultural showplace — originally for socialist commitment to the arts — it has rarely achieved artistic relevance.

It began as part of Arnold Wesker's Centre 42, the result of a Trades Union Congress resolution of 1960 — number 42 on the agenda — that "the movement recognizes the importance of the arts in the life of the community, especially now when many unions are securing a shorter working week and greater leisure for their members."

But the unions never paid more than lip service to the arts and, when Wesker's brave venture failed, the Round House struggled on, a friendly place to visit, but, as it was in the beginning, unable to accommodate much that was modern and rarely able even to manage fashionable success.

There were moments of glory — a season by the Living Theater and Jean-Louis Barrault's English version of "Rabelais" among them — and times of promise. But it lost on the swings of theatrical taste and was soon outflanked by fringe theaters so that the most that could be said of it was that it survived.

Now, at the beginning of its second decade, the Round House once more promises to flourish. After a period of apparent inertia, its energetic new director, Thelma Holt, has taken advantage of the building's shape to convert it into a theater-in-the-round. And she has also invited to London to stage a season of three plays one of Britain's best theatrical companies, a troupe that occupies the Royal Exchange Theatre in Manchester, an extraordinary building in which a modern theater is suspended inside a grandiose Victorian hall.

Richard Negri, who conceived the Manchester theater, has tried to recreate that arena in London, though the Round House's acoustics are still causing trouble. The result is a pleasant, small auditorium, seating around 600, with seven entrances that are used by both actors and audience.

The opening production, though, serves mainly to illustrate the problems of theater-in-the-round. It is an interesting adaptation by Ronald Harwood of Evelyn Waugh's autobiographical novel "The Ordeal of Gilbert Pinfold," notable for a superb display of comic acting by the rueful Michael Hordern.

Pinfold, Waugh's alter ego, is an embattled author, addicted to a potent mixture of drink and drugs for sleep, who goes alone on a cruise to recuperate and enters a hallucinatory world in which he is mocked and humiliated and persecuted by a host of invisible neighbors.

Stephen Doncaster's conventional sets, forever being wheeled on and off the arena, would be better suited to a proscenium-arch theater and the play itself would probably gain from more conventional treatment.

With the action mainly confined to the author's mind, it is an awkward work to stage, although Harwood's adaptation makes the most of the book's bitter comedy and Michael Elliott's direction is skillful.

It is best in its set pieces — Pinfold confronted by an obsequiously hostile BBC interviewer or dominating a disastrous dinner at the captain's table — and less successful in the more intimate moments, such as those involving the young girl who haunts his imagination.

Hordern, though, is marvelous, capturing Pinfold's country-gentleman pose beautifully. He resembles an unleashed hound of Waugh, with his drooping, melancholy face occasionally lifting in a sudden snarl or beaming smile in a moment of triumph, as he doggedly follows the wanderings of his mind through the dark and into the light.

On the Arts Agenda

Kurt Herbert Adler, director of the San Francisco Opera, will be the conductor for a new production of Donizetti's "Lucia di Lammermoor" at the Marseilles Opera that will have its first performance Feb. 25. Tito Serebrinsky will stage the work with sets and costumes by Hector Pascual, and the cast will have Rosetta Pizzo in the title role, Barry McCauley as Edgardo (Feb. 25 and 27) and Franco Bordoni as Enrico. Beniamino Prior will sing the tenor role on March 1 and 3.

* * *

A new production of Wagner's "The Flying Dutchman" is scheduled for Feb. 25 by the Frankfurt Opera, with a staging by Jonathan Miller and sets and costumes by Max von Vequel-Westernach and Rosemary Vercoe. Peter Falk will conduct and the cast will be headed by Lisbeth Balslev, who sang the role of Senta in last year's Bayreuth Festival, Rudolf Constantin in the title part, Heinz Hagenau, William Cochran and Matti Juhani. Later performances are scheduled for Feb. 28, March 3, 15, April 8 and 22.

* * *

Two new ballets by Peter van Dyk are on the current program at the Grand Theatre in Geneva. They are "Two Overtures" to Brahms' "Tragic" and "Academic Festival" overtures, and "A la memoire d'un ange," set to Berg's Violin Concerto. Sets and costumes are by Rolland Aeschlimann, and Dmitri Chorafas conducts the Orchestre de la Suisse Romande. Also on the program is Serge Lifar's "Suite en Blanc." The next performances are Feb. 24 and 26.

* * *

The Vienna Volksoper has staged a new production of Prokofiev's "The Love for Three Oranges," staged by the Soviet director Georgi Ansimov, with sets and costumes by Rolf Langenfass and conducted by Jaroslav Krombholc. The cast is headed by Josef Hopferwieser and Kurt Schreibmayer sharing the role of the prince, Peter Drahosch and Peter Baillie as Truffaldino, Elisabeth Schwarzenberg and Sonja Mottl-Preger as Clarissa and George Schnapka and Karl Steffl as the cook. Other performances will be Feb. 28, March 4, 14, 18 and 23.

* * *

The La Scala opera house of Milan will take to West Germany and the United States an exhibition of movies and pictures on its 200 years of history. The exhibition will open in Munich on March 22 before going on to Bonn, Berlin and Frankfurt. The U.S. tour of the exhibition will start in New York on Aug. 28. The exhibition drew 700,000 visitors in Milan last year as part of the celebration of the theater's bicentennial anniversary.

Archaeology

Class Breakdown and the Maya Collapse

By Boyce Rensberger

NEW YORK (NYT) — Two American scientists have produced evidence that the mysterious collapse of the classic Maya civilization of Central America took place without any great decline in population.

Rather, they suggest, the collapse involved the breakdown of the class structure through which the Maya aristocracy maintained its authority.

The new evidence does not explain why the Maya collapse occurred, but it does contribute to the effort to understand a phenomenon that has proved to be one of anthropology's most challenging problems.

After a thousand years of development into a high culture, the classic Maya civilization suddenly collapsed in a matter of decades during the ninth century.

Over the years, anthropologists have put forth a variety of theories, from ecological disaster to the adoption of human sacrifice, to explain the phenomenon. None has been accepted as proven.

Some theorists have suggested that for some reason a catastrophic depopulation took place. One authority has estimated that a peak population of 3 million shrunk to 450,000 in just 75 to 100 years.

Theory Supported

The new evidence, if it is accepted by anthropologists, should lend weight to the previously advanced theory that what collapsed was not the Maya population but a class structure that maintained an elite capable of producing and sustaining a civilization.

The research, which was published in the Jan. 25 issue of Nature, the British scientific journal, was conducted by Raymond Sidrys, an anthropologist, and Rainer Berger, an archaeologist and expert on radiocarbon dating. Both are at the University of California, Los Angeles.

Their study compared the frequency over the centuries of three things: archaeological sites representing the remains of commoner homes and other lower-class contexts, sites from aristocratic contexts and the erection of carved stone monuments called stelae. All are from the lowland area that now lies in Mexico, Guatemala, Belize and Honduras.

The scientists found that the stela cult began modestly in the third century but that, with each passing century, more and more stelae were erected. The practice was to put them up in one or more ceremonial centers to commemorate important points in the Mayan calendar. Between AD 613 and 790, when the cult reached a peak, the Mayas erected at least 324 dated monuments.

Hundreds of Workers

The erection of stelae is believed to have been an important activity for the Maya. The huge limestone slabs weighed several tons, the largest being close to 50 tons. Carved on the stone faces were the image of the ruler of the time, hieroglyphic texts about the ruler's geneology, descriptions of various religious ceremonies and the date according to the Mayan calendar, which can be translated into today's calendar. It is believed that hundreds of quarry workers, stone masons, carvers and laborers were organized to produce and erect each stela.

"The elite no doubt maintained a high visibility as the organizers of this impressive operation," the researchers wrote in their paper, "because precisely such displays of power helped maintain their authority. These monuments clearly served as foci for both political and religious activities."

In AD 790, at least 19 ceremonial centers were built, more than at any other time. In 810, however, the stela cult went into a precipitous decline. By 830, only a fifth as many stelae were erected as at the peak. By 909, the cult was virtually dead.

"A genuine collapse or abrupt breakdown of the stela cult occurred, rather than a gradual or normal decline in popularity," Sidrys and Berger said in their report.

Their analysis of the growth of the elite population and its activities shows a similar rise to a peak and then a sharp decline, with the peak coming about a century after the beginning of the collapse of the stela cult.

The estimate of elite population and activities is based on the distribution of radiocarbon dates obtained not only on upper-class dwellings, such as palaces, but also on the physical remains of many upper-class activities — for example, the production of elegant wooden figurines, the writing of bark-paper codices and the administration of cave ceremonies and elaborate burials.

The remains of such artifacts are increasingly common from archaeological sites dated to the centuries when the stela cult was building. But they peak about a century after the stela cult and then go into a similar collapse. Their findings, the scientists said, "clearly demonstrate a breakdown of elite class structure during the 10th century in the lowlands and its cessation for all practical purposes by AD 1069."

Similar analyses of remains of the commoner population show no growth with the stela cult or the elite class and no collapse.

If the evidence is correct, it appears that the Maya lived on for centuries in scattered rural villages without continuing the intellectual, architectural and political traditions that characterized their ancestors.

Only with the arrival centuries later of the first Europeans, bearing dysentery, hookworm and malaria, were the Maya lowlands truly depopulated.

SENIOR EXECUTIVE JOB GUIDE

Published at the end of the week, this is a compilation of senior level job opportunities from selected publications. Senior level jobs published by the International Herald Tribune through Tuesday automatically appear in this feature.
To place an advertisement in "INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES," contact our office in your country (listed in classified section)
Any questions or comments concerning this feature can be directed to Juanita Caspari in the Paris office.

JOB TITLE	SALARY	EMPLOYER	JOB LOCAT.	SOME OF THE QUALIFICATIONS	CANDIDATES SHOULD MAKE CONTACT WITH	ADVT. Source
GENERAL MANAGER		Engineering & Metal fabricating co.		Exp. General Mgr. success. mktg. engineered metal fabric. prod. in Mid. East &/or N. Afr.	Box D 1283, Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly, France.	I.H.T. 15-2-79
FIELD SERVICE ENGINEERS	c.$36,000 equivalent	Turbine Engines.	Brussels + Eur. travel	28 +; Qual. Mech./Marine Eng. with practical turbine instal. &/or maint. exp.; Eng. + Ger.	MRD 9684, MRD, 11/15 Arlington St., London SW1A 1RD. Tel.: 01-493 7117.	I.H.T. 15-2-79
BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT EXECUTIVES	Around £15,000	Food Protein Marketing	Brussels + East Eur. travel	Around 30; grad. status & request. integrity, combining com. flair with dipl. & stamina; Eng. +.	Ref. R. 105, Robin Pedd, Barnett Keel Ltd., River St., Windsor, Berks SL4 1QT. Tel.: 56723.	I.H.T. 15-2-79
INVESTMENT MANAGER		Important Int'l group	French Riviera	Exp. in the fields of general mngt., budgeting & audit; 27-37; fluent Eng.	N° 481, Agence HAVAS, rel. CA, Monte Carlo, Principauté de Monaco.	I.H.T. 15-2-79
PROJECT CONTROLLERS		Important Int'l group.	French Riviera	Legal & economics bkgd. with some Acctg. exp.; 25-33; fluent Eng.	Ref. PM, Agence HAVAS N° 481, Monte Carlo, Principauté de Monaco.	I.H.T. 15-2-79
OPERATIONS MANAGER	c.£15,000 tax free	Credit Cards.	Saudi Arabia	Grad. or prof. qual. mgt.; previous credit card or similar exp.; mngt. skill. & profit resp.	MRD 9865, MRD, 11/15 Arlington St., London SW1A 1RD. Tel.: 01-4937117.	Financial Times 15-2-79
SALES MARKETING MANAGER		Westinghouse, Saudi Arabia	Middle East	Over 35; min. 7 yrs. senior mngt. capacity; degree either bus. adm. or tech. discipline.	Ref. JB, Copnas Int'l (UK) Ltd., Riverside Drive, Mitcham, London CR4 4YS. Tel.: 01-640 8553.	Financial Times 15-2-79
GENERAL MANAGER	Substantial tax free	Yusuf bin Ahmed Kanoo.	Bahrain	Min. 5 yrs. at chief executive level; 35-45; formal academic or prof. qual.	Recruitment Executive, Kanoo Group Ltd., 1 Baltfour Place, London W1Y 5RH.	Financial Times 15-2-79
EXPORT SALES GRADUATE	Up to £10,000	Large Int'l Division of a Major Eur. Auto. Manuf. Group.	Saudi Arabia	28-40; good salesman; linguistic abil. & a knowl. of the Mid. East.	Ref. MT, Robin R. Whalley, I.A.L., 66/68 Haymarket, London SW1. Tel.: 01-839 1602.	Financial Times 15-2-79
CONTROLLER	Commensurate with educ. & exp.	Omark Europe S.A. (Ind. products).	Nivelles, Belgium	Strong Knowl. USA acctg. principals; strong knowl. in cost acctg.; Fr., Eng.;	Mrs. Kimpe, Omark Europe, 18 Chemin du Buisson des Loups, 1400 Nivelles, Belgium.	The Bulletin 16-2-79
INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT ADVISER	Far discussion in five figures	Front rank British Institution.	Extensive travel	Good Honours deg.; post-grad. qual. in econ., bus. studies, accountancy; 30-35.	Sir Peter Youens, Tyzack & Partners, 18 Hanover St., London W1R 0DJ, 12 Charlotte Sq., Edinburgh EH2 4HN.	Financial Times 16-2-79
GROUP FINANCE DIRECTOR	c.£50,000	Major int'l trading group.	Far East	Must have held senior fin. appoint., pref. overseas; chart. accountant; around 50.	I.C. Rouse, Richards Agencies London, 109 Jermyn St., London S.W.1.	The Economist 17-2-79
GENERAL MANAGER	Significant	Electronics	Berkshire, England	Min. 5 yrs. total electronics mktg. exp. (incl. 3 yrs. in Europe); 3 yrs. managerial exp. & possess strong modern mngt. skills.	Ref. 1181/IHT, R. P. Carpentier, Phillips & Carpentier, 3 Bo Walden Court, 85 New Cavendish St., London W1M 7RA.	I.H.T. 17-2-79
U.S. MANUFACTURERS REPRESENTATIVE		Exciting new product for liquor mngt. & control.		Exp. self-starter capable of generating sales & structuring a service org.	Easyhar Int'l, c/o Intech Leasing Corp., 540 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022.	I.H.T. 17-2-79
MANAGEMENT AUDITOR	Generous	Litton Int'l S.A.	Zurich or other major Eur. city	25-40; min. 3 yrs. audit exp., pref. on the staff of an int'l firm or public accountants; min. 2 major Eur. lang.	Mr. E. A. Tillman, Litton International S.A., Gubelstrasse 28, CH-8050 Zurich.	I.H.T. 17-2-79
PROJECT MANAGER		German construction project Riyadh	Riyadh, Saudi Arabia	Construction engineer or architect; 15 yrs. exp.; perf. English a must.	Dr. Ing. Walter Ganbl & Co. KG, Wittenbergstrasse 18, 4300 Essen1, Tel.: 0201/774033, Germany.	Frankfurter All. Zeit 17-2-79
INTERNATIONAL ADVERTISING MANAGER		DuPont de Nemours	Mechelen, Belgium + Travel	Extensive relevant consumer advertising exp. (incl. television) & demons. adm. exp.; Eng. + Ger.	Director of Personnel, DuPont de Nemours, (Belgium), S.A., 7 Rue Joseph Stevens, B-1000 Brussels.	I.H.T. 28-2-79
CORPORATE FINANCE DIRECTOR		Prominent int'l group of companies.	Geneva	Swiss nat. or permit; exceptional dimension, both as finance strategist & skilled negotiator at highest levels.	Arn & Associates, 12 Rue du Mont-Blanc, 1201-Geneva, Tel.: 022/316920.	I.H.T. 28-2-79
DIRECTEUR DE PROJECT	Correspondant à la fonction	Importante Société Belge (Génie civil, terrassement, voirie).	Afrique du Nord	Ing. civil; fran., néerl. et ang.; négociateur et chef capable de décider; exp. chantier.	Ref. ALM/27982, C.E.R.C., 75 rue de Livourne, 1050 Bruxelles, Tel.: 02/539 84 69 (de 9 'a 18h).	Le Soir 18-2-79

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NYSE Trading Closing Prices February 22

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
		— A—A—A —								
39½	28⅝	ACF	2.10	6.9	6	135	30⅝	30¼	30½	+ ⅛
23⅝	15½	AMF	1.24	7.7	7	108	16⅜	16	16⅛	
32⅝	14⅞	AM Intl	.28	1.6	7	241	18	17¾	17⅞	— ⅛
14⅛	8⅝	APL	1	9.9		14	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ¼
48⅝	32⅝	ARA	1.64	4.2	8	49	39	38⅝	39	+ ⅜
31⅜	19	ASA	1	3.9		1002	26¼	25¾	25⅞	+ ⅛
14⅝	8¼	ATO	.48	4.3	5	75	11½	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
40	29	AbbtLb	.84	2.7	13	1102	32¼	31⅝	31⅝	— ⅞
23½	13	AcmeC	1.20	6.4	6	5	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
6¼	3⅝	AdmDg	.04	1.1	5	6	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
13	10⅞	AdaEx	1.26e	12.		48	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
8½	3⅞	AdmMl	.20e	4.2	7	20	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
45¾	33¼	AetnaLf	2.20	5.4	5	478	40¾	40¼	40½	
26¾	16⅛	Ahmans	1	4.8	4	11	20¾	20⅝	20¾	+ ¼
4	2	Aileen				5	2½	2⅜	2½	+ ⅛
31⅝	23½	AirPrd	.60	2.3	9	292	26½	26¼	26¼	
26¾	15	AirbFrt	1	5.6	9	58	18⅛	18	18	— ¼
15¼	11¼	Akzona	.80	6.7	7	60	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
9⅝	7¼	AlaP dpt.87		10.		19	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
97½	80¼	AlaP pf	9	10.		z30	86	86	86	— ½
89	73	AlaP pf 8.28		10.		z400	79⅝	79⅝	79⅝	+ 1
18	14⅛	Alagsco	1.40	9.6	7	6	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
22¼	13½	Alaskin	.46	3.9	15	212	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅞
40	17	Albany	1	3.2	9	15	31	31	31	— ½
9⅞	6⅛	Alberto	.36	4.4	11	36	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛	+ ⅛
46⅝	25	Albertsn	.96	2.4	9	280	40	39⅝	39⅞	— ¾
37⅝	21⅝	AlcanA	2	5.5	5	457	36¾	36⅛	36⅜	— ⅛
31⅜	21½	AlcoStd	1.40	5.8	5	x31	24¼	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
8½	5¼	Alexdr	.40	6.4	6	58	6⅝	6⅛	6¼	— ⅛
26	13⅞	AligCp	1	5.0	8	25	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ½
15	4⅝	AllesAir			3	344	9	8⅝	8⅞	— ⅛
29¼	18	Alig pf	1.87	8.3		7	23	22½	22½	— ½
20¼	13⅝	AlleLd	1.28	7.8	8	10	16⅜	16¼	16⅜	— ⅛
38⅜	30	AlleL pf	3	9.0		4	33½	33½	33½	— ¼
23⅝	21	AlleL pr2.19		10.		4	21¾	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
19¼	15¼	AlleyPw	1.72	10.	8	354	16⅞	16½	16½	— ⅛
19⅝	13⅛	AllenGp	1	5.5	7	60	18⅜	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
35	20⅝	Allergan	.50	2.0	11	60	26	25⅛	25⅞	— ⅞
44¾	27⅝	AlldCh	2	6.4	7	744	31⅝	30¾	31⅛	+ ½
15½	9⅞	AlldMnt	.80	6.6	7	20	12½	11⅞	12⅛	
16⅜	10⅝	AlldPd	.60	5.0		1	12	12	12	
28	18⅝	AlldStr	1.50	6.9	5	15	22	21⅞	21⅞	
38⅜	23⅞	AllisCh	1.70	5.6	5	49	30⅞	30½	30½	— ⅜
16⅞	10	AllrAu	.60b	4.7	8	5	12¾	12¾	12¾	+ ⅛
22¼	14½	AlphPr	.72a	4.3	7	3	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
54¼	38⅝	Alcoa	2.40	4.6	6	403	53	52½	52⅝	— ¼
21	13⅝	AmlSug	1	5.8	158	8	17⅛	17¼	17⅛	+ ⅛
53¼	31	Amax	2.20	4.4	12	255	50¼	49⅞	50	
50	38⅝	Amax pf	3	6.4		120	47⅛	47	47	— ⅛
20⅝	12⅞	Amcord	1.20	6.4	6	55	19	18¾	18⅞	— ⅛
26⅝	16¼	Amrce	1.20	5.7	6	24	21	20¾	21	— ⅜
33¾	22½	AHess	1b	3.5	8	113	29	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
73	52⅞	AHes pf3.50		5.6		20	63	62¾	63	— 1
19⅝	9	AmAir	.40	3.3	3	294	12	11⅝	12	+ ⅛
9¼	3¼	AmAir wt				39	4⅞	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
22⅝	19⅛	AAir pf	2.18	11.		26	20⅞	20	20⅛	+ ⅛
20½	12⅞	ABaker	1.20b	8.3	6	35	14½	14½	14½	
53	43⅝	ABrnds	4	8.1	6	64	49⅞	49½	49½	
25½	22⅛	ABrd pf1.70		7.2		1	23½	23½	23½	+ ⅛
30⅝	30⅛	ABrd pfBwi		9.0		260	30¾	30⅝	30⅝	— ⅛
29½	29¼	ABrd pfAwi		9.3		256	29¼	d28¾	28¾	— ⅝
47¼	33	ABdcst	1.20	3.3	8	401	37¼	36⅜	36⅜	— ⅛
20½	13⅝	ABldM	.70	4.7	7	7	14⅞	14¾	14⅞	
43⅞	34⅝	AmCan	2.80	7.9	6	112	35⅞	35⅝	35⅝	— ⅛

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
22⅝	19¼	ACan pf	[illegible]	[illegible]		8	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
[illegible]	2½	ACentry				6	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
45⅛	17	ACrest	[illegible]	3.0	10	26	[illegible]	43½	43⅝	— ⅜
32⅛	22⅝	ACyan	1.60	5.4	8	394	25⅛	24⅞	24⅞	+ ⅛
13⅛	8	AmDist				79	11⅛	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
36	22⅝	ADT	[illegible]	4.5	4	46	24⅛	23⅞	24	— ⅛
11⅞	6⅞	ADual				2	9½	9½	9½	
15	14⅛	ADual pf	[illegible]	[illegible]		5	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅛
24½	20⅜	AElPw	2.18	10.	10	871	22	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
40⅝	27⅞	AmExp	[illegible]	5.6	7	856	29½	28¾	28¾	— ⅜
17⅛	8⅛	AFamil	.60	5.6	5	67	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅜
23⅛	19	AGnIn	[illegible]	5.2		16	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
19	15½	AGnC	1.22	7.5		15	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	+ ⅛
29¾	22⅝	AGnIns	1	3.8	4	90	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	+ ⅛
36⅜	28⅞	AGIn pf	[illegible]	5.6		[illegible]	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	— ⅛
12	9⅞	AHerit	[illegible]	[illegible]	8	15	10⅝	10½	10½	— ⅛
22⅛	17	AHoist	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	31	15⅝	15⅝	15½	
32¾	26⅛	AHome	1.40	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	27½	27¼	27¼	— ⅛
32¾	22⅞	AmHosp	.68	2.7	10	209	25	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅛
12⅛	6⅛	AmInvst	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	5	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
35⅝	18	AMI	[illegible]	2.8	[illegible]	200	28⅛	27⅝	28⅛	+ ½
7⅛	4	AmMot				[illegible]	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
47	36	ANtR	[illegible]	[illegible]	6	[illegible]	37¼	36⅝	37	
18⅛	10⅛	AShip	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	13	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
53⅛	33⅛	AStand	[illegible]	[illegible]		85	42⅝	41⅝	42⅛	+ ⅛
9⅞	5	ASter	[illegible]	[illegible]	9	[illegible]	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
43⅛	28⅝	AmStor	[illegible]	[illegible]	7	427	42⅛	42	42⅛	— ⅜
64⅞	55⅝	ATT	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	62⅝	62⅝	— ⅛
67⅛	61¼	ATT pf	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	66⅞	66½	66½	— ⅛
49⅞	43⅝	ATT pf	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	46⅛	46	46	— ⅛
50¾	44⅞	ATT pf	[illegible]	[illegible]		1847	47⅛	46⅞	47	— ⅛
12⅝	10⅛	AWater	.92	[illegible]	[illegible]	7	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
18¾	14⅝	AWat pf	1.42	[illegible]		z230	16⅝	16⅛	16⅜	+ ⅜
14⅛	12⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]	10.		z300	12½	d12	12	— ⅛
23⅛	15	Ameron	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	17	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅜
16⅛	[illegible]	AmesD	[illegible]	[illegible]	5	[illegible]	12	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
37¾	27¼	Ametek	[illegible]	[illegible]	8	37	31	30⅝	30⅝	— ¼
20⅝	15½	Amfac	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	— ½
40	24	AMP Inc	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	179	31⅛	30⅝	31⅛	
16	12	Ampco	[illegible]	[illegible]		7	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
19⅛	10⅛	Ampex			10	104	15⅛	14⅝	15	— ⅛
6⅛	2⅛	Amrep				24	4½	4¼	4½	+ ⅛
19⅛	14⅛	Amstar	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	27	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
45	29⅛	Amsted	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	184	36⅛	35¾	36	
31⅝	24⅛	Anchor	1.40	[illegible]	5	36	28⅛	27⅜	28	— ⅛
26	18⅝	AndrCly	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	5	22	21⅞	22	+ ⅜
8⅛	5⅛	AngelC	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	36	[illegible]	5¾	5⅞	— ⅛
13⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	57	11⅛	10⅞	11	— ⅛
26½	19⅝	Anheu	[illegible]	[illegible]	12	97	22⅜	22	22⅜	+ ⅛
80	69½	[illegible] pf	[illegible]	[illegible]		z30	70	70	70	
22½	2⅝	ApleDig			10	[illegible]	10⅛	10	10⅛	— ⅛
49⅛	20⅛	ApldDc pf	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	23⅛	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅜
11	4	ApplMg			[illegible]	[illegible]	8⅛	7⅝	8	— ⅜
26⅝	17½	Arcata	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	23	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅜
27½	25	Arcata pf	[illegible]	8.5		10	27½	27	27	— ⅛
17½	12⅛	ArchDn	[illegible]	[illegible]	10	90	17	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
11¼	5	ArcticEnt			6	23	9⅛	9	9⅛	— ⅛
21⅝	18⅛	ArizPS	1.96	[illegible]	7	105	20⅝	20⅛	20⅝	
113	104	ArizP pf	[illegible]	9.9		[illegible]	108	108	108	
18½	9⅛	ArkBst	[illegible]	5.1	[illegible]	[illegible]	11⅞	11½	11⅞	+ ⅛
36⅝	28⅝	ArkLGs	2.20	[illegible]	5	165	35	34⅝	34⅝	— ⅜
5⅛	1⅞	ArlenRty				112	2	2	2	
8⅛	5⅝	Armada				[illegible]	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
22⅝	17	Armco	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	76	20	19⅝	19⅝	
30½	24⅛	Armc pf	[illegible]	[illegible]		2	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
21½	14⅝	ArmstCk	1	6.2	7	29	16½	16⅛	16⅛	— ¼
37	18⅝	ArmRu	1.20	5.3	4	9	22½	22½	22½	+ ⅛
75½	15⅝	AroCorp	1	4.8	8	1	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅛
23⅝	12	Arvin	1	6.8	4	17	14¾	14½	14⅝	
37	22½	Arvin pf	2	8.1		7	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
20¼	13⅝	Asarco	.40	2.2	11	643	19	18¾	18⅞	— ⅛
39⅝	31	AshlOil	1.60	4.3	6	1354	37½	37¼	37¼	— ⅜
25⅝	15⅝	AsdDG	1.50	9.2	7	60	16½	16	16¼	+ ⅛
21	13	Athlone	1.20	5.9	5	3	20½	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
23⅞	17⅝	AtCyEl	1.74	9.2	9	37	19¼	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅜
80	61	AtlCE pf5.87		9.0		1	65½	65½	65½	— 2
67¼	43⅛	AtlRich	2.80	4.6	9	1308	60¾	60	60½	— ¼
206	152	AtlRc pf	3	1.5		1	204¼	204¼	204¼	— 1¾
73	51¾	AtlRc pf2.80		3.9		18	72⅝	72¼	72¼	— ⅛
14¾	9½	AtlasCp				11	11⅞	11½	11½	— ½
36⅝	23	AutoDta	.52	1.8	15	227	29⅝	29	29¼	+ ¼
35	17⅞	AvcoCp	1	4.9	2	198	20½	20⅛	20⅜	
19½	12½	Avery	.52	3.2	9	11	16¾	16½	16½	— ¼
23⅝	13⅝	Avnet	.80	4.7	6	89	17¼	17	17	— ¼
63	44½	Avon	2.60	5.5	12	1100	48	47	47	— 1
		— B—B—B —								
3	1⅛	BT Mtg				3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
11⅞	5	Bache	.40a	5.2	5	110	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
35⅞	25½	BakrInt	.44	1.3	12	1381	34⅛	34	34	— ⅛
24⅜	14	BaldwU	1.20	5.5	6	24	21⅞	21½	21⅞	+ ⅛
36⅛	25¼	BldU pf 2.06		6.3		1	32½	32½	32½	
28⅝	20⅛	BallCp	1.20	5.3	6	3	22⅝	22½	22⅝	— ⅛
71⅜	15¾	BallyMf	.10	.2	34	2562	60⅞	56¾	60½	+ 3
27⅛	23⅞	BaltGE	2.28	8.9	8	68	26	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
25½	17⅛	BanCal	.92	4.9	5	20	19	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅜
16⅛	11¼	Bandag	.50	3.8	8	15	13	12¾	13	
31⅛	17⅝	BangPnt	.60	2.9	4	52	20⅝	20¼	20½	
31½	17⅞	BanP pf1.25		5.8		2	21½	21½	21½	+ 1
42½	25	BanP pf	2	7.0		8	29½	28¾	28¾	
38	30	BnkNY	2.44a	7.2	5	19	34	33¾	33⅞	— ½
17¾	13⅞	BkofVa	1.04	7.4	5	9	14⅛	14	14	— ⅛
29⅞	20⅝	BnkAm	1.10	4.4	7	583	25⅛	24¾	24¾	— ⅜
40	32⅞	BankTr	3	8.9	5	55	33⅝	33⅜	33⅞	
29½	25⅝	BkTr pf2.50		9.4		4	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	— ½
21⅝	8⅛	Banner	.12	1.0	12	156	11½	10¾	11½	+ ⅞
29½	21⅛	Barber	1.60	6.0	10	15	26⅝	26½	26½	— ⅛
18⅞	10⅛	BardCR	.32	2.5	11	75	13½	13	13	— ⅛
28	16½	BarnsGp	1	4.4	7	11	23	22¾	22¾	— ⅛
17⅛	14⅝	BarryW	.44	2.7	11	33	16⅜	15¾	16⅜	+ ¼
65¾	35½	BatesMf	.80	1.3	60	45	59¾	59⅜	59⅝	
54¼	32¼	Bausch	1.72	4.4	8	29	39⅝	39	39½	+ ½
49⅞	32⅝	BaxtTrv	.50	1.4	14	636	37⅝	36¾	37	— ⅝
5⅝	2½	BayCalP			8	31	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
22¼	18⅝	BaySrG	1.96	9.8	8	13	20	19⅞	20	+ ⅛
28⅛	24⅜	Bearing	.80	2.9	9	4	27¾	27¾	27¾	— ¼
28⅛	22	BeatFd	1.08	4.7	9	178	22¾	22⅝	22⅝	
58½	47½	BeatF pf3.38		7.0		157	48⅛	47⅞	48	— ⅜
25⅝	21⅜	Beckm	.28	1.2	15	60	22½	22¼	22½	+ ¼
41	30⅝	BectnD	.84	2.5	12	101	33½	33¼	33¼	— ¼
31½	20	Beech	.92	3.7	8	289	25¼	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅜
6½	2⅞	Beker				199	6	5⅞	6	
29½	24⅜	BelcoP	.80	2.9	6	174	28	27⅝	27¾	— ⅜
26½	19¼	Belden	1.44	6.6	5	3	22	21¾	21¾	— ¼
9	5¾	BeldnH	.36b	4.3	9	16	8½	8⅜	8⅜	
23⅝	14¾	BellHow	.96	6.1	7	62	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
9⅛	4⅝	BellInd	.12a	1.7	5	16	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
55⅝	47½	BellCd	4.56	8.5	7	2	53½	53½	53½	+ ⅛
24⅜	19½	Bemis	1.40	6.5	6	7	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	
43⅛	33¼	Bendix	2.56	6.9	6	49	37¾	37⅜	37⅜	— ⅜
26⅝	18⅞	BenfCp	1.80	7.8	6	393	23¼	23	23⅛	

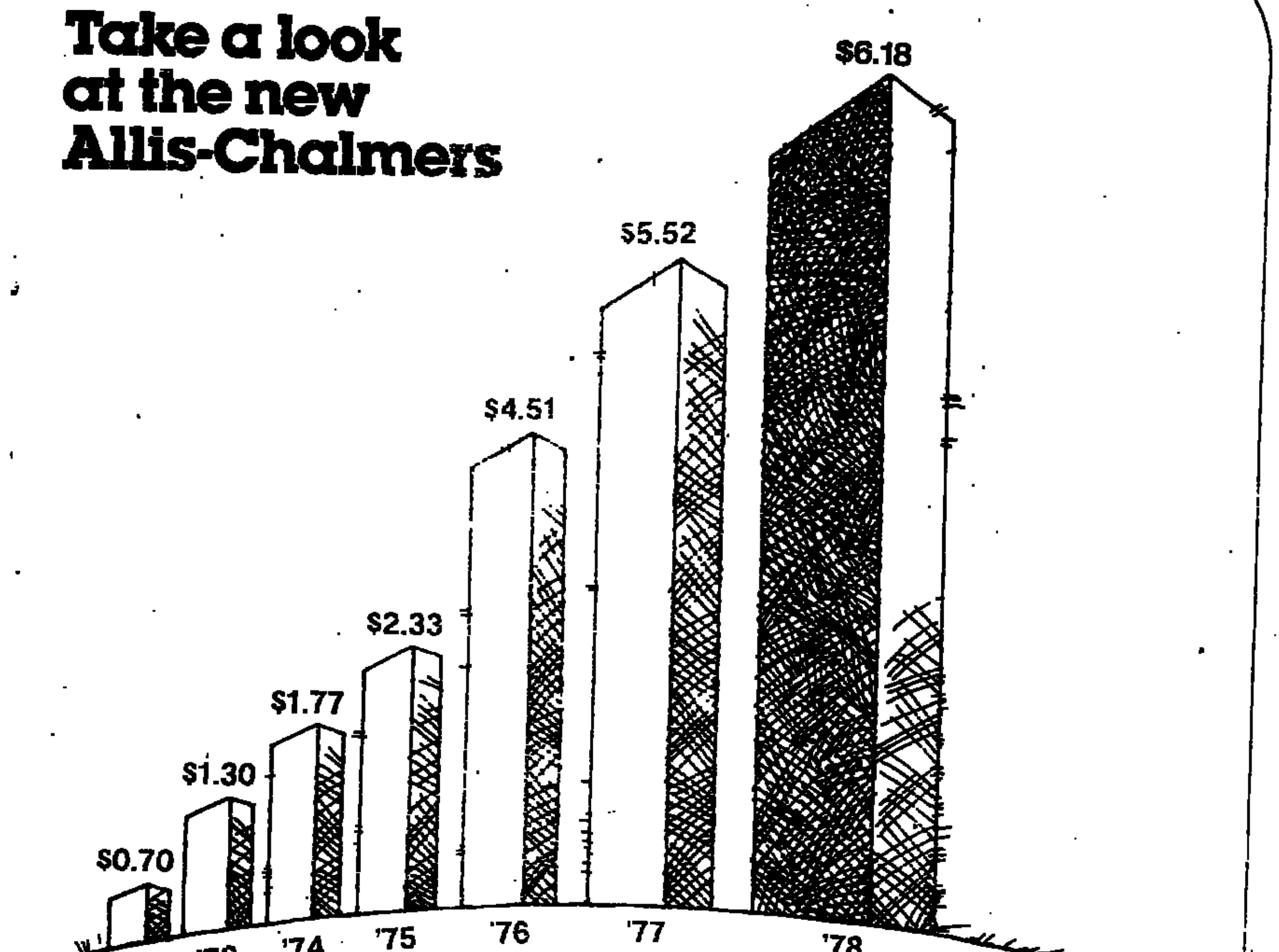
12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
5⅛	2½	BenglB			9	82	3¾	3⅝	3¾	
9⅝	4½	BerkeyP			7	61	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	— ¼
34¼	20½	BestPd	.16	.6	8	179	26⅛	25½	25⅞	— 1⅛
27½	19⅛	BethStl	1.40	6.4	4	259	22⅝	22	22	— ¼
40½	29	BigThr	.80	2.3	12	306	35⅛	34¾	35	
17½	14½	Binney	.80	4.9	8	2	16⅛	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
26⅛	17⅛	BisFSL	1	4.9	5	16	20⅝	20⅜	20½	— ⅜
21⅝	14½	BlackDr	.68	3.6	11	344	19	18¾	19	+ ⅛
32	18½	BlairJn	1.28	4.6	6	67	28	28	28	— ⅛
17⅛	13½	BlissL	1	6.3	7	19	16	15⅞	16	+ ⅛
26	19	BlckHR	1.36	5.8	10	4	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
26½	18¼	BlueB	1.60	7.0	6	229	23	22⅝	23	+ ⅛
9½	4½	Bluebrd	.20	2.1	8	29	u 9⅞	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
7¼	4¼	BobbieBr			5	34	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
79½	28⅞	Boeing	1.50	2.3	9	2653	66⅞	65⅛	66⅛	
33½	22⅞	BoiseC	1.25	4.0	6	311	31⅝	31⅛	31⅛	— ⅛
31¾	24⅝	Borden	1.72	6.7	6	149	25⅞	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅜
34⅝	25¾	BorgW	2	6.9	24	146	29¼	28⅞	28⅞	— ⅛
6⅞	2⅝	Bormns	.05e	.6	5	24	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
25⅞	22⅛	BosEd	2.44	10.	8	22	24⅛	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅛
95½	82	BosE pf8.88		11.		z100	84	84	84	
12½	10⅛	BosE pr1.17		11.		5	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
15⅛	13½	BosE pr1.46		11.		40	13⅞	13½	13⅝	
18⅝	9⅞	Braniff	.36	3.3	5	830	11⅝	11	11	— ⅜
33½	20⅛	BraunC	.80	3.3	7	35	24½	24⅛	24¼	— ⅜
31⅛	24½	BrigSt	1.08	4.2	9	49	26¼	25¾	25⅞	— ⅛
40⅛	28	BristM	1.22	3.5	11	405	34¾	34¼	34½	— ⅛
46½	35½	BristM pf	2	5.0		1	40	40	40	
19½	13⅛	BritPet	.43e	2.2	9	145	19½	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
18½	15⅛	BrkwGl	1.08	6.2	8	25	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛	— ¼
21½	18⅝	BkyUG	1.90	9.5	7	7	20	20	20	+ ⅛
23¾	9⅝	BwnShp	.80	4.2	6	7	19⅛	18¾	19⅛	+ ⅛
18	7⅞	Brown	.30	1.7	6	64	17¾	17¼	17½	— ¼
30	22	BwnGp	1.80	7.0	6	65	25¾	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
16	10	BwnFer	.60	4.2	10	128	14½	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅜
18½	12⅛	Brnswk	.80	5.8	6	165	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
34¼	27⅞	Brnsk pf2.40		8.4		19	28⅝	28½	28⅝	
29	18¼	BrushW	1.40	5.2	6	7	27⅜	27⅛	27⅛	— ¼
21⅝	15¼	BucyEr	.88	4.8	7	831	18¾	17¾	18½	+ ⅝
36⅝	22	BulFo	1.60a	6.0	6	4	27	26¾	26¾	— ½
10¾	5⅞	Bulova				44	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	
15	10	Bundy	.88	7.4	5	7	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	
21½	17¼	BunkrH	1.86	9.8		5	19	19	19	
22¼	9½	BunkR	.50	2.3	7	334	22⅛	20⅞	21⅞	+ ⅞
25½	18	BnkR pf1.50		6.3		6	24	23¾	24	+ ½
22¾	16⅝	Burlind	1.40	8.1	7	2838	17⅞	17⅛	17⅜	
46¼	35	BurlNo	1.80	4.5	5	68	39⅞	39⅛	39⅜	— ⅛
47	36	BrlNo pf2.85		7.2		2	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	+ ¼
23¼	15⅝	Burndy	.88	4.0	9	32	22⅝	22¼	22¼	+ ⅛
12¼	2⅛	BrnsRL	.20	5.2		210	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
96	58⅝	Burrgh	2	3.0	11	1399	66⅝	65⅝	65¾	— ¼
28½	14	Butlerin	.80	3.8	7	3	20⅞	20⅝	20⅞	
16½	6⅞	Butles				53	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
		— C—C—C —								
64¼	43¼	CBS	2.60	5.0	7	2625	52½	51¾	52	— ⅛
11⅝	4⅝	CCI			4	88	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	+ ¼
16½	10	CI Rty	.10e	.6		59	u16⅝	16¼	16½	+ ⅜
37½	29	CIT	2.40	7.5	8	186	32¼	31⅞	32⅛	— ⅛
15½	7¾	CLC	.24	1.9	16	9	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	— ⅛
18¾	7⅝	CNA Fn			4	675	12	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
18½	13¼	CNA pf	1.10	6.6		706	16¾	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
12⅝	9⅞	CNAI	1.08a	9.6		x4	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
55	34½	CPC	2.70	5.2	8	21	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝	+ ⅛
18	14¼	CP Nat	1.64	9.9	8	2	16½	16⅝	16½	+ ⅛
21⅝	14⅝	CTS	.70	4.1	7	283	17¼	16¾	17	— ⅛
38½	21½	CabotC	1.40	4.0	7	110	35⅝	34¾	34⅞	— ⅛
13¾	5⅛	Cadence			5	95	12	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
36⅝	14	Caesars			37	2163	u40⅝	35⅝	40¼	+ 5½
17¼	13	Calihn	.40b	2.3	15	423	17¼	16⅝	17¼	+ ½
4⅝	2⅝	CamerB			6	12	3⅝	3⅛	3⅜	+ ⅛
40½	25¼	CmpRL	.80a	2.4	18	114	34	33¼	33¼	— ½
38	31	CmpSp	1.76	5.3	9	51	33⅝	33¼	33¼	
28⅝	22½	CampT	1.08	4.6	9	16	23½	23⅝	23½	— ⅛
22½	14¼	CdPac	1.10a	5.2	5	512	21½	21	21¼	+ ⅛
12¼	9	CanalR	.64	6.0	28	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	
18⅝	18⅛	ConMill	1a	5.4	6	30	18⅝	18½	18½	— ⅛
47¾	37	CapCits	.20	.5	11	19	40½	40	40⅛	
26½	17⅛	CapHold	.92	4.6	8	685	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞	
4⅝	2⅝	CarlingO	.02e	.5	7	14	4½	4¼	4⅜	— ⅛
31¾	19¼	Carlisle	1.60	5.2	5	10	30⅞	30⅝	30⅝	— ⅛
12	5⅝	CaroFre	.40	5.6	4	21	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
23⅞	19⅝	CarPw	1.96	9.0	7	121	22⅛	21⅞	21⅞	
29⅝	26¼	CarP pf2.67		9.9		10	27	27	27	— ⅛
31	21¼	CarTec	1.60	6.0	7	126	26¾	26½	26½	— ¼
28⅛	15	CarrCo	1	3.8	7	397	26¾	26	26	— ⅛
40	35	Carr pf	2.25	6.0		z30	37½	37½	37½	— 1½
50⅝	28⅛	Carr pf	1.86	3.9		9	48	48	48	— ⅛
13⅛	10⅝	CarrGn	.98a	8.8		x1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
24	16⅜	CarsPlr	1	5.8	5	3	17⅜	17¼	17¼	
20⅞	13⅛	CartHaw	1	6.5	6	26	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
36⅛	24¾	CartHw pf	2	7.5		186	27	26¾	26¾	— ⅛
10	5⅛	CartWal	.40	5.0	9	17	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
8⅞	6⅝	CascNG	.50r	6.6	11	8	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
23½	15½	CastlCk	.80b	5.1	8	58	15⅝	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
55	45⅛	CatrpT	2.10	3.5	9	571	60⅛	59⅝	59¼	— ⅛
15¼	10⅛	CecoCp	.60	4.5	26	25	13½	13	13¼	+ ⅛
47½	35⅝	Celanse	3	7.0	6	71	42⅞	42½	42¼	+ ⅛
50½	44½	Celan pf4.50		9.6		2	47	46½	47	+ 1
8½	3	Cenco			10	46	3⅞	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
27	12⅞	Centex	.20	1.0	9	50	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
17⅛	14⅛	CenSoW	1.42	9.0	7	282	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
22	19⅝	CenHud	1.96	9.9	6	10	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
17½	15⅛	CenILt	1.70	10.	9	28	16⅝	16½	16½	
30½	26½	CnILt pf2.87		10.		z400	28⅝	28½	28⅝	+ ½
14½	12⅛	CentIPS	1.28	9.8	8	42	13	12¾	13	+ ⅛
26⅛	18	CenLaE	1.52	6.2	8	205	24⅝	24⅛	24⅝	+ ⅜
16⅜	14⅛	CeMPw	1.52	9.9	7	9	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
16⅞	11⅛	CenSoya	.76	5.6	7	63	13⅝	13½	13⅝	— ⅛
26½	22¼	CenTel	1.84	7.0	9	141	26½	26¼	26⅝	
37⅝	17⅛	CentrDat	1	3.1	13	78	32½	32⅛	32⅛	+ ¼
8½	6⅛	CentrTel	.54	7.0	7	32	7⅞	7¾	7¾	
24⅞	15⅝	Crt-teed	.90	5.3	5	15	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛	+ ½
22	17¼	CessAir	.80	4.7	8	870	17⅝	d16¾	17	— ⅜
26⅛	16⅝	Chmpin	1.24	5.7	5	200	21⅞	21⅜	21⅞	+ ⅛
26⅛	17⅞	Chml pf1.20		5.6		20	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
12⅝	9	ChamSp	.72	7.5	6	250	9⅝	9½	9⅝	— ⅛
8	4	ChartCo	.28	4.0	6	431	7⅛	6⅞	7	— ⅛
2	1	ChartCo wt				758	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
35½	27⅛	ChrtNY	2.44	7.7	5	93	31⅜	31½	31½	— ⅛
9⅞	7¾	ChasFd	72e	8.1		67	9	8⅝	8⅞	+ ⅛
37¼	27⅝	ChasM	2.40	8.3	5	519	29⅛	28¾	29	
92⅛	81⅛	ChasM pfC				125	84	83	84	— ½
14¾	5½	Chelsea	.50	4.3	55	35	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	
45¼	36	ChmNY	3.16	8.4	5	95	38⅛	37⅝	37⅝	— ⅜
24¼	20⅛	ChNY pf1.87		9.0		152	20⅞	20½	20¾	
51⅝	26	ChesVa	1.50	4.4	12	9	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	+ ¼
27⅛	20½	ChesPn	1.08	4.8	11	123	22⅝	22⅛	22⅝	— ⅛
34⅝	24⅛	Chessie	2.32	8.3	8	187	28⅛	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅛
59	43⅛	ChiBrl	2a	4.3	18	2	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝	+ ⅛
11⅞	4	ChiMlw			19	24	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
33⅝	6⅛	ChiMlw pf				2	28	27⅞	28	
34⅞	23⅛	ChlPneT	2	7.8	8	54	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝	+ ⅛
7½	3⅝	ChkFull			5	17	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	
12⅝	6⅝	ChrisCft			8	68	12	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
11	9	ChCft pf	1	11.		3	9	9	9	— ½
7	4⅛	Christn	.40e	6.8	4	7	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
24⅝	14⅜	Chroma	1.10	5.9	5	215	19⅛	18¾	18¾	— ⅛
13⅝	9⅛	Chrysler	.40	4.1		286	10	9¾	9¾	— ¼
5¼	3	Chrys wt				55	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
23⅝	19⅛	Chrys pf2.75		13.		75	21⅛	21	21¼	+ ⅛
31	29⅛	ChurCh	.44	2.0	11	260	22⅞	21½	22⅞	— ⅛
31⅛	25½	CinBell	2.32	8.1	5	44	28¾	28⅝	28¾	+ ⅛
23⅞	17⅝	CinGE	1.96	9.9	8	83	20	19⅞	19⅞	
47½	40½	CinG pf	4	9.3		z300	43	43	43	+ ¼
107¼	93	CinG pf9.28		9.3		z60	99½	99½	99½	— ½
108⅛	93½	CinG pf9.52		9.5		z100	100½	100½	100½	+ ½
37⅛	18⅛	CinMil	1.10	3.3	7	54	33½	33	33⅛	+ ⅛
29½	15⅞	Citicrp	1.16	5.0	6	1218	23⅝	23¼	23¼	— ¼
58¾	45⅛	CitiesSv	3.20	5.7	8	114	56¼	55⅞	56	— ⅛
1½	1	CitzSouRl				14	1½	1½	1½	
18¼	12⅛	CityInv	1	6.4	4	969	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ¼
2⅝	⅛	CityInv wt				57	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
29¼	21	CityIn pf	2	8.0		24	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅜
40½	30½	ClarkE	2	5.3	6	272	38	37⅝	37⅝	— ⅛
19⅝	11⅛	ClarkOil	.70	3.8	8	127	18½	18	18½	
31⅞	25⅝	ClvCli	1.20a	4.1	9	8	29½	29⅛	29⅛	
22¼	15⅝	ClevEl	1.92	11.	8	107	18⅝	18	18¼	
13¼	7	Clevepk	.60	6.1	11	93	10	9¾	9⅞	— ⅛
15⅛	9⅜	Clorox	.68	6.2	7	334	11	10⅝	11	
14⅞	9⅛	CluettPe	.60	5.2	6	55	11½	11¼	11½	+ ⅛
13	10⅛	CluettP pf	1	9.5		20	11	10½	10½	— ½
16½	7¾	Coachm	.60	7.0	4	82	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
20½	12⅞	CstStGs	.30	1.7	7	x319	18⅜	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
23¾	17¾	CstSG pf1.83		9.7		x16	18⅞	18½	18⅞	+ ⅛
22	14	CstSG pf1.19		6.6		x18	18¼	18	18	+ ⅛
9⅛	5½	CocaBtl	.40	6.0	9	118	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
47¼	35⅝	CocaCl	1.74	4.1	14	536	42⅝	42½	42⅝	+ ⅛
43¾	21	CldwBk	1.40	3.3	9	124	43¼	42	42⅝	+ ⅜
16¾	10⅛	ColeNI	.64	5.1	8	21	12½	12⅝	12⅝	
7⅞	7⅛	Coleco				185	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
23¼	16¼	ColgPal	1.08	6.4	8	728	17⅛	16¾	16¾	— ½
13⅛	8¼	CollAik	.72	7.9	5	71	9⅛	9	9⅛	— ⅛
19½	9⅛	CollinF	.28	2.1	7	117	13⅜	12⅞	13⅛	+ ⅜
38	19⅝	ColPen	1.20	6.0	5	254	20⅛	20	20	— 1
47⅝	30½	ColInd	2.50	6.9	5	56	37	35¾	36⅛	— ⅜
29½	25⅛	ColGas	2.44	8.7	7	197	28	27⅞	28	+ ¼
60½	54⅛	ColGs pf5.62		10.		5	56¼	56	56¼	+ ¼
59	54	ColGs pf5.48		10.		2	54½	54½	54½	— ½
27½	13⅞	ColuPct	.40a	2.0	4	109	20½	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
27⅛	20½	ColSOh	2.32	9.8	14	35	23¾	23⅝	23¼	+ ⅛
108	99½	CSO pf10.52		10.		z40	104	104	104	+ ½
35⅛	27⅛	CmbCm	.20	.6	11	20	31¼	31	31	— ½
44⅝	31	CmbEn	2	5.8	7	287	35	34⅜	34⅜	+ ⅛
17¼	9⅝	CmbEq	.14b	1.4	12	70	10	9⅝	10	
28⅜	24⅝	CmwE	2.60	9.9	8	1064	26½	26¼	26⅜	
9¼	8	CmwE wtA				1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
21	18⅛	CwE pf	1.42	7.2		24	19⅞	19½	19¾	+ ½
22⅝	18⅝	CwE pf	1.90	9.7		8	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
102½	95⅛	CwE pr8.40		8.6		3	98½	98	98	— ½
27⅝	25¼	CwE pf	2.37	9.0		4	26¼	26⅛	26¼	
31¼	26⅝	CwE pf	2.87	10.		3	28½	28¼	28¼	+ ¼
49⅝	32½	Comsat	2	5.0	9	32	41	40⅛	40½	— ⅜
22⅝	12⅞	CoPsyc	.50	2.8	10	44	18⅛	17¾	17¾	— ¼
46	28⅝	Comgr	.20	.5	14	92	43⅛	42¼	42⅝	— 1¼
17	9⅝	CompSci			10	85	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	— ½
28	18½	ConAgr	1.74	6.9	5	5	25⅜	25⅛	25⅜	+ ⅛
33⅞	21¼	ConeMl	1.80	6.6	4	41	27½	27¼	27⅛	— ⅛
26¼	16¼	Congolm	.80	3.9	6	247	20⅜	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
20⅝	17	ConnM	1.80	10.	15	115	18	17¾	17⅞	— ⅜
25⅞	12¾	Conrac	.80b	6.1	21	34	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅜
25	21⅛	ConEd	2.44	10.	6	186	24⅝	24⅜	24½	+ ⅛
80	71	ConE pf	6	7.6		3	79	79	79	
53⅛	46⅝	ConE pf	5	10.		3	47¾	47¾	47¾	
27	21	ConFds	1.60	6.8	7	96	23⅝	23½	23½	— ¼
34	19⅝	CnsFrt	1.10	4.8	4	82	23	23	23	
41⅝	33⅞	CnsNG	3	7.8	7	44	38⅞	38½	38½	— ⅜
25¼	20⅝	ConsPw	2.24	9.8	7	377	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	
49¼	41⅞	CnPw pf4.50		10.		z120	43	42½	43	+ ½
88	75	CnPw pf7.72		10.		z1500	75¾	75¼	75¼	+ ¼
26⅞	23	CnPw pr2.50		11.		12	23½	23¼	23½	+ ¼
24½	19½	CnPw pr2.23		11.		3	21	21	21	
26½	21¾	CnPw pf2.43		11.		3	22¼	22¼	22¼	
77¾	70⅝	CnPw pf5.50		7.5		3	73	73	73	
16⅜	8½	ContAir	.30e	3.5	3	101	8½	8¼	8½	+ ⅛
7⅝	3⅝	ContCop				283	7¼	6¾	7⅛	+ ⅛
28⅞	22⅝	CntlCorp	2	8.0	4	403	25¼	24⅞	25⅛	— ⅛
33½	25⅝	CntlGrp	2.20	8.3	8	329	26½	26¼	26⅜	— ⅛
25¼	23	CntGp pr	2	8.8		11	22¼	d22⅝	22¾	— ¼
32⅞	23½	ContIll	1.44	5.6	6	168	25⅝	25¼	25½	+ ¼
17	13⅛	ContllP	1.30e	8.0	32	3	16¼	16¼	16¼	
6	2¼	ContlRl				15	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
32⅛	24½	ContOil	1.50	4.9	7	672	31⅜	30⅞	30⅞	— ¼
16½	14⅛	ContTel	1.24	7.9	8	164	15¾	15½	15⅝	
44½	22⅞	CtlData	.40	1.3	7	409	32¼	31½	31¾	— ½
51	43⅞	CnDt pf	4.50	9.6		z20	47	47	47	— ½
30⅝	20	Conwd	1.50	5.5	8	3	27¼	27¼	27¼	
7⅛	2⅞	CookUn	.39t	7.3	6	160	5½	5	5⅛	+ ¼
60	40⅞	Coopin	1.84	3.7	8	41	49⅝	49¼	49½	— ⅛
29	14⅝	CoopLab	.40	1.8	10	58	22	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅜
14¼	10⅛	CoopTR	.80	6.3	5	4	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
25	17¾	Copelnd	.84	4.5	7	89	18¾	18½	18¾	
22½	15¾	Coppwd	1.28	7.6	8	32	17	16⅞	16⅞	+ ¼
6¾	3⅝	Cordura	.44	8.6	13	32	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
20	13⅞	Corein	.78	4.1	7	12	19	18¾	19	— ¼
65	44⅞	CornG	1.88	3.5	9	316	54	53½	53⅝	
32⅜	18⅜	CorrBlk	1.24	5.2	9	28	24¼	24	24	
5½	1⅜	Cousins			12	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
25½	16½	Cowles	.90	4.0	18	64	22⅝	22½	22½	
59⅝	32	CoxBdct	.72	1.2	12	34	59⅜	57⅞	59⅜	+ 2⅞
14⅝	9	Craig	.50	4.9	4	26	10⅛	10	10⅛	— ⅛
37	23	Crane	1.40b	4.7	8	38	29⅞	29¼	29½	
12⅝	6⅝	CreditF	.44	6.0	6	83	7⅜	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
30¾	24	CrockN	2	7.3	5	71	27⅜	27⅛	27⅜	— ⅛
46½	37	CrckN pf	3	7.2		1	41¾	41¾	41¾	
27¼	22⅝	CrckN pf2.18		9.0		21	24¼	24¼	24⅜	
19	12⅝	CrmpK	1.04	6.9	6	4	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
28⅛	19⅝	CrouHl	1.25	5.3	9	15	23⅝	23¾	23⅝	— ⅛
35⅝	23⅝	CrwnCk			7	130	29⅝	29⅜	29⅜	— ⅛
39¼	29	CrwZel	1.90	5.6	8	117	34½	34	34	— ⅜
39¼	27½	CrumF	2.08	5.6	4	191	37½	37	37	— ¼
20¾	11⅜	Culbro	1	7.5	16	6	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	
42¼	29⅝	CumEn	1.80	5.1	5	112	35⅛	34¾	35	— ¼
11¾	8⅛	CunnDrg	.32	3.4	8	4	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	
22¼	10	CurrInc	1.10	9.8	5	x16	11⅜	11⅛	11¼	+ ¼
22¼	11⅜	CurtW	.80	5.4	8	73	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+ ⅛
20¼	18¼	Cyclp	.88	4.7	3	9	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞	+ ¼
27¾	14½	Cyprus	.80b	3.2	10	557	25	23⅛	24⅛	— ⅞
		— D—D—D —								
14¼	7⅝	DPF			4	52	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
8⅝	4½	Damon	.20	3.6	183	34	5½	5⅜	5½	
16	9½	DanRiv	.88	5.7	7	425	15⅛	14⅝	15⅛	— ½
32⅞	19⅛	DanaCp	1.40	5.0	6	207	28¼	27⅞	28	
22¾	15	Daniel	.26	1.3	10	25	19⅝	19½	19½	
49½	34½	Dartind	1.80	4.6	8	63	39⅛	38⅞	39⅛	— ½
49½	34½	Dart pf	2	5.2		1	38½	38½	38½	— ½
71⅝	42	DataGen			14	58	62¼	62	62⅛	+ ⅜
49⅞	19	DataTer	.20e	.5	15	101	38⅜	38¼	38⅜	— ⅛
76¾	36	Datapnt			15	60	73	72⅝	72⅝	— ⅜
18	13⅝	Dayco	.50b	3.3	4	23	15⅝	15	15⅛	— ⅛
44⅝	33¼	DaytHd	1.60	4.2	3	63	38	37¾	37⅝	— ¼
18⅝	14⅝	DaytPL	1.66	10.	9	45	16	15¾	15⅞	+ ⅛
85½	71⅝	DPL pf	7.70	10.		z20	74	74	74	— 1
38⅝	22½	Deere	1.50	4.1	8	543	37	36½	36½	— ⅜
14½	12⅝	DelmP	1.38	10.	7	54	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	
58	36⅝	DeltaAir	1	2.6	6	263	39⅛	38½	38⅛	+ ⅜
15¼	5¼	Deltona			86	22	11⅛	11	11⅛	— ⅛
37	24⅝	DenMf	2	5.7	7	24	35⅝	35½	35½	
35	20¾	Dennys	.80	3.7	7	101	21⅞	21½	21½	— ⅜
25⅛	13⅞	Dentsply	.80	5.1	19	21	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
17¾	14	DeSoto	1	8.5	6	20	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	
16¾	13⅞	DetEd	1.52	10.	9	147	15⅛	14⅞	15	
74	59⅝	DetE pf5.50		8.4		1	65⅝	65⅝	65⅝	
83⅞	67⅛	DetE pf7.45		10.		z1230	72	71½	72	— ½
80½	66⅛	DetE pf7.36		10.		z30	71	71	71	+ ½
28⅛	25	DetE pf2.75		11.		2	25½	25⅛	25¼	+ ⅛
24⅜	20	DetE pr2.28		10.		5	21⅝	21⅜	21⅞	+ ½
23⅛	16	Dexter	.80	3.9	9	16	20⅞	20⅜	20⅝	+ ⅛
14⅛	7⅝	DiGior	.48	3.9	8	112	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
25	14½	DialCp	1.20	5.6	7	18	21½	21¼	21¼	— ¼
40⅝	30	Diaml	2.20	5.6	8	167	39⅝	39	39	
29¾	19	DiamS	1.48	7.3	6	910	21⅛	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅜
15⅜	6⅛	DickAB	.20a	1.3	14	121	15⅝	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
27¼	11⅝	Dictaph	.84	3.2	10	20	26⅛	26¼	26¼	
24⅝	12⅝	Diebold	.60	2.9	13	52	20⅝	20½	20½	— ⅛
58⅛	38⅝	DigitalEq			14	1272	52⅝	51½	51½	— ⅞
11½	7	Dillingm	.52	5.3	9	33	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
34¾	27½	Dillon	1.32b	4.5	10	2	29½	29½	29½	— ¼
47⅛	31½	Disney	.48	1.2	12	433	39⅛	38⅝	38¾	— ⅛
3⅝	1	Divrsldln			24	34	2⅝	2⅝	2⅞	+ ⅛
6½	2½	DivrsMtg				220	4⅛	3¾	4	+ ⅛
20¼	13⅝	DrPepr	.64	4.6	12	188	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
95	62⅞	DomeM	.80a	.9	11	74	87⅜	86⅛	86⅝	+ ⅜
6½	2⅝	DonLJ	.14	4.1	11	66	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
33¾	22	Donnly	1	3.5	10	42	28⅝	28⅛	28⅜	+ ⅛
26¾	15⅝	DorOliv	.60	3.0	9	10	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅜
22½	11	Dorsey	.60	4.5	5	29	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
51¼	38	Dover	1.40	3.0	9	11	46⅛	46¼	46¼	+ ¼
30⅞	22	DowCh	1.40	5.5	8	1859	26⅜	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅞
37	29½	DowJn	1.44	4.3	12	5	33⅞	33½	33½	
35⅛	24⅝	Dravo	1.28	4.7	8	7	27¼	27	27	
47¾	35	Dressr	1	2.6	7	278	38⅝	37⅝	37⅝	— ¼
17	14½	DrexB	1.48	9.5		2	15⅛	15⅛	15½	
17⅝	10	Drevfs	.77e	5.4	7	5	14¼	14¼	14½	
144	97⅝	duPont	6	4.5	8	x643	134	132⅝	133½	— ⅜
49	43¼	duPnt pf3.50		8.0		2	44	44	44	
62½	54½	duPnt pf4.50		8.0		3	56¼	56	56	
21⅞	18⅛	DukeP	1.80	9.3	7	991	19⅝	19¼	19⅜	
29½	26⅝	Duke pf2.69		10.		23	27	26⅝	27	
38⅝	27¾	DunBr	1.40	4.3	13	11	33	32⅝	32⅝	— ⅜
18½	14½	DuqLt	1.72	10.	11	94	16¾	16⅝	16¾	+ ⅜
22½	18	Duq pf	1.87	9.5		z200	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅜
24½	21	Duq pr	2.10	9.9		7	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
88	71¼	Duq pf	7.20	9.9		z70	72½	72½	72½	+ ½

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
12½	6	DutchB	.1a	2.1		17	7⅝	7½	7½	+ ⅛
7½	4⅝	DynAm	.10a	1.7	6	49	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	
		— E—E—E —								
33	18⅝	EG&G	.60	2.1	12	24	28⅛	28	28	— ⅛
3½	2⅜	EMI	.18e	6.5	18	37	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
35⅝	20	E Sys	1.20	5.1	8	75	24	22¾	23⅝	+ ½
25½	16	EagleP	.80	3.9	8	22	21	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅜
30¼	17⅜	Easco	1.20	6.2	6	16	20	19½	19½	— ¼
15⅝	6½	EastAir			3	341	8	7⅝	8	— ⅛
25¼	22½	EsAir pf2.69		11.		4	24⅜	24¼	24¼	+ ⅛
19	13	EastGF	.80	4.8	28	677	17⅛	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅜
16⅞	14⅛	EastUtl	1.60	11.	7	5	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
68⅛	41⅛	EsKod	2a	3.3	11	1657	62	61½	61⅝	— ½
41½	33	Eaton	2.25	6.5	5	87	36⅝	36⅛	36⅛	+ ⅛
18⅞	14⅝	Echlin	.44	2.6	12	190	17	16¾	17	
33¾	23⅝	EckrdJk	.80	2.7	11	281	24⅝	d23½	23½	— 1⅛
34½	21¼	EdisBr	1.10	3.6	9	85	30⅝	30¼	30½	+ ¼
26¾	14	Edwrd	.60	3.7	4	23	16⅜	15⅞	16⅛	+ ⅛
18½	13⅝	ElPaso	1.32	7.8	7	214	17⅛	17	17	
25⅞	21	EPG dpf2.35		10.		54	23⅞	23	23⅛	+ ⅛
12⅝	3	ElecAssc			12	38	6¼	6½	6⅝	— ⅛
24⅜	15⅝	EDS	.84	4.3	11	103	19⅝	19½	19½	— ⅛
8½	3⅛	ElMeMg			4	115	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
11⅝	8⅛	EMM pf.25k				1	9	9	9	
28⅜	17½	Elgin	1.60	8.0	7	21	20⅛	19⅞	20⅛	— ⅛
6⅞	3¾	Elixir			5	21	5⅛	5	5⅛	— ⅛
35¾	24⅝	Eltra	1.34	4.5	7	35	29¾	29⅛	29⅝	+ ⅛
39½	29⅝	EmrsEl	1.44	4.3	11	277	33⅝	33⅜	33½	— ⅛
28¾	16⅝	EmryA	.92	5.1	14	148	18⅜	18	18⅛	— ⅜
45	29	Emhart	2.20	6.4	6	61	34⅜	34¼	34⅜	+ ⅛
15¾	13½	EmpDs	1.40	10.	8	29	14½	14	14	— ½
10⅛	8½	EmpD pf.92		9.9		z100	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
17⅛	12¾	EmpGas	.50	3.0	9	25	16⅞	16½	16⅝	— ⅛
36½	20¾	EngMC	1.40	4.0	8	526	35¾	35¼	35⅜	— ⅛
16⅞	8¾	EnnisB	.60	3.9	6	40	15¼	15	15¼	+ ⅛
24½	16¾	Ensrch	1.36	7.5	11	296	18⅛	18	18⅛	— ⅛
114½	103⅝	Ens pf	10.32	9.9		z150	104¼	104	104	
18	14⅝	Entex	.80	5.0	7	64	15⅝	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
29¾	16	Envrtec	1	5.2	12	191	19¼	18⅞	19⅛	+ ⅛
28½	20⅝	Equifx	2.20	10.	7	5	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
26½	22⅝	Eqmk pf2.31		9.7		4	23⅝	23⅜	23⅝	
36¼	32⅛	EqutGs	3.04	9.2	5	24	32¾	32½	32½	— ⅛
25⅝	16⅛	EqtLf	2	11.	9	40	18	17⅝	18	+ ⅛
32⅝	23⅝	Esmrk	1.84	7.1	7	205	26	25⅝	26	+ ⅛
14¼	8⅛	Esquire	.50	3.9	6	9	13	12¾	12⅝	— ⅛
17⅝	10⅛	EssexCh	.70	5.8	5	44	12⅛	11⅞	12	— ⅜
19⅝	8½	Estrlin	.60	3.7	8	102	16½	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅜
24⅞	18½	Ethyl	1.20	5.2	5	95	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	
63	48	Ethyl pf2.40		4.1		22	59	58½	59	+ ⅜
25⅝	14½	EvanP	1.20a	6.3	5	83	19⅛	19	19⅛	
15¼	13⅛	Evan pf1.40		10.		1	13¾	13¾	13¾	+ ⅛
35	21	ExCelO	1.60	6.1	6	99	26½	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
19¾	15⅝	Exclsr	1.73e	9.8		7	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
53⅝	43	Exxon	3.60	7.1	8	2877	51¼	50⅞	50⅞	— ⅛
		— F—F—F —								
28⅝	20½	FMC	1.40	5.9	6	183	23¾	23½	23¾	+ ⅛
37½	31⅝	FMC pf	2.25	6.7		1	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	
13⅝	7¾	Fabrge	.40	4.2	7	140	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
8½	5¼	FabriCtr	.24	3.5	6	4	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
7½	3⅝	FacetEnt			36	4	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
41⅝	24⅛	FairCm	.80	2.7	7	151	30½	29¾	29¾	+ ⅛
35½	17⅝	FairInd	.90	3.2	6	84	28	27¾	28	+ ⅛
11⅝	8⅝	FairmlF	.76	8.4	9	1	9	9	9	— ⅛
37½	25¼	FalconS	.80	2.4	18	252	34⅛	33⅛	33¼	— ⅜
19½	9¼	FrWstFn			3	6	13½	13½	13½	
5¼	2⅝	FaronM				30	4⅝	4	4	— ⅛
7½	3⅝	Fedders			77	39	4⅜	4⅝	4⅜	
41⅞	28⅛	FedCo	2	5.2	5	124	38⅝	38	38½	— ⅛
29¾	22½	FedExpr			10	99	25⅞	25½	25⅝	
35⅝	22	FdMog	2.16	6.5	6	18	33⅝	33¼	33¼	— ⅛
19⅝	13½	FedNM	1.28	7.8	4	683	16⅜	16¼	16⅜	
27½	12⅞	FedPB	.90	3.7	24	61	24⅝	23⅞	24⅛	— ⅜
33½	16	FPap pf1.20		4.1		x1	29½	29½	29½	— ⅛
16½	11⅝	FdSignl	1	6.3	7	58	16½	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅜
41⅞	30⅜	FedDSt	1.70	5.3	8	194	32⅛	31⅞	31⅞	— ⅜
35	18⅛	Ferro	1.08	4.4	7	120	24⅝	24⅜	24½	+ ⅛
12⅝	7	FidFin	.40	4.4	3	29	9⅛	8⅞	9	— ⅛
35½	29½	FidUnl	2.60	8.3	6	4	31½	31⅜	31⅜	+ ¼
33¾	22⅛	Flacst	1.40a	5.1	5	22	27⅞	27⅜	27⅜	— ⅜
18⅝	8½	Filmwy	.20b	1.5	7	63	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
14	10	FinCpA	.50	3.9	6	21	13⅛	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
18⅝	11⅝	FinSBar	1	6.3	5	71	16¼	16	16	— ¼
38½	21⅛	FinlFed	1.20	4.1	5	145	30⅝	29⅝	29⅝	— 1
15⅛	11⅞	Firestn	1.10	8.1		235	13⅞	13½	13⅝	— ⅛
20⅝	14¼	FlChrt	.80	5.5	4	168	15	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
25⅝	16¾	FstChic	1.10	6.3	5	295	17⅝	17⅛	17½	— ⅛
39⅝	30¼	FlBnTx	1.32	4.2	7	10	31¾	31½	31¾	+ ⅛
33⅞	32⅛	FtInBn	1.30	3.9	8	44	33⅛	32⅞	33⅛	+ ⅛
16½	8	FstMiss	.40	3.1	325	160	13¼	13	13	— ⅛
32⅞	24⅝	FstNBo	2	7.5	5	89	26⅝	26½	26½	
25½	21	FNStBn	2.20	9.0	6	2	24½	24½	24½	+ ⅛
17⅞	12⅞	FstPa	1.32	9.7	7	194	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
3⅝	1⅞	FstPa wt				57	2⅛	2¼	2¼	
3⅛	1¼	FtPaMtg				71	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
12⅝	10½	FtUnRt	1.08	9.6	10	8	11⅜	11⅛	11¼	
7	6⅛	FtVaBk	.50	7.8	6	22	6⅝	6½	6½	
29¾	22⅝	FtWisc	1.76	7.3	6	3	24⅛	23¾	24⅛	+ ¼
36	23	FischM	1.40	5.7	7	5	24⅞	24⅝	24⅝	
13¼	7⅝	FishFds	.60	5.1	8	148	12	11½	11¾	+ ⅛
19¾	13¼	FishrScl	.44	3.1	6	32	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
16¾	10	FleetEnt	.52	4.9	5	98	10½	10½	10⅝	— ¼
23½	15½	Fleming	.90	5.5	7	11	16⅞	16¼	16⅜	+ ⅛
25¼	13	FlexlV	.80	5.5	4	199	14⅝	14½	14⅝	
39⅝	19⅞	FlintK	1.40b	4.9	5	64	30	28⅝	28⅝	— 1½
49½	30¼	Flint pf	2.25	5.8		1	39	39	39	— ½
53⅝	38⅞	FloECst			9	14	53⅛	52	52⅛	— ⅞
30¼	21⅛	FlaGas	1.64	6.7	6	95	24⅞	24½	24½	— ⅛
29⅞	23⅝	FlaPL	2.08	7.5	6	x1490	27⅞	27¼	27⅝	+ ⅜
33¾	28⅝	FlaPow	2.76	8.5	7	41	32⅝	32⅛	32½	
31¾	20¼	FlaStl	1.60	5.4	4	x38	29½	29⅜	29½	+ ½
43½	29⅝	Fluor	1	4.1	7	596	34⅛	33⅜	33⅜	— ½
23¾	16¼	FooteC	1.40	7.8	6	12	18	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
51⅞	39	FordM	3.60	8.9	3	980	41⅜	40⅝	40⅝	— ⅜
23½	17	ForMK	1.24	6.7	5	152	18⅞	18½	18½	— ⅛
37⅝	27⅝	FMK pf1.80		6.0		2	30⅛	30	30	— ⅜
14⅞	12⅛	FtDear	1.24	9.7		10	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
42¾	27¼	FrtHow	1.20	3.0	11	36	40	39⅝	40	
40⅛	26¾	FosWh	1.20	3.3	8	92	36⅛	36⅜	36⅜	+ ⅛
19¼	9⅞	Fotomat	.50	3.8	12	93	13¼	12⅞	13	
44¾	24⅛	FourPha			13	251	32⅝	31⅜	32⅝	+ ½
14½	6¾	FoxStaP	.60	4.8	8	36	12⅞	12½	12⅝	— ¼
40⅛	28⅞	Foxbro	1.10	3.6	8	216	30⅜	30¼	30¼	— ½
11⅞	5⅛	FrankM	.30	4.2	5	96	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
38	18⅝	FrpMin	1.60	4.3	21	232	37¼	37	37¼	— ¼
20	9	Frigtrn	.22	1.3	13	75	17⅜	16¾	17⅛	— ⅛
34⅝	25	Fruehf	2.20	7.9	4	140	28⅛	27½	27¾	— ⅜
14	7½	Fuqua	.44	4.5	5	78	10	9¾	9⅞	
15½	12¼	Fuqa pf1.25		9.7		1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	
		— G—G—G —								
15⅝	9⅝	GAF	.68	5.5	5	291	12⅜	12	12⅜	
19⅝	14⅛	GAF pf	1.20	7.3		5	16½	16½	16½	— ⅛
32	22⅛	GATX	2	7.8	5	17	25⅝	25⅜	25⅝	+ ⅛
40	30	GAT pf	2.50	7.2		2	34½	34	34½	+ ½
22½	9	GCA	.20	1.2	12	80	16⅝	16¾	16⅞	
14	6¼	GDV			4	7	7½	7⅜	7½	+ ⅛
4	1⅜	GMR Pr			10	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
38⅛	23⅝	GamSk	1.40	5.5	6	47	26	25½	25½	— ¼
32½	21¾	GaSk pf1.60		7.3		2	22	22	22	— ½
50⅝	35	Gannett	1.40	3.4	13	307	41⅜	40⅞	41⅜	+ ½
17½	6⅞	GapStr	.30	2.8	6	32	10⅝	10½	10½	— ⅛
30⅞	15½	GardDn	1	3.3	11	x917	30⅛	29⅞	30	+ ⅛
18⅞	16¼	GarfInk	1.24	6.5	7	2	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
15⅜	12⅞	GasSvc	1.28	8.8	6	9	14½	14⅝	14⅝	
9⅝	6	Galewy	.60	8.4	3	47	7⅛	7	7⅛	— ⅛
40	23⅝	GearhtO	.28	.8	18	37	37½	36	36½	— 1⅛
34⅞	19⅞	Gelco	1	3.9	7	17	25⅛	25⅛	25⅜	+ ⅛
24⅞	17⅛	GemCo	1.80a	8.6		51	21¼	21	21	
16¼	13½	Gemin	1.20a	8.5		10	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
9½	8⅝	GAInv	1.22e	12.		53	10	10	10	
49½	29	GnAmO	.60b	1.3	22	120	46	44¾	45¼	+ ⅜
18	11¾	GnBcsh	.80	5.4	5	2	14¾	14¾	14¾	
20¾	12¼	GnCable	1.10	6.9	9	97	16¼	15⅞	16	— ⅛
24⅝	20	GnCbl pr1.94		8.3		42	23⅛	23¾	23⅜	
9½	6½	GnCare			7	24	6⅞	6⅝	6¾	
45¾	27⅞	GCinma	1.12	3.1	8	103	36⅛	35⅛	35¾	— ⅛
37½	31	GnDyn n1.20		3.9		630	31¼	d29¾	31	— ⅛
57⅞	43⅝	GenEl	2.60	5.5	9	1671	47½	46⅞	47¼	+ ⅛
36½	26½	GnFds	1.80	5.4	7	301	33⅞	33½	33½	— ⅛
29¾	21¾	GnGth	1.52e	5.3	19	79	28¾	28½	28⅝	+ 1
14½	8⅝	GnHost	.60	4.1	81	119	14½	14	14½	+ ⅛

(Continued on Page 10)

Take a look at the new Allis-Chalmers



Earnings per Share up 12% in 1978

Results for the year ending December 31	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Income (Millions)	$ 8.7	$ 15.3	$ 22.1	$ 29.4	$ 58.7	$ 67.0	$ 76.0
Sales (Millions)	$ 960	$1,166	$1,262	$1,443	$1,519	$1.538	$1,762.3
Earnings per share	$0.70	$ 1.30	$ 1.77	$ 2.33	$ 4.51	$ 5.52	$ 6.18
Dividends paid (per share)	$0.20	$0.216	$ 0.26	$ 0.26	$ 0.50	$ 1.00	$ 1.40*

*Current dividend rate is $1.70 annualized

The world needs more of what Allis-Chalmers makes.

ALLIS-CHALMERS

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FEB. 22, 1979 (In French Francs)

COMPANY	INDUS.	1978 HIGH-LOW	CLOS. PRICE Feb. 22	HIGH-LOW MON.-WED.	P/E	b YIELD (%)	EARN. PER SHR.—'75, '76, '77	SHRS. OUTS. (000)	LATEST COMPANY NEWS
AQUITAINE	Petrol	593 - 300	.449	552 - 451	5	3.9	83.00 - 55.63c - 82.00	14,774	As of Feb. 12, distribution of one free share for five old ones
BANQUE ROTHSCHILD	Bank	(*)38.50 - 15	25.50	26.80 - 25.60	—	5.9	0.29 - 1.72 - 2.15	13,284	Francarep's 1978 results have favorably progressed.
BOUYGUES	Construct.	960 - 322.10	704	770 - 725	8	4.0	25.92 - 30.34c - 83.50c	600	1979 turnover to parallel that of 1978 due to more French activity
BSN GERVAIS DANONE	Glass food	690 - 311.60	480	495.20 - 479	24	5.6	24.39 - 20.13c - 20.10c	2,332	Group's German subsidiary Flachglas enters Brazil plate glass industry
CHARGEURS REUNIS	Shipping Air transp.	235 - 125	226.10	227 - 224	14	5.2	16.41 - 13.34 - 15.60	1,866	Subs. UTA 9 months 78 sales = 2,088 MF (+17.7% vs. 9 months 77)
CHIMIQUE ROUTIERE	Public works	144.50 - 80	127.20	129.90 - 126.50	9	6.3	18.02 - 24.40c - 14.30c	1,672	SCREG and DTP 6-year part in new EDF nuclear plant construction
CREDIT COM. DE FRANCE	Bank	144.20 - 98.10	134.50	135.90 - 134.70	10	5.9	15.85 - 14.08c - 13.30	5,768	New CCF representative office just opened in Frankfurt, W. Germany.
CREUSOT-LOIRE	Heavy Ind	103.30 - 48.60	54	55.80 - 52	—	—	9.62 - —5.56c - —	3,684	'78 parent company turnover (ex taxes) = 6,001 MF vs. 5,728 MF in '77 (+5%)
EURAFRANCE	Holding	370 - 142	313.50	315 - 309	5	3.7	35.50c - 54.30c - 69.50c	2,193	77-78 net dividend of 13 F (vs. 11.7 F) payable as of December 29.
FERODO S.A.F.	Equip. Autom.	550 - 326	363	389 - 368	10	5.7	29.27 - 73.01c - 38.20	1,574	1978 consolidated turnover of over 4,800 MF (+14% vs. 1977).
IMETAL	Mining	73.05 - 45.80	58.50	58.50 - 55.90	6	6.5	2.44 - 21.51c - 10.32	7,944	Copperweld (USA) 1978 turnover of 420 Mil. Dollars (+27% vs. 1977)
MATRA	Electronic	5900 - 903	5030	5140 - 4969.	15	0.7	66.41 - 99.79 - 337.70	259	1978 turnover (ex-taxes) 2,206MF; 1978 estimated net profit 120 MF
MOET-HENNESSY	Beverag.	614 - 312.10	482	497 - 483	23	1.7	5.71 - 12.71c - 20.80c	3,158	1978 consolidated turnover = 1,918 MF vs. 1,530 MF in 1977
PECHINEY-UG.-KUHLMANN.	Chem min	110 - 63	72.20	74 - 72.80	13	6.9	6.30 - 6.00c - 5.60	25,491	1978 consolidated turnover = 37,596 MF (−6.3%) of which 52% from abroad
PSA PEUGEOT-CITROEN	Holding	535 - 241.10	365.10	378 - 360.50	3	3.1	42.79 - 132.77 - 134.45c	9,862	PSA 1978 estimated net profit = 225 MF vs. 193.1 MF in 1977 (+16.5%).
RAFFINAGE (Cie. Fr.)	Petrol.	98 - 51.20	85.50	87 - 84	--	7.0	— - — - —	5,450	1978 first semester turnover = 9,176.13 MF vs. 9,278.99 MF (-1.1%).
REDOUTE	Mail order	650 - 451	450	452 - 444	9	4.0	45.57 - 47.86c - 48.00c	926	As of Nov. 30, group turnover = 2,901 MF (+20.9%).
RHONE-POULENC	Chemicals	124.90 - 47.60	99	103.30 - 100	23	6.1	5.83 - 6.34 - 4.40c	18,941	Group 5-year program (over 100 MF) to supply electronic industry needs.
ROBECO	Invest. Comp.	384 - 336.50	349.70	350 - 346.40	—	10.4	(not relevant)	25,300	Final dividend of Fl. 8 per share (vs. Fl. 7.60 in '77) to be proposed.
SKIS ROSSIGNOL	Ski manuf.	1960 - 1339	1780	1815 - 1800	25	1.2	75.76 - 87.48 - 70.00c	310	'78-'79 1st nine months consol. turnover (ex-taxes) 553.02 MF (+14.3%)
THOMSON-BRANDT	Electrical Electronic	309 - 116.50	210.50	218 - 216	8	4.8	26.80 - 28.60 - 27.19	5,884	78 estimated consol. turnover = 22,824MF vs. 19,662 MF in '77 (+15.9%).

(*) Figures cols. 3-9 refer to Cie du Nord.
(b) Tax credit not included.
c Consolidated

هكذا من الاصل

Libya Raises Crude Prices 5%

By Anthony J. Parisi

NEW YORK, Feb. 22 (NYT) — Libya raised its oil prices by 5 percent yesterday and several U.S. oil companies announced reductions in deliveries to their customers as the effects of the cutoff in Iran's petroleum exports continued to spread.

The Libyan price rise followed increases last week by Abu Dhabi and Qatar. With this pattern now having spread from the Gulf to the Mediterranean, oil analysts expressed concern that the increase would soon become universal.

As Gary Ross, an economist with the Petroleum Industry Research Foundation, put it: "The pressure is starting to build on Saudi Arabia to go along." Saudi Arabia is the world's biggest producer and is traditionally the voice of moderation in the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries. Thus, a price increase by that nation would be considered critical.

[In Kuwait, the magazine Al Hadaf reported today that several oil-producing states are trying to persuade Saudi Arabia to agree to another increase in the price of oil, AP-Dow Jones reported.

Oil-Company Profits

[The magazine said the smaller producers of the region want an increase to prevent the international oil companies and other middlemen from making huge profits as a result of the shortage in world oil supplies caused by cutoff of Iranian production. Sources quoted by the magazine said Saudi Arabia is opposed to yet another increase, so soon after the one decided by OPEC last December.]

[In Dahran, Saudi Arabia, Kuwaiti petroleum minister Ali Khalifa al-Sabah said today oil companies are making unreasonable profits, the official Saudi Press Agency reported, according to Reuters.]

The U.S. suppliers that announced new cutbacks all cited the cutoff of Iranian oil exports as a main reason for their actions. Several said that they were having more problems than their European counterparts in getting oil on the open market, where some sellers are now asking twice the OPEC base price of about $13 a barrel.

The companies said the problem was that their price-controlled U.S. operations had begun to find themselves outbid on the open, or spot, market by European and other oil companies, who are not price-controlled.

Heavy Fuel Cuts

Shell Oil said that it would have to reduce output of all products from its refineries by 5 to 8 percent. Phillips Petroleum, which has already reduced gasoline deliveries to its dealers by 15 percent, announced that it would double that reduction to 30 percent. And an executive of Atlantic Richfield said that his company would soon have to allocate supplies of both crude oil and refined products.

In addition, Exxon's domestic arm told its contract customers that, beginning in March, they would get only half as much low-sulfur heavy fuel oil as they had ordered. This was the most dramatic sign to date that the problems in Iran had begun to affect supplies of heavier oil products. So far, the spot shortages that have cropped up have all involved such light products as gasoline and jet fuel. Both Continental Oil and Texaco have previously reported problems with these fuels.

The cutoff of Iranian oil is beginning to have a real impact now chiefly because the last tankers from Iran have finally reached their destinations and because the companies' worldwide oil inventories, which have been tapped all along to help make up for the shortfall, are starting to get low.

In December, OPEC announced that oil prices would increase by 14.5 percent in four stages during 1979. Now, with the first quarter barely half over, Abu Dhabi, Qatar and Libya have already raised prices by roughly what they had planned for the second and third quarters. And Abu Dhabi, for one, has said its latest increase would remain in effect all year.

Oil Firms Lower U.S. Deliveries

Waiver Bill Sent to House; Senate Outlook Uncertain

By C.J. de H. Farnsworth

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22 (NYT) — A bill to waive penalty duties on imports the United States believes have been subsidized by foreign governments sailed through the House Ways and Means Committee late yesterday and headed for a floor vote, perhaps as early as next Wednesday.

The administration has pushed the waiver, which European countries have said is essential for completion of a new international trade-liberalization pact.

By a 20-0 vote, the trade subcommittee of the Ways and Means Committee approved the legislation in the morning and then, with unusual speed, the full committee sent the bill to the floor by a vote of 28-to-1. The lopsidedness of the vote all but assured passage by the House, but the outlook in the Senate was unclear.

Sen. Abraham Ribicoff (D-Conn.), chairman of the Senate trade subcommittee, has expressed no great enthusiasm for moving the legislation along rapidly, and several senators are understood to be preparing amendments that could complicate the measure's chances.

The urgency felt by the administration was underscored by President Carter's Special Trade Representative, Robert Strauss, who said the waiver was necessary to clear last-minute logjams in Geneva, where the trade negotiations in his words are "98 percent complete."

The House trade subcommittee chairman, Charles A. Vanik, D-Ohio, said he considered committee passage yesterday "a challenge to the European Economic Community to quit stalling and get on with the negotiations."

The Trade Act of 1974 included temporary authority for the Treasury Department to waive imposition of countervailing duties while the multilateral trade negotiations were under way. The idea was to remove an impediment to the negotiations and clear the way for a less abrasive, international standard to govern subsidies and countervailing duties.

Mr. Strauss has now achieved this as part of a new subsidies code worked out in Geneva, and has argued that Congress will not even have the chance to examine the code and other elements of the massive trade accord if it does not extend the waiver, which expired Jan. 3. The current bill provides a retroactive extension from Jan. 3 until Sept. 30, when Congress would have had time to consider the full agreement.

Chase REIT Files For Bankruptcy

NEW YORK, Feb. 22 (Reuters) — Chase Manhattan Mortgage and Realty Trust has filed Bankruptcy under Chapter 11 in U.S. district court in New York, court papers show.

The petition filed by the company showed liabilities of $301.74 million and assets of $270.02 million. It said the chief cause of the company's financial troubles stems from mortgage loans made between June, 1970, and May, 1974, a number of which had resulted in defaults. The petition noted that the company has not made any new mortgage loans within the last four years.

The company, which is the largest U.S. real estate investment trust (REIT), defaulted on more than $38 million in note obligations last May.

On May 23, the REIT said it would submit a plan to its banks and other creditors to redeem the notes that had matured. Apparently the trust and its creditors could not reach agreement, leading to the Chapter 11 proceeding.

Chase Manhattan Bank, one of 27 creditors to which the trust owed $150 million as of last May, acts as adviser but has no other corporate relationship. Chemical Bank heads the list of the REIT's creditors.

Gold at Record; Dollar Declines

LONDON, Feb. 22 (AP-DJ) — The dollar came under selling pressure this afternoon and declined against major currencies. Meanwhile, gold chalked up further gains to end at a record closing level of $253-$253.75 an ounce.

Sterling continued to attract foreign funds and the Bank of England was reported to have stepped in to curb its rise. Nevertheless it closed at $2.0093, up from $2.0317 late yesterday. One dealer said that foreign funds were continuing to flow in, probably to purchase government bonds which have attractive yields.

The dollar slipped to 1.8315 Deutsche marks from 1.8565 late yesterday and to 1.6715 Swiss francs from 1.6725.

Pfizer Raises Dividend

NEW YORK, Feb.22 (IHT) — Pfizer announced today it raised its quarterly dividend to 33 from 30 cents, payable March 30 to holders of record March 12.

Company Reports

Revenue, profits, in millions of Dollars

Commonwealth Edison

Year	1979	1978
Revenue	2,450.	2,130.
Profits	246.93	195.53
Per share	3.18	2.67

Esmark

1st Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	1,540	1,280.
Profits	17.65	15.98
Per Share	0.83	0.75

Florida Power & Light

Year	1978	1977
Revenue	1,650.	1,470.
Profits	209.05	184.26
Per Share	4.47	3.91

Johnson & Johnson

4th Quar	1978	1977
Revenue	876.62	712.29
Profits	60.86	56.89
Per Share	0.99	0.97
Year	1978	1977
Revenue	3,497.	2,914.
Profits	299.06	247.31
Per share	5.00	4.23

National Tea

4th Quar	1978	1977
Revenue	220.34	200.11
Profits	2.39	1.92
Per share	0.36	0.33
Year	1978	1977
Revenue	918.63	855.60
Profits	7.31	6.44
Per share	1.21	1.11

Pepsico

4th Quar	1978	1977
Revenue	1,350.	1,160.
Profits	59.80	52.70
Per Share	0.64	0.57
Year	1978	1977
Revenue	4,300.	3,640.
Profits	225.80	196.70
Per Share	2.43	2.14

Revlon

4th Quar	1978	1977
Revenue	434.50	353.50
Profits	38.30	28.50
Per Share	1.19	0.93
Year	1978	1977
Revenue	1,450.	1,140.
Profits	129.20	97.80
Per Share	4.04	3.20

Warner-Lambert

4th Quar	1978	1977
Revenue	809.80	684.40
Profits	39.01	35.36
Per share	0.50	0.45
Year	1978	1977
Revenue	2,880.	2,540.
Profits	207.94	187.61
Per share	2.61	2.36

Revenue, Profits in Millions

Britain

Barclays Bank

Year	1978	1977
Profits	228.50	143.20
Per Share	1.053	0.708

Imperial Chemical Ind.

4th Quar	1978	1977
Revenue	1,190.	1,110.
Profits	100.00	88.00
Year	1978	1977
Revenue	4,533.	4,663.
Profits	421.00	483.00
Per Share	0.536	0.568

(Figures in Sterling)

Canada

Ford Motor of Canada

Year	1978	1977
Profits	38.00	36.70
Per Share	4.58	4.43

(Figures in Canadian dollars)

Massey-Ferguson

1st Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	588.00	535.40
Profits	12.70	38.80
Per Share	0.59	2.25

(Figures in U.S. dollars)

S. Africa

AECI

Year	1978	1977
Revenue	703.50	590.20
Profits	95.20	94.60
Per Share	0.384	0.251

(Figures in rands)



«The management tool»

PRIVATE JET SERVICES
JET AVIATION

Termed 'Ludicrous'

IBM Rejects Paper Crush Ordered in Antitrust Case

By Larry Kramer

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22 (WP) — International Business Machines warned the Justice Department yesterday that its 10-year-old antitrust case against the company would be brought to a "crashing halt" by a government request to review more than 350 million documents in 100 countries.

IBM called the government request "ludicrous" and "reprehensible."

The department has asked IBM to produce the documents in an attempt to determine the extent of any possible relief to antitrust victims should the government win its case. IBM said that to meet the request, it would have to produce "several million pages of the most proprietary and confidential documents in the company's possession and an aggregate effort of more than 2,000 man-years."

IBM claimed that the motion "would require the effort to be replicated automatically every six months until the final termination of this lawsuit."

'Unnecessary'

IBM, which predicted the case would end this year, contends it has done all it can to expedite the procedure. The company is presenting its case now, after the government took nearly three years to present its side.

In an affidavit, IBM attorney Tom Barr unleashed the angriest attack the company has yet made on the government's behavior in the case. He called the government's motion "in flagrant disregard of fundamental principles of fairness . . . unnecessary and unreasonably broad . . . it would require me to divert a very substantial part of the legal resource devoted to the trial of the case and would require IBM to spend vast sums of money for no useful purpose."

Mr. Barr accused the government of "a continuing effort to use massive discovery during trial as a means of preventing defendant from effectively presenting a full and fair defense."

Japan Approves 52 Issues On External Bond Market

TOKYO, Feb. 22 (Reuters) — The Finance Ministry has given 52 corporations approval to float external bond issues worth an estimated record $1.6 billion during the April-June quarter, securities sources said today.

This compared with initial plans for 39 issues worth $1.19 billion during the current quarter, which itself was a record. The projected calendar includes 40 Swiss franc bonds, 10 Deutsche mark bonds and two Eurodollar bonds, they said.

Finance Ministry officials confirmed that approval has been given for external bond issues, but refused to give details. The officials said the main reason for the increase in issue plans was the low interest rates in Europe, especially Switzerland. The West German market is becoming less attractive because of a rise in interest rates, they said.

Meanwhile, Rhythm Watch said today it has decided to cancel a planned convertible Eurobond issue of 50 million DM next month because of a deterioration in West German market conditions. Aoki Construction said it is also considering cancelling of its planned 40 million DM convertible issue in March. The firms said they now hope to raise the funds through issues on the Swiss capital market at more attractive interest rates.

DM-Bonds Cancelled

Honda Motor and Sankyo Electric have already cancelled DM-denominated Eurobonds for the same reasons. But Fujitsu is planning to tap both markets with convertible issues of 50 million DM and 80 million Swiss francs. Nissan Motor and Mitsubishi Electric are also planning Swiss-franc issues.

Chujitsuya Co. plans to float a 30-million DM, eight-year convertible with an indicated coupon of 4¾ percent.

Among the planned issues by Japanese concerns for the April-June period is a 25 million Swiss franc covertible bond to be privately placed by Chiyoda Fire & Marine Insurance, the first external convertible bond issue by a Japanese financial institution, securities sources said.

Dow Eurobond Priced

LONDON, Feb. 22 (Reuters) — The $200 million Eurobond for Dow Chemical Overseas Capital was priced today at 99, instead of 99½ as originally indicated, lead manager European Banking Co. said. The 15-year issue, guaranteed by Dow Chemical, carries a coupon of 9⅝ percent.

Banco de la Nacion of Argentina plans to issue $50 million of floating rate notes at a quarter-point over the six month London interbank offered rate, bond market sources said.

Miller Predicts Rates Steady in Near-Term

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22 (IHT) — There is not much hope for lower U.S. interest rates in the near future unless the country has a recession, Federal Reserve Board chairman William Miller said today, adding "I don't think it's good policy to have a serious recession."

Mr. Miller told the Senate Budget Committee that lower interest rates would be a consequence of the nation's ability to control inflation, but he added that developments over the course of this year "do not suggest a significant easing of inflationary pressures in the near term."

[Economists fear that the consumer price index for January, due out tomorrow, may be up as much as a full one percent for the month, a compound annual rate of nearly 13 percent, The Washington Post reported.]

The inflation rate is not going to drop in one year regardless of what Congress does with the budget, Mr. Miller said, adding the fight against inflation is going to be a slow process and could take five to seven years.

He indicated that inflation rates through 1980 will remain basically the same as they are now and a drop in the projected $29 billion federal deficit for fiscal 1980 to a possible $20 billion would mean lower interst rates, but not for some time. It would take 18 months to two years for the deficit reduction to appear in the economy, he said.

However, he reiterated that monetary policy continues "to foster financial conditions consistent with a moderation in the pace of economic activity and a slowing of inflation."

Increased payroll taxes higher food prices large OPEC oil-price increases and a heavy U.S. collective bargaining calendar "makes it difficult to envision overall price increases slowing markedly from last year's 9-percent range," Mr. Miller said.

While the fourth quarter was surprisingly strong, he said that such activity is not sustainable nor even desirable but it did impart a good deal of momentum that is likely to carry over into the first half this year.

He said there is presently little evidence "that the economy is threatened with an actual contraction of activity" and forecast real growth for the first half of 1979 to be at 3 percent annual rate. He said that a slowing for the rest of the year would result in a year-end average of around 2 percent growth.

Mr. Miller noted, however, that signs indicate some weakness in demand could develop over the course of the year. Capital spending intentions seem to indicate a slowing of growth for the last half of this year, he noted, and it is also likely that housing activity could be slowed by financial conditions in mortgage markets.

U.S. Revises GNP Upward

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22 (AP-DJ) — U.S. gross national product rose at a 6.4-percent annual rate, adjusted for inflation, during last year's final quarter rather than 6.1 percent as reported last month, the Commerce Department said today in a revised report.

For all of 1978, inflation-adjusted GNP reached $1.385 trillion, up 3.9 percent from $1.333 trillion in 1977, which was up 4.9 percent from the previous year.

The fourth quarter advance in the nation's production of goods and services adjusted for inflation compared with an annual rate of 2.6 percent in the third quarter. The department said its revision was attributable to final sales, which increased 7 percent rather than 6.6 percent estimated a month earlier.

The department said that inflation as measured by a GNP-based statistic, considered the broadest gauge of price rises, was at an 8.1-percent annual rate during the fourth quarter, unchanged from the preliminary estimate and up from a 6.9-percent rate in the previous quarter.

Ohira to Meet Carter

TOKYO, Feb. 22 (WP) — In an apparent attempt to defuse the latest conflict over trade relations, Premier Masayoshi Ohira said today he expects to visit Washington this spring for a summit conference with President Carter. No date for the meeting has been set, but sources indicated that the most probable time is the first week of May, prior to the Western summit in Tokyo in June.

NYSE Prices Down; Trade Is Moderate

Conflict in Far East Depresses Trading

NEW YORK, Feb. 22 (Reuters) — New York Stock Exchange prices retreated over a broad front in moderate trading today as investors worried about rising prices, interest rates and the conflict between China and Vietnam.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 5.98 to 828.57 with declining shares outnumbering advances 911 to 475. Volume rose to 26.29 million shares from yesterday's 26.14 million.

The Federal Reserve, in a report delayed by nearly an hour due to the Monday holiday and winter weather, said the nation's M-1 money supply fell by $100 million in the latest week while the broader M-2 rose $1.6 billion.

The market got a brief lift from news that assistant Iranian premier Ibrahim Yazdi said Iran will resume oil exports "within a matter of days."

A 1.3 million share block of UV Industries traded today was the seventh largest in big board history in terms of dollar value, an NYSE spokesman said. The cash trade was worth $45.3 million, he said.

Falcon Seaboard, Inc. stockholders approved a previously announced merger into a subsidiary of Diamond Shamrock Corp. Falcon holders will receive 1.65 Diamond Shamrock common shares for each Falcon share.

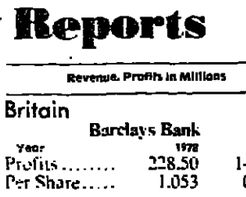
Masonite Corp. directors increased the quarterly dividend to 30 from 20 cents, payable April 2 to holders of record on March 9.

Apache Corp. directors declared a four-for-three stock split and set a 10 cent a share quarterly dividend rate on the new shares. The new rate represents a 6.7 percent increase from the 12½ cents a share paid on the pre-split shares. The stock split is payable May 15 to holders of record April 6.

Ponderosa system, Inc. directors voted to raise the quarterly dividend to 10 cents from 7½.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange also slipped, with the index off 0.17 to 163.17.

On the Chicago Board of Trade, wheat closed off 2½ to up ½ cent; corn up ¾ to 1; oats up ¼ to 2; and soybeans up 3 to off 2½ cents.

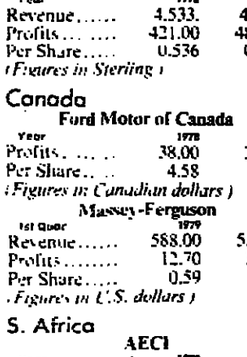


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February 20 to 23
From 5 p.m.

PALACE HOTEL
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HARRY WINSTON
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EXCEPTIONAL EXHIBITION

February 14 to March 4
from 5 p.m.

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The man with exceptional goals needs an exceptional bank.

What makes Trade Development Bank exceptional? To start with, there is our policy of concentrating on things we do unusually well. For example, trade and export financing, foreign exchange and bank notes, money market transactions and precious metals.

Geographically, too, we work mainly in areas where we have something special to offer. This includes the U.S.A. (our U.S. affiliate, Republic National Bank of New York, is now one of America's 50 largest banks). It also includes a number of countries which, frankly, many other banks lack the first-hand knowledge to tackle properly.

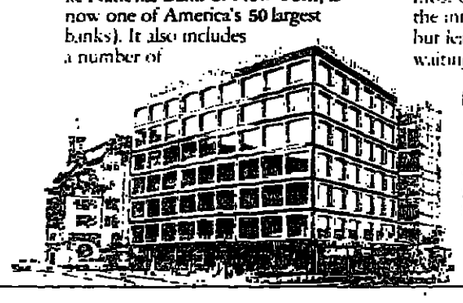
What's more, we keep our back-office systems running abreast of our business. You may not notice this directly, but it shows up in quicker decisions and fewer errors.

Serving our clients well has helped us grow uncommonly fast. Today, we're big enough to provide most of the sophisticated facilities of the international banking giants – but lean enough not to keep you waiting for decisions.

As part of the Trade Development Bank Holding Group, we're ready to serve you in most of the world's financial centers.

TDB Holding Group: US$ 4.8 billion in assets; US$ 457.8 million in capital and loan funds employed, as of 30th June, 1978.

Key Group offices: Geneva, London, Paris, New York (Republic National Bank of New York). Other offices in Beirut, Bogotá, Buenos Aires, Caracas, Chiasso, Frankfurt, Luxembourg, Mexico City, Montevideo, Nassau, Panama City, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Tokyo.



Trade Development Bank

Shown at left, new head offices of Trade Development Bank, Geneva, Swiss subsidiary of the Trade Development Bank Holding Group. TDB is now the 6th largest commercial bank in Switzerland.

NYSE Trading Closing Prices February 22

(Continued from Page 8)

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
41⅞	19⅝	GnInst	.60	2.0	5	97	30½	29⅝	30⅜	+ ⅜
21½	11⅛	GenMed	.44	3.4	11	20	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	
34⅛	25¾	GnMills	1.16	4.4	9	196	26⅝	26½	26½	
66⅞	53¾	GMot	6e	11.	4	1088	55⅛	54¾	54⅞	— ¼
52	43⅝	GMot	pf3.75	8.1		5	46⅜	46⅜	46⅜	
69½	59	GMot	pf 5	8.1		5	61⅞	61⅞	61⅞	
16⅝	9¾	GnPort	.60	4.6	5	160	13⅞	13⅛	13⅛	— ¾
20⅝	16⅝	GPU	1.80	10.	8	186	17⅝	17⅜	17½	
10¼	5	GnRefr			16	8	7⅞	8	8	— ⅛
33⅜	23½	GnSignl	1	3.9	9	99	26⅛	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅛
9⅛	6¾	GnSteel	.40b	4.6	7	7	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	— ¼
32⅛	27⅝	GTE	2.48	8.8	7	1366	28½	28⅛	28¼	— ¼
32¾	27¾	GTE pf	2.50	8.9		14	28	28	28	— ⅛
25⅛	24½	GTE pf	2.48	9.6		104	26	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅛
31⅜	22½	GTire	1.50	6.0	5	64	25½	25	25	— ¾
8⅛	3¾	Genesco				33	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
33⅛	22⅝	Gensir	2		5	14	32⅞	32½	32⅞	+ ⅛
41¼	31	GenuPt	1.32	3.6	13	24	36⅞	36⅛	36⅞	+ ⅜
32½	23½	GaPac	1.10	3.9	10	1596	28½	28	28⅛	— ½
27¾	24	GaPw	pf2.52	10.		10	24⅝	24⅜	24⅝	— ¼
29¼	25¼	GaPw	pf2.75	10.		4	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	
83¾	71	GaPw	pf7.72	11.		z250	73½	73½	73½	+ ½
31⅞	20⅛	Geosrc	.68e	2.3	9	84	29⅞	29⅝	29¾	— ⅛
34⅛	25⅝	GerbPd	1.50	5.7	11	26	26⅞	26½	26½	— ⅜
44⅝	33	Getty	1.20	3.0	10	348	40	39⅝	40	+ ⅛
18½	17⅞	Getty	pf1.20	6.7		2	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
10⅝	6¾	GiantPC	.60	7.4	27	6	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	
15	10¼	GibrFn	.60	4.1	7	205	15	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
16¾	12⅜	GldLew	.70	4.8	4	52	15⅛	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅜
16⅜	13½	GiffHill	.80	5.6	5	43	14⅜	14	14⅜	— ⅛
33	24	Gillette	1.60	6.3	8	133	25⅞	25⅜	25⅜	— ½
12¼	6¼	GinosInc			6	54	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
23⅝	13	GleasW	.80	4.7	6	35	17	16¾	17	+ ¼
20	9⅞	GlobMar			8	53	15⅝	15½	15⅝	
17⅞	10⅝	GldWFn	.50	4.3	5	149	12¼	11¾	11¾	— ½
23⅜	16⅛	Gdrich	1.32	7.2	4	134	18⅜	18¼	18⅜	+ ⅛
18⅞	15⅝	Goodyr	1.30	7.6	5	549	17	16⅝	17	+ ⅛
22½	16⅛	GordJw	.60	3.5	5	130	17¼	17	17¼	+ ⅛
34¼	23¾	Gould	1.60	6.0	8	x178	26⅞	26⅝	26½	
33	23½	Gould	pf1.35	5.3		x3	25½	25¼	25½	+ ¼
32⅝	23⅞	Grace	1.90	7.2	6	233	27	26½	26½	— ⅜
38	26½	Graingr	.76	2.3	11	581	32½	32¼	32⅜	
17¼	10⅞	Granitvl	1	9.1	367	33	11⅜	11	11	— ¼
19¾	12½	GrayDr	.80	6.0	5	60	13⅞	13	13⅜	+ ⅜
9¼	5	GtAtPc			55	211	7⅛	7	7⅛	
38	24⅞	GtLkD	1a	2.7	5	28	36¾	36¼	36½	— ⅛
37½	23⅞	GtNoNk	1.40	4.2	8	261	33½	33¼	33½	
34¾	18¼	GtWFin	1.26	5.0	4	251	25¾	25	25¼	— ⅜
35¾	16⅛	GGiant	1.08	4.0	13	4	27⅛	27	27	— ¼
14⅞	11	Greyh	1.04	8.9	9	209	11¾	11½	11⅝	— ⅛
1⅛	5-16	Greyhnd wt				12	½	½	½	—1-16
11⅞	7¾	GrowC	.44b	4.7	6	15	9⅜	9⅛	9⅜	+ ¼
6⅝	2⅞	GthRty				12	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
24⅞	14¾	Grumm	1.20	8.1	6	53	15	14¾	14⅞	+ ⅛
20⅞	13½	Guardin	.36	2.3	6	10	15½	15⅜	15½	
16¼	11¼	GlfWstn	.75	5.1	4	484	14¾	14⅝	14¾	— ⅛
72½	68	GlfW	pf5.75	8.3		2	69	68½	69	+ ¾
36⅛	28¼	GlfW	pf2.50	7.6		2	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	
26⅝	22¼	GulfOil	1.90	7.9	6	1239	24	23¾	24	+ ⅛
14	8⅛	GulfRes	.25	2.1	8	121	12⅛	11¾	11⅞	— ⅜
17⅞	10	GulfR	pf.20	1.3		1	15	15	15	— ½
19⅝	15¼	GulfR	pf1.60	8.8		6	18¼	18¼	18¼	
14⅛	11⅞	GlfStUt	1.36	10.	8	258	13	12¾	13	
16⅞	12⅛	GulfUtd	.88	6.2	7	75	14⅜	14⅛	14¼	— ⅛
40	40	GlfU pf	3.78	9.5		4	40	40	40	
11⅞	6	Gulton	.40	4.1	8	16	9⅞	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
		— H—H—H —								
4⅝	2⅝	HMW			25	4	3	3	3	
7¾	4⅝	Haloco			5	37	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
31	20⅝	HallFB	1.24	4.7	11	63	26⅛	25⅞	26⅛	+ ¼
78⅞	54½	Hallibt	1.80	2.8	9	415	64	63	64	+ ⅛
26⅞	17½	HamrP	1.40	6.2	7	51	23⅛	22¾	22¾	— ⅜
17⅝	14	HanJS	1.51e	9.8		18	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	— ⅛
22	17¾	HanJI	1.84a	9.6		2	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ⅛
24¼	10½	Hndlmn	1	6.6	6	58	15⅜	15	15⅛	— ⅛
20⅝	14⅜	HandyH	.60	2.9	11	21	u20⅞	20⅝	20⅞	+ ¼
41¼	28¾	Hanna	1.80	5.2	12	10	34¾	34⅝	34¾	+ ⅛
40¾	25½	HarBrJ	1.44	3.9	12	130	38	37¼	37⅛	— ⅝
18⅞	8¼	Hardees	.20	1.5	6	53	13½	13	13¼	
23⅞	12⅝	Harnisht	1	7.6	7	462	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛	
40½	15⅝	Harrah	.50	2.1	12	340	23¾	21½	23¾	+1½
34⅞	26⅛	HarrBk	1.66	6.0	7	18	27½	27¼	27½	
37	27	Harris	.60	2.3	12	939	27	d26½	26½	— ⅞
36⅞	26⅝	Harsco	1.80	6.1	6	8	29⅞	29¾	29¾	
16	10	HartSM	.88	7.2	6	173	12½	12⅛	12¼	
27¾	16¾	HarteHk	.56	2.5	14	29	22½	22½	22½	
14¼	6⅝	HartfZd	.40	3.5	5	90	11½	11¼	11½	
17⅜	14⅝	HattSe	1.50	9.4	11	13	16⅛	16	16	— ⅜
28¼	24	HwllEl	2.24	8.7	8	7	25¾	25½	25¾	+ ¼
26¼	15¾	HayesA	1.28	7.1	11	9	18	17⅞	18	
17¼	10⅛	Hazeltn	.40	2.9	6	14	14⅛	13¾	13¾	— ¼
27⅝	15	HealthTec			5	18	20½	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅝
14½	8½	Hecks	.24	2.3	7	53	10½	10⅜	10½	
8⅝	4⅝	HeclaM				248	8⅛	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
31⅞	20¾	HellmB	1.20	3.9	7	6	31	30½	31	+ ¼
44¼	33⅜	HeinzH	2	4.9	9	78	41¼	40⅞	41	— ⅛
11½	6⅝	HeleneC			5	38	7¼	7⅛	7¼	— ⅛
21¼	15½	Hellrint	1.10	6.4	6	111	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ¼
50¼	35¼	HelmrP	.48	1.0	10	22	46¾	46¼	46⅝	+ ¾
2	1¼	HemCap				4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
19⅝	12¼	Hercules	1	5.3	8	750	19	18¾	19	
23½	18½	Hershy	1.30	6.5	7	17	20¼	19¾	20	
13¼	5⅝	Hesston				30	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
18¾	14⅜	Hesm	pf1.60	10.		1	16	16	16	
31⅞	25⅛	Heublin	1.52	5.2	10	422	29⅝	29	29¼	— ¼
94¾	61¾	HewlPk	.60	.7	16	234	87	85⅝	86⅛	+ ⅜
11⅝	5½	HghVlt	.10	1.4	10	33	7⅜	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
33⅞	20¾	Hillenbd	1.08	3.5	9	1	31¼	31¼	31¼	+ ¼
28⅞	22	Hilton	1	4.1	9	623	24⅛	22¾	24⅛	+1
27¼	15⅜	Hobart	1.08	6.4	7	42	16⅝	16¾	16⅝	— ⅛
32¾	14⅜	Holiday	.56	3.3	8	760	17⅛	15⅞	17	+1
48	24½	HlldyA	1.70t	6.6		20	25¾	24½	25¾	+ ½
29⅞	15	HollyS				15	18½	18¼	18¼	
11½	10	HmeG	pf1.10	11.		15	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
40	29	Homstk	1.10a	3.1	13	235	36	34⅞	35⅜	
30⅛	23⅛	Honda	.37e	1.6	13	2	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	+ ¼
75⅜	43	Honwll	2.20	3.3	8	449	68⅞	66¾	67¼	— ⅝
25½	18⅛	HoovU	1.24	5.7	6	16	21⅝	21⅛	21⅝	+ ⅛
5⅜	2⅛	Horizon				104	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅜
34½	24⅞	HospCp	.50	1.8	12	170	28¾	28	28	— ⅜
27	13¼	HostIntl	.60	3.9	6	3	15⅝	15½	15½	+ ⅛
36	14⅞	Houdle	1.20a	3.4	11	197	35⅝	34⅞	35	— ⅛
31¼	18⅛	HougM	1.40	4.7	7	15	30	30	30	
11⅜	5⅛	HousFb	.36	5.9	8	25	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	+ ⅛
21¾	16⅞	HoushF	1.45	8.0	6	160	18¼	18	18⅛	— ⅛
47	37⅝	HouF	pf2.37	5.9		2	40½	40½	40½	— ⅜
35½	28⅞	HouF	pf2.50	8.1		10	30¾	30¾	30¾	— ⅛
33⅜	26⅜	HousIn	2.36	8.1	7	211	29½	29¼	29¼	— ¼
28	19⅝	HousNG	1	3.8	8	694	26¾	26⅜	26½	— ⅜
17	9	HowdJn	.44	4.1	7	644	10⅝	9⅞	10⅝	+ ⅜
18	15⅞	Hubbrd	1.52	9.1	9	7	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
20½	17	HudsMin			48	4	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	— ½
48½	28⅝	HughsTl	.92	2.1	9	269	45¼	44⅜	44⅜	—1
28⅞	14¼	Human	.75	2.8	15	151	27⅝	27	27⅛	— ⅜
24⅝	21⅛	Huma	pf2.50	11.		10	22¾	22⅝	22¾	
16⅛	10	HuntCh	.40	2.7	11	119	15	14⅝	15	+ ⅜
16½	8⅛	HuntIR				12	12⅝	12½	12½	
24	10¾	HuttEF	.68	4.3	4	38	16⅛	15¾	15¾	— ½
14¾	9⅞	Huyck	.72	6.2	9	20	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	+ ⅛
		— I—I—I —								
32½	19¾	IC Ind	1.68	6.5	5	138	25¾	25½	25¾	
51	39⅝	IC In	pf3.50	8.4		5	42	41¾	41¾	— ¼
8	4	ICN				1836	7½	6⅝	6⅞	— ⅜
47⅞	34	INACp	2.60	6.6	5	50	40⅜	39⅝	39⅞	— ⅝
18¾	15⅞	INAIn	1.62	9.6		8	17	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅜
13	9⅝	IU Int	.95	8.5	6	267	11⅛	11	11⅛	
21½	15⅝	IUInt	pf1.25	7.2		13	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ½
17	13⅜	IUInt	pf1.36	9.7		18	14¼	14	14	+ ⅛
27½	24	IdahoP	2.28	9.1	8	20	25	24⅞	25	+ ½
28	18⅝	IdealB	1.60	6.9	6	42	23½	23	23⅛	— ¼
8⅝	4	IdealT	.24r	4.6		6	5¼	5⅛	5¼	
25⅞	21⅞	IllPowr	2.28	10.	8	53	22⅞	22⅝	22⅞	
28½	18½	ITW	.80	3.5	8	9	22⅞	22¾	22⅞	— ⅜
24¾	14⅜	ImplCp	.80	4.1	4	372	19¾	19⅜	19⅜	— ½
19⅝	13⅜	INCO	.40	2.1	25	966	19⅝	19⅛	19¼	— ¼
7¼	5¼	IncCap	.70e	11.		1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
10½	9	IncCC	.94e	9.9		3	9½	9½	9½	
78½	64¼	IndIM	pf7.08	10.		z20	69¼	69¼	69¼	
116	103	IndIM	pf 12	11.		z40	109⅜	109	109	+1
23¾	19⅝	IndIM	pf2.15	10.		5	21	21	21	
24⅞	20⅛	IndIM	pf2.25	10.		23	22⅛	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
27¾	24	IndlGas	2.40	9.1	5	4	26¾	26½	26½	— ¼
24¾	21¼	IndlPL	2	8.9	10	215	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ¼
20	15⅝	IndlNat	1.44	8.5	5	13	17¼	17	17	
22⅞	11⅞	Inexco	.10	.6	18	382	16⅛	15⅝	15⅝	+ ¼
64¼	44¼	IngerR	3.16	6.4	7	218	49½	49	49	— ½
44	30⅝	IngR	pf2.35	7.2		68	33	32½	32½	— ¼
15⅞	10½	IngrTec	.50	3.4	16	6	14⅞	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
41⅞	33½	InlndStl	2.80a	7.9	5	36	35⅝	35⅛	35½	+ ¼
17¼	11½	Insilco	.94b	7.9	5	35	12	11¾	11⅞	— ⅛
19½	13½	Insilc	pf1.25	8.8		5	14⅛	14⅛	14¼	+ ¼
2⅞	1⅜	InstInvTr				5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
21	13⅝	Integon	.44a	2.6	8	31	17	16⅞	17	— ⅛
22¾	18¾	ItcpSe	1.92a	9.5		22	20⅛	20	20⅛	+ ⅛
45½	34	Interco	2.20	5.8	6	61	37¾	37⅛	37⅝	— ⅜
29⅞	21⅛	Intrlk	2.20	9.2	14	12	24	23⅞	24	
18⅞	10	IntAlum	.50	4.2	7	65	12¼	12	12	— ¼
316¼	234¾	IBM	13.76	4.5	14	853	305½	302⅛	303⅞	—2⅞
27⅞	19⅝	IntFlav	.68	3.0	15	99	22¾	22½	22½	
44⅞	26¼	IntHarv	2.30	6.0	5	282	38⅝	37⅞	38¼	— ⅛
43½	34	IntMin	2.60	6.2	7	797	42⅝	41¾	42¼	+ ⅝
25½	17	IntMult	1.10	5.9	6	5	18⅞	18½	18½	— ¼
49¼	35⅛	IntPapr	2.20	5.3	8	307	41¾	41½	41¾	— ⅛
16	8⅛	IntRectf	.25	2.2	7	35	11¾	11⅜	11⅜	+ ¼
34⅞	26⅜	IntTT	2.20	8.0	6	958	27⅞	27⅝	27⅝	— ½
56¾	44⅞	IntTT	pfJ 4	8.7		11	46¼	46⅛	46⅛	— ⅛
55⅝	44	IntTT	pfK 4	8.8		15	45¾	45½	45½	— ¼
61½	49⅞	IntTT	pfO 5	9.7		2	52	51¾	51¾	— ¼
41¾	32¾	IntTT	pf2.25	6.5		25	34¾	34⅝	34¾	
58¾	47½	IntTT	pf4.50	9.0		54	50	49⅞	49⅞	— ⅛
23⅞	15	Intrpce	1.30	7.2	15	11	18⅛	18	18⅛	
93	60⅛	Intrpce	pf 5	7.0		1	71	71	71	+ ½
39¼	27	IntrpGp	1.60	4.8	7	2	33½	33¼	33½	+ ¼
16⅞	14	IntstPw	1.50	10.	9	16	15⅛	15	15	
25¾	20⅛	InPw	pf2.28	10.		z100	21¾	21¾	21¾	
38¼	17	Intrway	.80	4.0	4	45	21	20¼	20¼	— ¾
53¾	29⅛	IowaBf	.52	1.2	5	31	42½	42⅛	42⅛	— ⅝
17⅞	14½	IowaEl	1.50	9.8	8	24	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜	+ ⅛
22¼	19¼	IowllG	2	9.8	7	7	20⅜	20⅛	20⅜	+ ⅛
27	23¼	Iowlll	pf2.31	9.6		z100	24	24	24	
28	23⅞	IowaPL	2.40	9.6	7	32	25⅛	24⅞	24⅞	
23⅞	19¼	IowaPS	2.04	9.4	7	59	21¾	21½	21⅝	— ⅛
9¼	4⅝	IpcoHp	.12	2.2		34	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
32½	14	ItekCp			14	386	22⅞	21¾	22½	+ ⅜
37½	16¼	ItelCp	.64	2.8	6	331	23¼	22¾	22¾	
15⅝	13	Itel pf	1.44	10.		20	14	13¾	13⅞	— ¼
		— J—J—J —								
28¼	19⅛	JmesF	1.20	6.0	9	125	20⅜	20	20	
14½	6¾	Jamswy	.08b	.9	4	18	9¼	9	9⅛	
19⅝	14⅝	Jantzen	1	5.8	5	2	17¼	17¼	17¼	
13½	7⅜	JapnF	1.56e	15.		186	10⅞	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
35⅛	26⅜	JeffPilt	1.04	3.4	8	44	30¼	30	30¼	+ ¼
112	100½	JerC	pf 11	10.		z230	105¼	105¼	105¼	+ ⅛
25⅛	20⅝	JerC	pf 2.18	10.		43	21⅝	21⅛	21⅝	+ ½
26	17½	JewelC	1.44	6.9	7	57	20⅞	20⅝	20⅞	+ ⅛
6	2⅝	Jewelcor			8	7	3¼	3	3¼	+ ⅛
34⅜	22½	JimMan	1.80	7.8	4	177	23½	23⅛	23⅛	— ¼
62⅜	60	JhnMn	pf5.40	8.7		113	62	61¾	61⅞	— ⅛
89	65½	JohnJn	2	2.9	14	1149	70⅝	67½	67⅞	—2⅞
12	4⅞	JohnEF			12	9	6¾	6½	6½	— ⅛
34½	21¾	JohnCn	1.10	3.8	8	718	29	28¾	28⅞	— ⅜
39¼	28¼	JohnC	pf 2	5.5		29	36½	36¼	36¼	— ¼
16¼	11⅛	JonLon	.60	4.3	7	14	14	14	14	— ⅛
23⅜	17¼	Jostens	.84	4.7	8	17	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	+ ⅛
38½	27½	JoyMfg	1.64	5.4	9	20	30⅜	30¼	30⅜	— ¼
		— K—K—K —								
29⅝	22¼	K mart	.72	3.0	9	634	23⅞	23⅝	23¾	— ¼
19½	16⅝	KaisrAl	1	5.3	5	469	19⅛	19	19	— ¼
29⅞	14¾	KaiCe	1.20	5.4	3	38	22½	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
23⅝	16¼	KaiC	pf1.37	7.2		18	19	19	19	
63½	33⅝	KaiC	pf2.50	5.2		1	47¾	47¾	47¾	— ¼
31	17⅜	KaisrSt	1.50	6.3	14	138	24⅝	23¾	23⅞	—1
9¾	6½	KaneMil	.28	3.7	8	27	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	— ¼
19½	12¼	Kaneb	.70	4.7	9	329	15⅛	14⅞	15	— ⅛
29⅞	24	KCtyPL	2.56	9.9	7	x27	26	25¾	25⅞	+ ⅛
44¼	37	KCPL	pf3.80	10.		z130	38	38	38	+ ¼
26⅝	23¼	KCPL	pf2.33	10.		5	23½	23¼	23¼	— ⅛
25½	17½	KCSoln	.90	4.0	6	x15	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	— ½
21	17¾	KanGE	1.90	9.6	9	56	19¾	19½	19¾	
23	18⅛	KanNb	1.48b	7.6	7	14	19⅝	19½	19½	
22½	19	KanPLt	1.86	9.1	7	29	20½	20¼	20⅜	+ ⅛
26½	21½	KaPL	pf2.23	9.2		1	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
11	5¾	KatyInd			3	38	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
28⅛	16¾	Katy	pf1.46	8.1		2	18¼	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
10¾	5⅝	KaufBr	.20	2.6	7	98	7⅞	7⅝	7¾	— ⅛
17¾	14⅜	Kaul	pf1.50	9.7		14	15½	15⅛	15½	+ ¾
19¼	11	Keene	.40	2.9	5	18	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
14⅞	6¾	Keller	.30b	3.5	6	8	8⅝	8½	8⅝	
25	17	Kellogg	1.20	6.4	10	57	18⅝	18½	18⅝	
23½	12⅜	Kellwd	1.12	8.6	7	23	13	12⅞	13	
39	26	Kenmtl	1.32	3.7	8	25	36⅛	35⅝	36	
29	19	Kennct	.68e	2.5	160	465	24⅜	23⅞	24	— ¼
22⅛	17¾	KyUtil	2.04	10.	10	13	19½	19⅜	19½	
17¾	10⅛	KerrGls	.40	3.2	5	68	12¾	12⅛	12⅜	
53¾	39⅞	KerrM	1.55	3.0	11	524	52½	51	51½	—1⅛
16½	9½	KeysCon			6	13	11	10¾	11	
25¾	16¼	Keyslnt	.48	2.4	12	14	20⅜	20¼	20¼	+ ⅛
38¾	27	KiddeW	1.60	5.6	5	36	29	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅜
52¼	42¼	Kidde	pfC 4	9.0		10	44¼	44¼	44¼	— ¼
30¼	20	Kidde	pr1.64	7.1		11	23	22½	23	+ ½
50¼	39⅝	KimbCl	2.88	6.1	7	13	47	46⅞	47	+ ¼
18	11½	KingDSt	.80	6.4	6	37	12½	12¼	12½	+ ¼
30⅛	16¼	Kirsch	1.25	5.3	6	78	23¾	23⅜	23½	— ½
29⅝	22	KnigtRd	.60	2.5	10	94	24⅝	24	24¼	+ ½
25⅜	14½	Koehrin	1	5.6	5	56	18⅛	17⅞	18	+ ⅛
29¼	16⅞	Kollmr	.50	2.0	11	x23	25½	25¼	25½	+ ⅛
24⅝	18¼	Koppers	1.20	6.5	6	227	18¾	18⅝	18½	— ⅛
54	44¼	Kopprpf	4	8.4		z40	47½	47½	47½	
12⅝	7½	Koracp	.34	3.9	3	11	8⅝	8½	8⅝	
49⅝	42⅝	Kraft	2.80	5.9	7	105	47½	46⅞	47⅜	+ ⅛
12¾	7⅞	Kroehlr				12	9⅛	9	9⅛	
38½	25⅜	Kroger	2.32	6.1	6	88	38	37½	37¾	
32⅝	23	Kubota	.65e	2.3	18	1	28	28	28	— ½
19⅝	13⅛	Kuhlm	.80a	5.3	6	4	15	14⅞	15	— ⅛
14	9	Kysor	.80	7.0	5	33	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	— ¼
		— L—L—L —								
13¼	5⅝	LFE	.10r	1.5	6	17	6¾	6⅝	6¾	+ ⅜
8½	5⅞	LFE pf	.50	8.5		9	6	5⅞	5⅞	
13½	5⅛	LTV			5	484	8⅛	7⅞	8	— ⅛
54	42	LTV pf	5	10.		2	50½	50	50	—1
9⅛	6½	LTV	pf 1			2	8⅛	8	8⅛	— ⅛
27	21¾	LTV pf	2.60	10.		91	25¼	25	25	— ¼
22	17⅝	LacGas	1.86	8.5	7	39	u22⅛	21¾	22	
19¾	13¾	LamSe	1	5.6	7	14	18	17⅞	18	— ⅛
23½	12¼	LaneBry	.90	4.9	8	35	18⅜	18⅛	18⅜	— ⅛
35⅛	21	Lanier	.50	1.7	13	20	29⅜	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅛
13⅛	8½	LowlCh	.48	4.0	1	88	12¼	11¾	11⅞	— ¼
24	13	LearSg	.80	4.4	6	88	18½	18	18⅛	
23¼	21⅛	LeasTr	1.20	5.5	7	14	22	21½	22	+ ⅜
25	19½	LeeEnt	.64	2.8	12	5	23	22¾	23	+ ⅜
25	16⅜	Leesona	1.16	5.6	6	36	21⅛	20¾	20⅞	— ⅞
3⅛	1⅝	LehValy			6	10	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
11⅝	9	Lehmn	1.30e	14.		210	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
14⅛	6⅛	Lennar	.40	4.0	4	298	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	+ ⅜
32⅜	23⅜	Lenox	1.38	5.0	8	30	26⅛	26	26	— ⅜
10¼	6⅜	LesFay	.48	6.2	5	12	7⅞	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
18⅛	11	LevFdC				28	16⅝	16½	16½	+ ¼
14¾	13⅛	LevFln	.75a	5.4		2	14	14	14	+ ¼
42⅝	27⅝	LeviStr	1.80	4.3	6	210	41⅞	41⅜	41⅝	— ⅜
41⅝	41	LeviStr	wd			317	41⅞	41	41	— ⅜
26⅝	17⅛	LevitzF	.60	3.1	5	71	19⅝	19	19¼	+ ¼
29½	23	LOF	2a	8.2	4	52	25	24⅝	24½	— ¼
61¼	51	LOF	pf 4.75	8.8		1	54¼	54¼	54¼	+ ½
34½	23	LibrtyCp	.88	2.9	7	72	31¼	30⅞	30⅞	— ⅛
5⅞	2½	LibrtyLn			4	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
13⅜	9½	LibtL	pf1.25	13.		5	10	10	10	+ ⅛
41	27⅛	Liggt	2.50	6.8	6	202	37⅜	36⅞	36⅞	— ⅞
54	38⅝	LillyEli	1.80	3.6	13	352	51	50¼	50½	— ¾
43	33½	LincNt	2.40	6.7	6	47	36	35½	36	+ ½
19¼	15½	LincPl	1.76	11.		10	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
8⅝	3	Lionel	.12	2.3	19	22	5⅛	5	5⅛	
28½	13⅞	Litton	.58t	2.8		326	20⅞	20½	20½	— ¼
40⅞	20½	Littsic	pf			1	30	30	30	+ ½
60	38½	Litton	pf 3	6.6		2	45¼	45¼	45¼	+ ½
21¼	17¾	Litton	pf 2	10.		3	20	20	20	
37⅝	13⅛	Lockhd			5	255	20⅜	20	20⅛	+ ⅛
34¾	19½	Loctite	.40	1.6	11	74	25¼	25	25	— ⅜
56¼	33½	Loews	1.20	2.7	5	77	44⅞	44	44	— ⅜
15½	9½	LomFn	.80	7.4	7	37	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
20¼	14½	LomM	1.85e	11.	9	71	16¾	16⅜	16½	
27⅛	17¼	LnStar	1.40	6.2	6	19	22¾	22½	22½	— ⅜
19¾	17	LILCo	1.70	9.6	7	99	17¾	17⅝	17¾	+ ⅛
27	23	LIL	pfP2.43	10.		3	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	— ¼
27¾	24¾	LIL	pfQ2.47	9.6		2	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅜
34	21⅞	LongDr	.64	2.4	13	86	27	26⅞	27	
39¼	20⅛	LoralCp	1	3.6	9	108	28⅛	27½	27¾	— ¼
25⅞	19½	LaLand	1.28	5.2	9	763	24⅞	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
24⅛	13⅝	LaPac	.60b	2.9	7	282	20½	20⅜	20⅜	+ ⅛
24¼	20¼	LouvGs	2	9.7	10	104	20¾	20½	20⅝	— ⅜
19⅜	10⅛	Lowenst	.60	3.9	8	29	15½	14⅞	15½	+ ⅜
49¾	34½	Lubrzl	1.60	3.7	12	86	44¾	43¼	43¾	—1⅛
18½	13⅛	LuckyS	.84b	5.6	9	327	15⅛	14⅞	15	
18⅝	7	Ludlow	.60	3.5	16	544	17½	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅜
19	14⅛	Lukens	.96	6.0	6	17	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	+ ⅛
19⅞	8⅜	LynCSys	.40	2.1	19	34	19	18¾	19	+ ¼
		— M—M—M —								
41⅜	24⅝	MACOM	.40	1.0	18	174	40¾	39¾	40¼	— ¼
46⅞	31⅜	MCA	1.20	2.7	8	226	45	44	44⅞	+ ½
14¾	8	MEI	.60	3.1	8	45	13⅝	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅜
28⅞	14⅞	MGIC	.72	3.7	7	125	19⅝	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
21⅞	12⅝	MacAF	.80b	5.0	7	23	16¼	16	16	+ ¼
14	8¼	MacDn	.40	4.4	5	43	9⅜	9⅛	9⅛	
15	6⅜	Macke	.48	5.4	5	14	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	
13⅛	8⅛	Macmill	.72	5.9	7	228	12⅜	12⅛	12¼	— ⅛
45⅞	32½	Macy	1.65	4.9	5	91	33¾	33½	33⅝	— ⅛
15⅝	11⅜	MdsFd	1.29e	9.6		190	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	
14⅞	7⅜	MagicCf	.60	6.1	5	132	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	
32¾	23	MalonH	.96	3.3	10	18	29⅜	29	29⅜	
13⅜	7⅝	Manhin	.30	3.0	4	19	10¼	9⅞	10⅛	
14¼	4½	ManhLf	.30	4.3	10	14	7	7	7	— ⅛
40½	28¼	MfrHan	2.28	7.3	6	251	31⅞	31½	31¾	+ ⅛
38⅜	26¼	MAPCO	1.40	4.7	9	1302	29¾	29¼	29½	— ⅛
37½	16⅝	MaratM	.80	2.2	8	556	36¼	35½	35⅞	+ ⅛
60½	39⅞	MaratO	2.40	4.0	9	524	59½	58⅞	59⅜	— ⅝
28⅝	17½	Maremt	1	4.8	6	116	21⅛	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅛
17⅛	11⅛	MarMid	.80	5.2	8	978	15⅝	15¼	15⅜	+ ⅛
17⅜	11⅞	MarionL	.64	4.4	10	150	14½	14¼	14½	
18¾	9⅞	MarkCtl	.36	2.8	14	37	12⅞	12½	12½	
20⅝	13	Mark	pf1.20	7.6		3	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	+ ¼
35¾	22½	Marley	1	4.0	7	15	25¼	24⅝	24⅞	
16⅞	10¾	Marriot	.16	1.3	9	853	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	
68⅜	51½	MrshM	3.20	5.2	13	87	62¼	61½	61½	— ¼
29⅞	15½	MrshF	1.24	7.7	9	158	16½	16⅛	16⅛	— ¼
34⅝	22⅞	MartM	1.80	5.8	6	54	31⅜	31	31¼	
14	9	MaryK	.48	3.8	11	201	12¾	12¾	12¾	
26¾	18½	Md Cup	.56	3.0	6	101	18⅝	d18	18⅝	
26	15⅝	Masco	.52	2.7	8	103	19½	19⅛	19½	
27½	14⅞	Masonit	.80	3.3	8	203	24⅝	24½	24½	— ⅛
15¾	11⅛	MasM	1.34e	9.7	18	31	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
13	8	MassyF				1533	10½	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅜
17¾	15⅛	MasCp	1.68	10.		22	16⅝	16½	16⅝	
11¾	10⅛	MasInc	1.08	10.		x67	11	10⅝	10⅝	— ¼
42¾	24⅝	MatsuE	.39e	1.1	9	3	34⅛	34	34	— ½
13⅛	6½	Mattel	.15e	2.1	6	118	7¼	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
9¼	3½	Mattel	wt			48	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
27⅜	20¾	MayDS	1.28	5.4	6	222	24	23⅞	23⅞	— ½
24⅝	18½	MayerO	1	4.4	11	4	22⅞	22⅝	22⅞	+ ⅛
5⅞	3⅛	MaysJW			4	1	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
29¼	22½	Maytg	1.60a	6.7	9	31	24	23½	23⅞	+ ⅛
31½	19¾	McDermt	1	5.0	6	698	20½	20	20⅛	
35¾	25¾	McDr	pf2.20	8.1		283	27⅜	27⅛	27⅛	— ¼
32⅛	28¼	McDr	pf2.60	8.6		103	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	
60½	41	McDnld	.36	.8	11	795	43½	42⅝	42⅝	— ⅝
40½	22¾	McDonD	.75	2.5	7	252	29⅞	29½	29⅝	— ⅛
30⅝	21⅛	McDonh	1.20	4.5	5	35	26½	26½	26½	— ⅛
30⅛	22½	McGEd	1.80	7.2	6	113	25¼	25	25	— ¼
34	17⅝	McGrH	1.28	4.4	11	410	29⅝	28½	28⅞	— ¾
26½	17¾	McIntyr				z1180	u26¾	26½	26¾	+ ¼
22⅝	12	McLean	.64	4.7	6	56	14	13½	13½	— ⅜
13	8¼	McLoul			6	25	11⅛	10¾	10¾	— ¼
16⅛	9¾	McMorO	.10	.7	39	14	14¾	14⅝	14¾	
15¾	10	McNeil	.80	6.5	6	6	12⅝	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
33⅞	16¾	Mead	1.60	6.0	5	328	27½	26⅞	26¾	— ⅜
87¾	44½	Mea	pfB2.80	4.0		2	70	70	70	
39⅞	18⅝	Measrx	.50	1.4	14	110	38¼	37	37	—1¾
17½	13⅜	Mednco	.40	2.6	9	34	15⅝	15¼	15½	— ¼
40⅝	17	Medtrn	.48	1.5	12	75	33⅛	32¾	32¾	— ½
33⅞	24½	Melville	1.40	4.8	8	511	29⅝	28½	29	+ ½
60¾	25½	Memorex			5	238	33¼	32½	32¾	— ⅜
37	29⅝	MercStr	1a	2.9	6	x10	34½	34⅛	34½	+ ¼
32⅞	24¾	MerTx	1.48	5.4	6	13	27⅝	27½	27½	— ⅛
71⅝	47⅝	Merck	1.90	2.9	16	591	66⅛	65¼	65¼	— ⅞
40¼	25⅞	Merdith	1	3.5	6	8	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	
24¾	13¾	MerrLy	.88	5.3	8	360	17	16⅝	16⅝	— ½
39⅝	26⅛	MesaPet	.48	1.3	14	403	37⅞	37½	37½	— ¼
16⅝	13⅛	Mesab	1.47e	9.4	24	44	15¾	15⅝	15⅝	
25⅛	17½	Mesta	.60e	3.2	33	5	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
24¼	20¼	MGM	.60	2.7	10	446	22½	21½	22½	+ ¾
71	40⅜	Metrm	2.20	4.2	8	51	53	53	53	
91½	79	MtE	pfF8.12	9.8		z50	82½	82½	82½	—1½
91	76	MtE	pfH8.12	9.9		z100	82	82	82	+1
97	81¼	MtE	pf 8.32	10.		z100	84¼	83½	83½	—2¼
16	12½	MchGs	1.30b	8.5	8	6	15⅜	15¼	15¼	+ ⅛
29	25½	MhWi	pf2.67	9.8		4	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
26	23⅝	MhWi	pf2.12	8.7		50	24¼	24¼	24¼	+ ¼
19	16⅜	MdCTel	1.40	7.8	7	16	18	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
26⅝	21¾	MdCT	pf2.06	8.6		1	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅛
17⅛	14¼	MidSUt	1.52	9.6	6	3290	16	15⅞	15⅞	— ¼
3	1	MidlndM				18	1⅜	1¼	1¾	
20⅜	14	MidRos	1.10	6.2	7	18	17⅞	17¾	17¾	— ¼
30½	19½	MillerW	.90	3.2	12	159	28⅜	27¾	27¾	— ¼
25⅝	12½	MillBrd	.80	3.4	8	151	24¼	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅜
17⅜	11½	MilRoy	.30	1.8	12	55	16⅞	16½	16⅝	+ ⅜
23½	19	MinnGs	1.84	8.2	7	7	22½	22	22½	+ ½
66	43	MMM	2.40	4.1	12	461	59	58½	58¾	— ½
21¼	18½	MinPL	1.94	9.9	6	16	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
14⅛	9⅞	MirroAl	.96	8.9	12	22	10¾	10½	10¾	
39⅝	20⅛	MIsnIns	.80	2.5	7	31	32⅝	32	32	— ⅛
59½	40½	MPacC	2.80	5.7	5	90	49½	49	49½	+ ⅜
15⅞	10⅝	MoPSv	1b	8.5	12	6	11¾	11¾	11¾	
26¼	21	MoPS	pf2.44	11.		3	22¼	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
27⅞	23	MoPS	pr2.61	11.		3	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅛
73⅞	58⅛	Mobil	4.80	6.6	7	668	72⅝	72	72⅝	+ ⅜
4⅞	2⅛	MobileH			11	46	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+ ⅛
19¾	12½	MoMer	.20	1.5	6	14	13½	13	13	— ⅛
15¼	10⅝	Mohasco	.90	8.2	6	55	11¼	11	11	— ⅛
14⅝	6⅛	MohkDta			12	377	10⅞	10½	10½	— ⅛
24⅞	13⅛	MohkR	1.20	8.3		2	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	
35¾	22	Monrh	1.84	6.2	5	13	29⅝	29½	29½	— ¼
28⅛	13¼	Monogr	.52	2.0	6	24	26¼	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅜
60¼	44⅛	Monsan	3.20	6.7	6	488	48	47¼	47½	— ½
18¼	15⅜	MntDU	1.50	8.9	7	27	17	16¾	16⅞	
24½	19½	MonPw	2.04	9.6	8	55	21½	21¼	21¼	— ¼
22¼	18⅛	MonSt	1.80a	8.8		2	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	
10⅞	7½	MONY	.92e	12.	9	52	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
39¾	27	MooreM	1	3.2	5	69	32¾	31⅜	31½	— ⅜
52	39⅝	Morgan	2.50	5.6	7	251	45	44	44⅛	— ¾
30	18¾	MorKn	1.50	6.9	4	15	21¾	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
20½	13	MorseSh	.66	4.4	6	9	15⅛	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
8⅝	5⅛	MtgTrAm			6	76	7	6⅝	6⅞	— ⅛
34⅞	23½	MorNor	1.28	4.5	9	52	28¾	28¼	28¼	— ¼
54⅞	35	Motrola	1.20	3.3	9	478	36¾	36	36⅜	+ ⅛
40½	27	MtFuel	2.20	7.2	9	67	30¾	30⅝	30¾	+ ⅛
27¾	24⅛	MtSTel	2.08	7.8	8	20	26⅞	26⅜	26⅜	+ ⅛
13½	5¼	Munford				91	11⅛	10½	10½	— ⅝
8	4	Munfd	pf1.40	6.0		3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
23⅞	14⅝	Munsng	1.20	7.4	7	13	16½	16¼	16¼	— ¼
18⅝	11⅝	MurphC	1.28	9.5	8	15	13¾	13½	13½	+ ¼
57⅞	32⅝	MurpOil	1	2.3	11	2067	43¾	43⅛	43⅛	— ⅝
25½	14	MurryO	1	6.3	5	17	15¾	15½	15¾	+ ¼
15	12¾	MutOm	1.32	9.6		10	13¾	13½	13¾	+ ¼
15¼	7½	MyersL	.40	3.8	7	41	10½	10¼	10½	+ ¼
		— N—N—N —								
22⅝	12¾	NCH	.64	4.2	9	85	15¼	15	15¼	+ ⅛
70	39¾	NCR	1.60	2.5	9	904	66⅛	65¼	65¼	—1
25	15⅝	NLInd	1.20	5.6	8	181	21⅞	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅜
27⅞	20½	NLT	1	4.7	6	495	21½	21	21⅛	— ½
10⅝	5⅝	NVF	1.27t	12.	6	240	u10¾	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
28½	23⅛	Nabisco	1.50	6.3	8	62	24¼	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅛
32¾	24⅝	Nalco	1.36	4.5	15	760	30¾	30½	30½	— ½
38	20½	Nashua	1.30	5.7	5	49	23	22¾	23	
40⅝	13	NatAirl	.50	1.2	20	654	u42¼	40¾	41⅞	+1½
33	20	NAvia	2.13e	8.0		161	26⅝	26½	26¾	
22⅝	13½	NatCan	.72	3.9	9	111	18¾	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
18¾	9	NtCtyL	.60	5.5	7	72	11	10⅝	10⅞	— ⅛
31¼	26⅞	NtDetr	1.88	6.1	5	7	31	30⅝	30⅝	— ½
23½	18	NatDist	1.80	9.2	6	125	19⅝	19½	19⅝	
35	30⅞	NDist	pf2.25	7.4		1	30⅝	d30⅝	30⅝	— ½
28	23⅝	NatFG	2.38	9.2	6	19	26¼	26	26	
26½	24	NFG	pf2.30	9.1		2	25¼	25¼	25¼	
22⅝	15	NatGyp	1.32	7.9	5	47	16⅞	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
4⅝	2¼	NatHom			19	42	2⅝	2½	2½	
9⅝	7⅜	NtLibty	.24	2.6	7	34	9¼	8⅞	9¼	+ ⅜
27	15⅜	NMdCr	.56	2.6	11	118	22	21⅝	21⅞	+ ⅜
31¼	16¾	NMedE	.75	3.5	9	x52	21⅞	21⅛	21⅝	+ ⅛
20⅞	11⅝	NMineSv	.56	4.1	21	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ¼
35¼	15⅝	NtPrest	1.50	8.9	9	12	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	— ⅛
33¼	15¼	NtSemic			10	864	20⅝	19⅝	20⅜	+ ⅜
17½	12½	NtSvIn	1.08	6.8	6	16	16	16	16	
23⅞	14½	NStand	1.24	7.9	5	55	15⅝	15½	15¾	— ⅛
35¾	28⅜	NatlStl	2.50	7.7	6	75	32⅝	32½	32½	— ⅛
5¼	3⅝	NatTeo			6	7	4⅜	4¼	4¼	
52⅞	33⅝	Natom	2.10	4.4	5	244	48	47⅝	47⅝	— ¾
35	23⅞	Natm	pf1.60	5.2		30	31⅜	31	31	— ¼
24½	20⅝	NevPw	2	9.6	8	20	21	20¾	20¾	— ½
18⅛	15	NevP	pf1.60	9.8		z100	16¼	16¼	16¼	+ ⅜
24½	21	NevP	pf2.30	11.		z200	21⅝	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
21⅝	18½	NevP	pf1.95	10.		4	18⅞	18½	18⅞	+ ⅜
24⅝	21	NEngEl	2.10	9.3	7	35	22¾	22⅝	22½	+ ⅛
17½	15	NEnGE	1.52	9.6	7	6	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	+ ¼
46	27	NENucl	.40	1.1	16	15	37⅛	36¾	37⅛	+ ½
36	31⅛	NEngT	3.16	8.9	8	6	35½	35¼	35½	+ ⅛
17⅞	16⅜	NYSEG	1.68	9.7	7	56	17¼	17	17¼	
25⅜	15½	Newmt	.80	3.3	19	566	24¾	24⅛	24¼	— ⅜
81	66	Newt	pf4.50	5.7		4	79¼	79	79¼	+ ¼
12⅝	6½	Nework			8	31	10	9⅝	9¾	— ¼
15½	13⅝	NiaMR	1.44	10.	8	175	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	
38½	33	NiaMpf	3.40	10.		z100	33½	33½	33½	+ ½
40	33	NiaMpf	3.60	10.		z100	35	35	35	
43	36½	NiaMpf	3.90	10.		z130	39	38½	39	+1⅜
54¾	46	NiaMpf	4.85	11.		z50	46	d45½	45½	— ½
58	50	NiaMpf	5.25	10.		z40	50¼	50¼	50¼	— ⅜
110	101½	NiMpf	10.60	10.		z50	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	+ ⅛
85	72	NiaMpf	7.72	11.		z50	73	73	73	— ½
12¼	9¼	NiagSh	1.01e	9.7		28	10½	10⅜	10⅜	
31	26⅛	Nicor	2.48	8.4	6	35	28½	28¼	28½	
27⅞	20¾	NorfWn	1.84	8.0	7	144	23⅜	23	23⅛	— ¼
26⅝	18½	Norlin	1.60	8.5	4	51	18⅞	18½	18¾	— ⅛
27	19⅞	Norris	1.40	6.2	5	63	22¾	22½	22¾	+ ⅛
24½	14⅞	NACoal	.54	2.6	8	26	21⅜	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
5	2⅝	NoAMtg				30	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
34⅞	24¼	NoAPhl	1.50	5.7	5	11	26½	26⅛	26¼	— ¼
11⅞	4½	NoCAir	.20	3.1	4	91	6¾	6½	6½	— ⅛
7½	15-16	NoCAir	wt			149	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
10⅞	9	NoestUt	1.02	10.	7	184	9¾	9½	9¾	
16¾	10	NCatSL	.70	4.8	4	22	14¾	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
18¾	15¼	NIndPS	1.50	9.7	10	122	15⅝	15½	15½	— ⅛
41¾	32¼	NorNGs	2.60	6.8	6	359	38⅜	38¼	38¼	+ ⅛
27¾	23¼	NoStPw	2.16	8.8	7	91	24⅝	24⅜	24½	
38½	23⅛	NorTel	.80	2.2	10	265	37½	36¾	36¾	— ¾
6½	3½	Nthgate			71	14	5¼	5	5	— ¼
49⅞	22	Nortrp	1.60	4.5	6	36	35⅝	35⅜	35½	— ⅛
37⅞	22¼	NwstAirl	.75	2.9	8	181	26½	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅜
28¾	21⅜	NwtBcp	1.16	4.8	7	179	24¼	24	24	— ⅛
35⅝	25⅝	NwtEnr	2.40	7.6	6	8	31¾	31⅝	31¾	+ ⅛
35	23	NwtInd	1.75	6.5	5	101	26¾	26½	26¾	+ ¼
46½	28½	NwtInd	wt			4	31	30¾	30¾	—1⅜
27⅝	24	NwtP	pf2.50	10.		7	25	25	25	
26⅝	24	NwtP	pf2.36	9.4		1	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	— ¼
12⅝	9⅜	NwMLt	1a	10.	9	15	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
38⅜	27½	NwStW	1.40	4.7	6	2	30	30	30	
27¾	24⅞	Norton	1.15	4.9	6	57	24⅝	d23¼	23½	— ⅞
21⅞	15½	NorSim	.92b	5.8	6	749	15⅞	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
36¼	25¼	Nucor	.36	1.0	8	302	36	35¼	36	+1
		— O—O—O —								
26	16⅛	OKC	1.20	4.8	9	168	25⅝	24¾	25¼	— ⅛
22¾	14⅜	OakInd	.40	1.8	21	204	22⅛	21	22⅛	+ ⅜
19½	15⅝	OakiteP	1.20	7.2	9	3	16¾	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
26¾	14⅞	OcciPet	1.25	6.5		1677	19¾	19	19¼	— ½
13⅛	4⅛	OcciPet	wt			252	7⅛	7	7	— ¼
84⅞	48½	OcciP	pf3.60	5.8		7	62⅝	62	62	—2
27	22	OcciP	pf2.50	11		15	23⅛	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅛
24	18½	OcciP	pf2.12	11.		12	19⅞	19¾	19¾	— ⅛
24⅞	19⅛	OcciP	pf2.30	11.		16	21⅛	21	21	— ¼
35¼	22⅝	Ogden	1.80	6.3	5	9	28⅞	28½	28½	— ⅛
19	14⅝	OhioEd	1.76	11.	14	960	16⅝	16½	16⅝	— ⅛
44	37	OhEd	pf3.90	10.		z100	39	39	39	+1
50	41	OhEd	pf4.40	10.		z140	43	42	42¼	+ ¼
124	113½	OhP	pfA 14	12.		z130	116	115½	116	
18⅝	16⅛	OklaGE	1.60	9.1	9	38	17¾	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
24⅜	18	OklaNG	1.60	7.3	6	52	22¾	22	22	— ⅜
25¼	13⅝	Olin	.88	4.9	7	84	18	17¾	17⅞	— ⅛
36⅛	18⅝	Omark	1.12	3.8	5	20	29¾	29½	29½	— ¼
23½	15½	Oneida	.84	4.4	7	8	19	18⅞	19	
11¼	9½	Opelika	.84	8.1	6	2	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛
16¾	14½	OranRk	1.52	10.	7	29	15	14¾	14⅞	— ⅛
10⅞	4⅝	Orange	.20	3.0	4	52	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
9¼	7⅜	OrionC	.30	3.3	8	141	9⅛	8⅝	9⅛	+ ⅜
23½	15⅞	OutMar	1.40	7.7	5	30	18¼	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
33⅝	18⅝	OutletCo	1	4.8	5	10	21¼	21	21	
18½	13	OvernDr	.70	4.3	7	39	16⅜	16	16⅛	— ¼
26⅛	16	OvrnTr	1.10	6.1	4	12	18⅛	17¾	18⅛	
29	20¾	OverSh	.50b	2.3	5	111	21⅞	21⅝	21¾	+ ⅛
35⅛	24½	OwenC	1.20	4.4	6	x260	27	26¾	27	+ ⅜
24¾	17⅛	OwenIll	1.26	6.4	5	329	19⅝	19⅜	19⅝	
76	60	OwnIl	pf4.75	7.5		4	63¾	63⅝	63⅝	— ⅜
12⅝	8	Oxfrdln	.68	7.0	5	5	9⅝	9¾	9¾	— ¼
		— P—Q —								
19⅝	15½	PHH Gp	.64	4.0	8	31	16½	16¼	16⅛	
12⅛	8	PNBMt	.82e	8.1	9	25	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
31½	23⅛	PPG	1.84	6.8	6	114	27⅛	27	27	— ¼
21⅞	10⅛	PSA			7	180	16¾	16	16	—1
13⅞	11¼	PacAS	1.24	10.		27	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
25	21¾	PacGE	2.32	9.4	8	246	24⅞	24¾	24¾	— ⅛
21⅞	18⅝	PacLtg	2	9.8	7	63	20¾	20⅜	20½	
57¾	33⅞	PacLm	2.20	5.0	13	11	44	43½	43⅞	+ ¼
21½	17	PNwTel	1.52	8.6	6	17	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ¼
54⅛	30¼	PacPet	1.14	2.1	12	2	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛	
23	19¼	PacPw	1.92	9.3	8	106	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
16¾	14	PacTT	1.40	9.3	8	89	15¼	14⅞	15⅛	+ ⅜
16½	10	PacTin	.80	5.3	6	11	15½	15	15	— ⅜
13⅝	6¼	PaineW	.44	5.7	4	18	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
17	12¾	PalW	pf1.30	9.5		1	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
20⅞	13⅝	PalmBc	1.20	6.7	5	32	17⅞	17¾	17⅞	— ⅛
8¾	3⅝	Pamida	.12	2.7	10	40	4½	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
10¾	4¾	PanAm			3	681	6⅝	6¼	6⅜	— ⅛
48	36½	PanEP	2.80	6.1	7	297	45⅞	45⅝	45⅝	— ⅛
23⅛	14¾	Paprclt	1.14b	6.2	8	25	18¾	18⅝	18½	— ⅛
16¾	10¾	Pargas	1.08	8.1	12	23	13½	13⅛	13⅜	— ⅛
22½	18⅛	ParkDr	.24	1.1	7	250	21⅞	21¼	21¼	— ⅝
30¾	20¼	ParHan	1.10	4.3	8	36	26¼	25⅝	25⅝	— ¼
29⅝	17½	ParkPn	.60b	2.1	10	26	29¼	28⅞	28⅞	— ⅜
14¼	7	PatPtl			28	118	12¼	11¾	12¼	+ ⅜
24½	15½	Paylsnw	.50	2.8	9	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
29⅞	20	Peabdy	.28b	1.3	8	18	22¼	21¼	21¼	— ⅝
12⅝	5½	Penga				13	7⅝	7½	7⅝	
19⅛	13⅞	PenCen				726	18	17¼	17⅞	
6⅜	5	PenCn	prB			121	5½	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
4⅞	2¾	PenDix				19	3⅝	3½	3½	
43¼	29⅜	Penney	1.76	5.7	7	265	31¼	30⅞	31	— ⅛
22¾	19	PaPL	1.92	9.3	7	85	20⅝	20¾	20¾	— ⅛
51¼	44	PaPL	pf4.40	9.8		z20	44¾	44¾	44¾	— ½
52	44	PaPL	pf4.50	10.		z10	45	45	45	
97¼	82	PaPL	pf8.70	10.		z80	86	85½	86	— ½
42½	31½	Pennwlt	2.20	6.8	7	166	32¼	32	32⅛	— ⅛
62¾	48	Penw	pf2.50	5.3		3	47½	d47½	47½	— ½
26½	20½	Penw	pf1.60	7.8		6	20¾	20½	20½	
34¼	26⅜	Pennzol	2	6.0	9	x661	33⅝	33¼	33⅜	— ⅛
14	7	PeopDr	.24	2.2	7	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	
37⅝	31⅞	PeopGs	2.88	8.6	7	129	33¾	33½	33½	— ⅛
33⅝	23¾	PepsiCo	1	4.1	10	2480	24⅝	24⅛	24⅝	— ⅜
31	17	PerkinE	.52	1.8	13	290	29	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅜
17¾	8⅝	Pertec			7	81	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
49⅝	32⅝	Petrie	1.20a	3.2	11	12	37¾	37½	37½	— ½
35⅝	27	Petroln	1.04	3.1	8	40	33½	33⅛	33½	+ ⅛
25⅛	20¾	PetRs	2.47e	12.		25	21⅜	21⅛	21⅛	— ¼
23⅛	19	PetRs	pf1.75	8.7		2	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
39	25½	Pfizer	1.20	3.9	10	1032	31¼	30½	30½	— ⅜
28¾	17⅝	PhelpD	.60	2.2	24	321	28¼	27¾	27¾	— ⅜
19⅝	15	PhilaEl	1.80	11.	10	155	16½	16¼	16½	+ ⅛
49	39	PhilE	pf4.30	10.		z40	42	42	42	— ½
53	42½	PhilE	pf4.68	10.		z100	46	45	45	—1
83	73½	PhilE	pf 7	9.0		z130	78	78	78	
87	73	PhilE	pf7.80	10.		z50	77¼	77¼	77¼	
28¾	17¼	PhilaSub	.96	3.9	8	53	24¾	24¼	24¾	+ ⅜
76¾	56	PhilMr	2.05	3.1	10	420	67⅜	66⅝	66⅞	— ⅜
8½	3¾	PhilInd	.28	6.2	5	60	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
13¾	9¾	PhilInd	pf 1	9.8		5	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
36¾	27½	PhilPet	1.20	3.7	7	548	32⅞	32½	32⅞	
18	8⅝	PhilVH	.60	4.8	4	10	12¾	12½	12½	
14½	8⅞	PiedAvt	.24	2.3	5	6	10½	10⅜	10⅜	— ¼
17¾	15⅝	PiedNG	1.56a	9.4	8	12	16⅞	16¼	16⅝	— ⅛
10¼	5¾	Pier 1	.20	2.0	5	30	10	9⅞	10	
47¾	33	Pilsbry	1.52	4.5	8	47	33½	33⅛	33½	+ ¼
31½	24½	Pioner	1.92	6.4	8	53	30¼	30	30⅛	— ¼
21¼	11¼	PionrEl			10	5	u22¼	22	22¼	+1
29	18⅝	PitneyB	1.20	4.9	7	x96	24¾	24½	24½	— ⅛
25⅛	19¾	PittFrs	.80a	3.9	8	1	20½	20½	20½	
26	16	Pittsin	1.20	6.2	29	308	19⅝	19½	19½	— ⅛
10⅜	3⅞	PlanRsc			8	56	6½	6⅜	6½	
23⅞	10⅝	Plantrn	.12	.6	15	21	20⅛	19⅞	19⅞	— ½
32¾	6⅛	Playboy	.12	.7	22	251	17¾	16⅝	17¾	+1¼
24¼	16⅛	Plessy	1.25e	6.0	9	2	20¾	20¾	20¾	
31½	16	Pneumo	1	4.2	11	17	24	23¾	23¾	— ¼
14⅞	11⅛	PogoPd	.20b	1.4	10	613	14½	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅜
60¼	23½	Polaroid	1	2.0	14	1211	50⅜	49¼	49⅝	— ⅝
30½	14⅝	Pndrosa	.30	1.7	6	169	17⅞	17⅜	17¾	+ ½
36	18½	PopeTal	1.16	4.4	5	19	26½	26⅜	26⅜	+ ½
22½	13	Portec	.80b	5.0	8	22	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛	— ½
80¼	72½	Portr	pf5.50	7.6		z940	72½	72½	72½	
20¼	16½	PortGE	1.70	9.5	9	34	17⅞	17¾	17⅞	+ ⅛
111½	99¾	PoG	pf11.50	11.		z70	104½	104½	104½	+ ¾
28⅛	23⅝	PorG	pf2.60	11.		11	24¾	24½	24¾	+ ⅛
39¼	23⅝	Potlch	1.16	3.7	7	14	31⅝	31⅜	31⅜	— ⅛
15¾	13½	PotmEl	1.34	9.7	8	117	14	13¾	13¾	— ¼
26¼	15½	Premier	.64	2.6	10	15	25	24¾	24⅞	
44⅞	21¾	PrimeCm			21	191	31	30⅛	30⅛	—1⅛
93	73⅝	PrectG	3	3.7	12	299	82⅜	82	82	— ⅜
16½	8½	ProdRsh	.50	4.0	8	4	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	
26¾	18¾	Proler			38	13	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛	— ½
18½	15⅞	PSvCol	1.60	9.6	10	131	16⅝	16½	16⅝	
24¾	21⅞	PSCol	pf2.10	9.7		3	21⅞	d21¾	21¾	— ⅛
29	24	PSInd	2.16	8.5	9	354	25½	25⅛	25½	+ ¼
87	77	PSIn	pf 7.15	9.7		z150	75½	d74	74	—3
109¼	101	PSIn	pf 9.44	9.2		z1200	102⅞	102½	102⅞	— ⅜
103⅞	94⅝	PSInd	pf8.52	9.0		201	95	d93⅝	95	— ⅛
22½	18⅞	PSvNH	2.12	10.	6	263	20⅝	20½	20½	— ⅛
29¾	25	PSNH	pf2.75	11.		z50	25¾	25¾	25¾	
22⅝	18⅝	PSvNM	1.76	9.1	7	29	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	
24⅝	20	PSvEG	2.20	9.8	8	125	22⅜	22⅛	22½	
16½	14½	PSEG	pf1.40	9.6		1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
49½	42½	PSEG	pf4.18	9.8		z10	42½	d42½	42½	— ½
59½	52¼	PSEG	pf5.05	9.4		z100	54	54	54	— ¼
25¼	21⅜	PSEG	pf2.17	9.3		6	23⅜	23¼	23⅜	+ ⅛
27¼	25	PSEG	pf2.43	9.7		5	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
123½	109	PSE	pf12.25	11.		z10	114	114	114	—1
91	79⅝	PSEG	pf7.70	9.3		z50	82½	82½	82½	+ ⅜
91	76	PSEG	pf8.08	10.		z170	80⅛	80⅛	80⅛	— ⅜
10⅝	5⅛	Publick				68	6¼	6	6	— ⅛
8⅝	3½	Pueblo			4	4	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
7⅜	4¼	PR Cem			4	4	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
18¼	15⅝	PgSPL	1.56	9.4	8	86	16⅞	16½	16⅝	
48	24	Pullmn	1.60	4.9	6	114	32⅞	32	32⅞	+ ⅜
20⅛	14⅝	Purex	1.16	7.5	7	12	15¾	15½	15½	
6¼	2⅝	PuritnFa			6	62	3⅞	3¾	3¾	
30¾	19⅝	Puroltr	1.28	5.1	8	x20	25¼	25	25¼	+ ¼
27⅝	20⅛	QuakO	1.20	5.0	7	276	24⅛	23¾	24	+ ⅛
19⅛	12¾	QuakStO	.88	6.2	10	193	14½	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
25	18¾	Quanex	1	4.3	7	24	23½	23	23	— ⅛
12½	4⅞	Questor	.20	2.4	10	433	8½	7¼	8⅜	+1¼
27	19	QuestrpfA	2	9.3		4	21½	21	21½	+1⅛
		— R—R—R —								
33⅞	23	RCA	1.40	5.3	7	485	27⅛	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅜
44	37	RCApt	3.50	8.7		z250	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	
17½	9¾	RTE	.60	5.6	5	6	10¾	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
20	9	RLC	.56	4.0	5	34	14¼	13⅞	14	— ⅛
16¼	11	RalsPur	.58	4.7	8	303	12⅜	12⅛	12¼	
17	4⅛	Ramad	.12e	1.1	31	1575	10⅞	10	10⅞	+ ¾
20¾	14⅝	Ranco	.76	5.3	6	29	14⅞	d14⅜	14⅜	— ⅝
16¾	6½	RapAm	.40e	2.5	3	58	16¼	16	16⅛	+ ⅛

(Continued on Page 11)

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

Azienda Autonoma delle

Ferrovie dello Stato

U.S. $200,000,000

Medium Term Financing

constituting a direct and unconditional general obligation of

The Republic of Italy

managed by

S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd. — Lloyds Bank International Limited

Banque Belge Limited —Société Générale de Banque S.A. — Banque Européenne de Crédit (BEC)

Crédit Lyonnais — DG Bank International Société Anonyme — IBJ International Limited

The Nippon Credit Bank, Ltd. — Banca Nazionale del Lavoro

Lloyds Bank International Limited

Banque Européenne de Crédit (BEC) — Crédit Lyonnais — DG Bank International Société Anonyme

The Industrial Bank of Japan, Limited — Lavoro Bank Overseas N.V.

The Nippon Credit Bank, Ltd. — Société Générale de Banque S.A.

The Sanwa Bank Limited

Bank Leu International Ltd. — The Bank of Nova Scotia Channel Islands Limited — The Mitsubishi Bank, Limited

Banco di Roma International S.A. — Banco de Bilbao London Branch — The Bank of Yokohama, Limited.

Banque Canadienne Nationale (Europe) — Girozentrale und Bank der Österreichischen Sparkassen Aktiengesellschaft

International Commercial Bank Limited — The Tokai Bank, Limited

Allgemeine Sparkasse in Linz — Australian European Finance Corporation NV

Australia-Japan International Finance Ltd. — Bank Mees & Hope NV

Banque Intercontinentale Arabe — County Bank Limited — Internationale Genossenschaftsbank AG

Investitions- und Handels- Bank AG — Nederlandsche Middenstandsbank (Schweiz) A.-G.

participated in the loan

Agent Bank

LLOYDS BANK INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

a member of the Lloyds Bank Group

February, 1979

February 1979

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

elf aquitaine

Norpipe a.s

owned 50 50 by

Den norske stats oljeselskap a.s (Statoil)

and

The Phillips Group

consisting of

Phillips Petroleum Company Norway
American Petrofina Exploration Company of Norway
Norsk AGIP A/S — Norsk Hydro a.s — Elf Aquitaine Norge A/S
Total Marine Norsk A/S — Eurafrep Norge A/S
Coparex Norge A/S — Cofranord A/S

US-$ 75,000,000

EUROCURRENCY CREDIT

Co-ordinated by

Commerzbank Aktiengesellschaft — **Deutsche Bank Compagnie Financière Luxembourg**

and provided by

Commerzbank International Société Anonyme — **Deutsche Bank Compagnie Financière Luxembourg**

WestLB International S.A.

Agent

Commerzbank International Société Anonyme

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NYSE Trading Closing Prices February 22

(Continued from Page 10)

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
40¾	24½	Raybst	1.40b	5.1	6	34	31¾	31¼	31¼	— ⅜
27⅞	14⅛	Raymndln	1	4.3	4	39	15⅝	15½	15⅝	+ ⅜
58¾	30¾	Raythn	1.60	3.5	10	1037	46⅛	45⅝	46	— ⅛
32¼	18⅝	ReadBat	1	4.6	7	70	22	21¾	21¾	— ¼
7⅝	3½	Redman	.03e	.6	4	10	5⅛	5	5⅛	
11⅞	7⅝	ReeceCo	.60	7.3	7	21	8⅝	8¼	8¼	
29¾	21⅞	ReevsB	1.80	6.1	4	5	29⅝	29½	29½	— ¼
16⅝	10⅝	ReichCh	.74	6.2	9	51	12¼	11⅞	11⅞	
41	27⅝	ReinEl	1.50	4.8	7	33	31¼	31	31	— ⅜
39⅜	25⅝	ReinGp	1.40b	4.4	4	77	36⅝	36½	36½	— ⅛
59	40⅝	RelG pf	2.20	4.0		2	54⅝	54¾	54¾	— ⅛
27⅞	23⅞	RelG pf	2.60	10.		30	25	25	25	— ⅛
28⅝	25	Reltn pf	2.68	10.		31	26½	26½	26½	
23½	11¼	RepCp.	.32e	1.6	4	377	20⅜	19⅝	20½	+1
30	20⅝	RepFnS	1.50	5.6	4	40	27	26¼	27	+1½
3	1⅞	RepMtg				21	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
27⅝	21¼	RepStl	1.80a	7.0	4	67	26	25⅝	25¾	— ⅛
25⅝	20⅝	RepTex	1	4.6	7	79	22	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
16⅝	9	RevOil	.24	1.7	11	2019	14⅝	13⅞	14¼	+ ⅝
26¾	19⅝	RsOil pf	1.75	7.2		82	24½	23¾	24¼	
31½	18	RevcoD	.64	2.8	10	228	22⅞	22½	22⅝	
19⅝	10½	Revere			5	151	16¼	15⅝	16	— ⅛
59	37⅞	Revlon	1.30	2.6	13	622	50⅛	49⅝	49⅝	— ¼
20½	11⅝	Rexhom	.60	3.3	9	40	18⅝	18¼	18⅛	— ¼
21¼	15⅛	Rexnrd	.96	5.1	6	408	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	+ ⅜
65	53½	Reynln	3.80	6.8	6	474	56⅝	56¼	56¼	— ½
49⅛	48⅝	Reyln pf	4.10	8.4		412	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝	— ⅛
39⅝	24½	ReyMtl	1.80	5.0	6	x144	36⅝	36	36	+ ⅛
84	61½	ReyM pf	4.50	6.0		1	75¼	75¼	75¼	+ ¼
25⅛	15¼	RichCo	1.20	6.4	4	12	18¾	18½	18⅝	— ⅛
31	19⅝	RchMer	1.06	4.7	9	287	23	22⅝	22¾	— ⅛
22½	15⅝	RiegelT	1.50	8.5	6	31	17¾	17¼	17⅝	+ ⅛
35¼	28⅝	RioGran	.90	3.2	6	32	28⅝	27¾	27⅞	+ ⅛
18⅞	12⅝	RioGr pf	.80	5.5		39	14⅜	14⅛	14½	— ⅜
26	16⅝	RiteAid	.42	2.2	7	49	19½	19¼	19¼	— ¼
29½	17	Robshw	1.30	6.7	6	4	19⅝	19⅜	19⅜	— ⅜
35	22⅝	Robtsn	1.90	6.7	6	14	29	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅞
12⅞	8½	Robins	.40	4.5	8	221	9	8⅞	8⅞	
19⅝	16½	RochG	1.44b	8.4	7	29	17¼	17	17⅛	— ⅛
20½	15½	RochTl	1.56	8.4	7	49	18½	18⅛	18½	
15¼	10⅝	Rockowr	1	8.7	5	47	11½	11⅛	11½	— ¼
38⅝	29⅝	Rockwl	2.40	6.6	6	219	36⅝	36¼	36⅜	— ⅛
40½	29⅝	RohmH	1.52	4.4	8	34	35⅝	34⅝	34⅝	— ⅝
19⅝	7⅛	Rohrlnd			5	58	15⅛	15	15	— ⅛
23	14¼	Rollins	.60	3.6	8	59	16½	16¼	16½	— ½
62¾	25½	Rolm			33	159	62	60¼	61½	+ ⅝
6¼	2½	Ronson				9	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
11⅝	9⅜	Roper	.90	9.0	2	61	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
21½	13	Rorer	.76	4.9	11	500	15⅝	14¾	15½	+ ¾
25	15	Rosario	.50a	2.1	12	574	u25¼	24	24¼	— ¼
27¼	12¼	Rowan	.10	.5	11	279	21	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
20⅝	13	RC Cos	1.04	7.4	8	25	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
65½	55⅝	RoylD	4.85e	7.7	6	93	63⅝	63⅜	63⅜	— ¼
34¼	21¾	Rubbrm	.76	3.2	10	19	23½	23½	23½	
13⅝	9¾	RussTog	.88	8.7	8	35	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
23¾	14⅝	RyanH	1	6.1	7	12	16⅝	16⅜	16⅜	
30⅝	13¼	RyderS	.80	3.5	6	59	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	
		— S—S—S —								
10⅝	5¼	SCA	.35t	4.2	13	245	8½	8⅛	8⅜	+ ⅛
23½	15⅝	SCM	1.10	6.2	4	50	17⅞	17¾	17¾	— ¼
23⅝	6¼	SPSTec	.50	3.1	7	26	16½	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅞
36⅝	22½	Sabine	.56	1.6	23	36	34¼	33¾	34¼	+ ¼
13	6¾	Safedin	.32	2.9	11	120	11¼	11	11⅛	
46	35⅝	Safewy	2.60	6.1	8	78	42⅝	42½	42½	— ⅛
16⅝	9½	SagaCp	.44	4.3	5	153	10⅝	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
29⅝	21¾	SJoMn	1.30	4.8	14	105	28⅜	26⅞	27	—1¼
14	12⅛	StJoLP	1.26	9.8	7	10	12⅞	12½	12⅞	+ ⅛
43⅝	34⅝	StLSaF	2.50	6.6	5	4	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	
12½	10	SPaul	1e	9.1		x26	11	10⅞	11	
35¼	25½	StRegP	1.80	5.9	8	248	30½	30¼	30⅜	
8⅝	5½	Salant	.40	6.8	5	11	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
21⅞	9½	Sambos	.60	5.9	7	246	10⅛	10	10⅛	
16⅝	14¼	SDieGE	1.44	9.5	7	89	15⅜	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
16½	9	SJuanR	1.05t	7.1	21	74	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+ ¼
23¼	12⅝	Sanders	.40	2.2	9	451	19	18½	18½	+ ⅛
39½	29⅝	SFeInd	2.20	6.5	6	206	34⅛	33⅝	33⅞	+ ¼
10⅛	8	SFeIn pf	.50	5.4		72	9¼	9⅛	9¼	+ ¼
40½	22¼	SFeInt	.72	2.5	11	163	28⅝	d28⅛	28½	
19⅝	13	SalWel	.88	6.2	7	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
7⅞	4⅜	SaulRE				21	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
8½	3⅝	SavASip			18	70	7⅝	7½	7⅝	
15	6⅝	SavOnD	.36	4.0	7	16	9⅛	8⅞	9	
13⅝	10⅝	SavEIP	1	9.0	4	11	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
13⅝	11½	SavE pf	1.28	11.		6	12	11⅝	12	+ ⅛
24⅛	11⅛	Savin	.50	3.8	3	171	13½	13⅛	13⅛	— ½
8⅝	4⅝	Saxon			8	97	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
6	2⅝	Schaefer				18	4⅛	3⅞	4	— ⅛
38	26⅞	SchrPlo	1.24	4.2	8	323	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	+ ⅛
16⅞	9⅛	Schlitz	.40	3.7	26	129	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
103⅞	64½	Schlmb	1.40	1.4	17	697	102¼	100⅝	101⅜	+ ¼
21⅞	18	SCOA	.80	4.1	8	41	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	+ ⅛
6¼	3⅛	ScotLad	.36r	7.6		31	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
36⅛	22	ScotFet	1.60	6.5	6	10	24¾	24½	24⅝	+ ¼
21¾	15⅛	ScottF	.64	3.5	7	6	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
16⅛	12⅛	ScottP	.84	4.9	7	356	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
12⅛	8⅛	Scottys	.32	2.8	8	21	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
24⅞	17¼	Scovill	1.40	7.3	6	72	19¼	19⅛	19⅛	
59	42	Scovil pf	7.50	5.5		2	45½	45½	45½	+1
8⅞	6⅛	Scudder			14	6	8⅜	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
9⅝	8½	Scud pf	.81e	9.3		10	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
36⅜	16⅝	SeaCont	.42	1.9	6	205	22⅛	21½	22	+ ⅛
35⅞	23⅝	SeabCL	2.20	8.4	6	249	26¼	25⅝	26⅛	
15½	7	SeabWA	.40b	3.1	5	38	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
31½	23	Seatst	1.12	4.5	7	119	25¼	24⅝	25	+ ⅜
30⅛	20⅝	Seagrm	1.12	3.7	11	1066	30⅛	29¾	29⅞	— ⅛
17½	9⅞	Seaprv	.17e	1.1	8	48	15	14⅞	15	+ ⅛
29¼	15⅝	SealPw	1.10	5.5	6	60	20⅛	20	20⅛	+ ⅛
16⅛	10⅝	SearleG	.52	4.3		641	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
28⅛	19⅛	Sears	1.28	6.2	8	1629	20¾	20½	20⅝	
14⅛	7⅛	Seatrain			5	159	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
48⅛	25½	Sedco	.64	2.4	8	142	26⅞	26¼	26⅝	+ ⅛
15⅝	11⅝	SeigLt	1.20b	9.8	6	4	12⅝	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
11½	7⅝	SvCpInt	.28	3.6	5	43	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
15⅝	7⅝	Shaksar	.48	5.5	6	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
28⅞	11⅞	Shaklee	.74	5.1	6	50	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅜
34½	17⅝	Shapell	.15	.5	3	77	28⅝	27⅝	28	+ ⅜
17½	5⅛	ShearH	.40	4.0	3	47	10⅛	10	10	— ⅜
37⅝	29⅞	ShellOil	2	6.1	6	189	32⅞	32½	32⅝	— ⅜
51⅞	37⅞	ShellT	1.33e	2.6	11	3	51	51	51	
14⅝	8⅞	ShelGlo	.70	6.5	4	28	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	+ ⅛
18⅛	14	ShelG pf	1.40	9.0		1	15½	15½	15½	
31⅞	19⅝	Shrwin				30	21⅞	21⅜	21⅝	— ¼
14⅝	12½	SierPac	1.22	9.0	7	11	13½	13⅜	13½	
27⅝	19⅛	Signal	.80	3.6	5	122	22⅛	22	22	— ¼
21⅞	8½	SimPrec	.24	1.5	13	185	15⅞	15⅛	15½	— ¼
14⅝	8⅛	SimpPat	.56	5.1	11	325	10⅞	10½	10⅞	+ ⅜
24⅝	13⅛	Singer	.80	5.8	4	99	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
38⅛	30⅛	Singr pf	3.50	11.		7	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	
30⅞	20⅛	Skaggs	.80	3.0	8	70	27	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅜
29½	11⅛	SkilCp	.40e	1.4	10	103	28⅝	28⅝	28½	
17⅞	9⅞	Skyline	.48	4.5	7	59	10⅞	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
24⅝	14⅛	SmithA	1.40	8.0	3	27	17½	17⅜	17½	
50½	30½	SmithInt	.92	2.0	9	80	47⅝	47	47	— ⅜
102⅛	46⅛	Smtkln	2.40	2.8	16	337	88⅛	85⅛	85½	—3
26⅛	16½	Smucker	1	5.3	7	10	19½	19	19	— ⅜
44⅛	27⅛	SnapOn	1.28	3.3	13	12	39⅛	38⅞	38⅞	— ⅛
9⅛	7	SonyCp	.10e	1.2	14	612	8½	8⅜	8½	+ ⅜
21½	19⅝	SooLin			7	35	20⅛	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
6⅛	2⅜	SoAltTr				25	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
19	16	SCrEG	1.68	9.7	8	40	17½	17⅛	17⅜	— ⅛
20⅛	17	SoJerIn	1.68	8.9	8	5	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	+ ⅛
45⅝	24⅝	Soutdwn	.60	1.4	7	78	42⅝	42¼	42½	
15⅛	10½	SoetBk	.60	4.9	6	134	12⅞	12⅛	12¼	
9⅛	7⅛	SoetPS	1.17t	15	7	8	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
27⅜	22⅛	SoCalE	2.48	9.2	8	574	27	26⅞	27	— ⅛
17⅛	13⅛	SouthCo	1.54	11.	9	975	14	13⅝	13¾	
20⅞	17⅜	SoInGE	1.52	8.3	6	12	18¼	18⅛	18¼	+ ⅛
38⅜	28⅜	SoNRes	1.25	3.5	7	x1015	35⅛	35⅝	35⅝	— ⅛
39⅛	34⅝	SNETel	3.20	8.5	6	12	37⅞	37½	37½	+ ⅛
34⅛	25	SouPac	2.40	8.7	6	207	28	27½	27½	— ½
57⅛	44½	SouRy	3.20	6.3	6	61	50⅝	50⅛	50½	+ ⅛
56	43	SoRy pf	3	6.2		9	48½	48½	48½	— ½
29⅛	28	SoRy pf wi	2.60	9.2		2	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
26⅞	18½	SoUnCo	1.76	7.7	7	147	23	22⅞	23	+ ⅛
34⅛	22½	Soutind	.72b	2.7	9	238	26½	26	26½	
57½	38⅝	SouRoyl	1	1.7	16	232	57⅝	55½	57⅜	+1⅜
30½	15⅝	SwtAir	.28	1.1	5	53	25½	25¼	25¼	— ⅛
29⅞	23⅝	SwtBsh	1.24	5.1	7	6	24½	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
17	8½	SwtFore	.30	1.9	5	225	16⅛	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅜
32½	20	SwtFl pf	1.50	4.9		37	31¼	30½	30½	—1⅛
15⅝	13⅛	SwtPS	1.28	9.4	8	109	14	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
17⅛	12½	SparlF	.40	2.5	7	73	16⅛	16	16	+ ⅛
15⅛	8⅞	Spartan	.60	4.8	12	26	12⅝	12½	12⅝	
26⅞	15⅛	SpectPh			16	52	24½	23⅝	24	— ½
23⅛	14½	SperryH	1	6.4	5	4	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
36⅛	31	SperyH pf	3	9.5		2	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	
49½	37⅞	SprryR	1.32	2.8	8	560	47⅛	46⅞	47	— ⅛
20⅛	12⅞	SprngsM	1.05	6.8	6	78	16⅛	15½	15½	— ⅞
27	19⅝	SquarD	1.50	6.2	9	486	24¼	23⅞	24⅛	+ ¼
37⅞	22	Squibb	1.08	3.2	13	1004	33⅝	33	33⅛	— ⅜
13⅞	11⅛	StaRite	.70	5.8	6	13	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
23	16½	Staley	1	4.7	17	41	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
29⅞	22½	StBrnd	1.36	5.5	9	158	24⅞	24¼	24⅜	+ ½
46	40	StdBr pf	3.50	8.2		z100	42½	42½	42½	
35	19½	StBPnl	.56	2.8	9	118	20⅛	20	20⅛	
20½	11⅞	StdMotA	.64	4.0	8	5	16	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
48⅛	37	StOilCl	2.80	6.2	7	2013	46	45⅛	45½	— ⅞
58½	44	StOInd	3	5.3	8	762	56⅝	56⅛	56⅛	— ⅛
50	38⅞	StOilOh	.88	1.8	12	662	49⅝	48⅞	49⅛	— ⅜
64	57⅝	SOOh pf	3.75	6.5		z10	57⅝	57⅝	57⅝	
12¼	6⅛	StPacCp	.50b	6.2	4	24	8⅛	8	8⅛	— ⅛
17⅜	12⅝	Standex	.65	4.2	7	21	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
29	22¼	StanW	1.08	4.3	8	150	26	25	25¼	—1
29⅛	22⅛	Starrei	1.32	4.6	6	2	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
5⅝	3½	StMutInv			22	8	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
12⅞	9⅞	StaMSe	1.05	9.8		x10	10⅛	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
49⅛	35¼	StaufCh	2	5.0	7	337	40⅛	39⅝	39⅞	
13	8½	SterchI	.56a	5.9	5	5	9⅝	9½	9½	— ⅛
8	6⅛	SterlBcp	.66	9.3	4	26	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
19⅛	12⅛	SterIDg	.77	4.8	10	867	16⅛	15⅞	16	
4⅞	3⅛	SterPre	.12b	3.7	11	13	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
25½	12⅝	Sterndnt	.50	2.0	11	227	25⅛	25	25	
18⅛	13⅝	StevenJ	1.20b	8.4	7	29	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
35⅛	27½	StewWa	2.10	6.8	6	43	31	30¾	31	+ ¼
31½	17⅛	StokVC	1.32	4.4	10	141	30⅛	29⅞	30¼	
54⅛	42⅛	StoneW	2.75r	5.9	8	5	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	
28	10½	StonCon	.60	2.2	21	164	27½	26⅞	27¼	+ ¼
20⅛	13½	StopShp	1.10	6.8	4	28	16⅛	16⅛	16½	— ⅛
36⅞	17⅞	StorTec			14	445	33⅞	32⅛	32½	—1⅛
35⅛	22⅛	StorerB	1.30	4.1	8	53	32¼	32	32	— ¼
17⅜	12½	StridRit	1.08	7.9	6	x2	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
32⅛	27⅛	StuWor	1.25	4.4	5	55	29⅛	28⅞	28⅞	— ⅝
5	2⅛	SuavSho	.20	5.9	12	11	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
23⅛	16½	SubPrG	1.32	6.3	7	41	21	20⅞	21	
32	20	SunChm	.60	2.3	5	3	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	— ¼
27⅛	19	SunEl	.60	2.5	14	x6	24	23⅛	23⅛	
47⅝	35⅛	SunCo	2.80	6.3	7	253	44⅛	44⅛	44½	— ⅛
48⅝	36½	SunC pf	2.25	4.9		14	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	— ⅛
24⅝	16⅞	Sunbm	1.60	7.2	6	189	20	19½	19½	— ½
24⅛	19	Sundstr	.80	3.4	8	348	23⅝	23¼	23½	+ ¼
14⅛	9	SunsM	.20e	1.4	25	43	14⅛	13⅝	14	— ⅛
20⅛	15⅝	SuprVal	.54	3.0	9	x185	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	+ ⅛
344½	241	SuprOil	2.80	.8	37	33	342	335	337	—1
16½	9⅛	SuemkG	.42	3.4	5	40	12½	12⅛	12½	
13⅛	5	Supsco				28	6⅛	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
11⅞	7⅛	SutroM	.90e	9.1	10	11	10	9⅞	9⅞	
29⅞	15⅛	Swank	1.40a	6.7	6	13	21⅛	20⅞	20⅞	
21¼	14⅛	Sybron	.96	5.3	7	139	18½	17⅞	18	—1
40⅛	30	Sybrn pf	2.40	7.2		1	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	
16	7⅛	Systron	.10	1.0	8	34	10	9⅞	10	
		— T—T—T —								
20⅛	10⅝	TRE	.84	5.7	12	38	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅜
42⅛	30	TRW	1.80	5.3	6	243	35⅛	34⅛	34⅛	— ⅞
92⅛	68⅛	TRW pf	4.40	5.7		1	77	77	77	— ⅜
81	63½	TRW pr	4.50	6.7		5	67⅝	67	67½	— ½
25⅛	17½	TaftBrd	.60	2.7	7	42	22	21¾	21⅞	— ⅛
5	1⅛	Talcott				7	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
15⅝	10⅝	Talley	1	8.9	7	49	11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
15⅛	11⅛	Talley pf	1	8.7		5	11½	11½	11½	
21⅝	16⅛	TampE	1.32	7.5	7	77	17⅝	17½	17½	
34⅝	19⅝	Tandy			8	600	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
30⅛	12⅞	Tandycft			12	184	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	
13⅛	7⅛	Tappan	.28	2.7	53	63	10⅝	10¼	10½	— ⅛
15½	7⅞	Tchncolr	.60	5.2	8	28	11⅛	11⅛	11½	
14⅛	7⅞	Technicn			10	311	12⅛	11½	12	+ ½
54	32½	Tektrnx	.64	1.2	15	89	52½	52	52	— ½
10⅛	6⅛	Telecor			7	81	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+ ⅛
126⅛	71	Teledn	9.14t	8.1	6	312	115	112⅞	113	—1½
14⅞	8¼	Telprmt			18	370	13⅛	13⅛	13½	— ⅜
9⅛	3	Telex			10	158	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	— ⅛
34½	28¼	Tenneco	2.20	7.3	7	1232	30⅛	29⅞	30	— ½
89½	81⅛	Tenc pr	7.40	8.9		119	83½	83½	83½	— ½
12⅝	6⅞	Tesoro			6	217	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
25⅝	19⅝	Tesor pf	2.16	9.2		45	23½	23⅝	23½	
27⅛	22⅛	Texaco	2	8.2	7	1697	24⅞	24⅛	24½	— ⅛
41⅝	35	TexCm	1.40	3.7	8	15	37⅝	37½	37½	— ⅛
47	32	TexEst	2.30	5.9	7	82	39⅛	39	39	— ⅛
27⅛	25⅞	TxET pf	2.40	9.2		4	26	26	26	
30⅛	26⅛	TxET pf	2.87	10.		15	28	27⅞	28	+ ⅛
48⅝	34⅝	TexGT	2.64	7.0	6	55	37⅞	37⅝	37⅝	
47⅛	34⅝	TxGs pf	1.50	4.0		1	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	— ½
21	16	TexInd	.60	3.0	5	32	19⅝	19½	19⅝	— ⅛
92½	61⅞	TexInst	2	2.5	13	114	80⅞	79⅝	80⅛	+ ½
11½	5⅜	TexInt			20	950	9⅝	8⅞	9⅛	+ ⅛
36½	24⅝	TexOGs	.36b	1.0	9	403	35⅝	35	35⅛	— ⅛
22½	18	TexUtil	1.64	8.3	8	593	20	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
24⅝	15⅛	Texsgif	1.20	5.0	18	171	24⅝	24	24	— ⅜
44⅝	35¼	Texgif pf	3	7.1		37	42½	42½	42½	— ½
13½	2⅛	TexfiInd			9	50	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	
35	22⅛	Textron	1.80	7.2	6	70	25⅛	24⅞	24⅞	— ¼
28½	27	Textr pf	2.08	7.4		8	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅜
31¼	20⅛	Textr pf	1.40	6.3		1	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅜
39⅝	24	Thiokol	1.30	4.1	7	14	32¼	32	32	+ ¼
40⅝	34	ThmBet	1.52	3.7	13	58	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	+ ⅝
14⅝	8¼	Thomin	.52b	5.6	5	21	9½	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
33⅝	20	ThmJW	1.50	6.3	6	27	24	23⅞	24	+ ¾
16	7⅜	Thrifty	.52	3.8	12	33	13⅞	13½	13⅝	— ⅛
34⅛	17⅛	Ticor	1.28	3.9	8	650	33⅛	32⅞	33⅛	+ ⅜
28⅛	19¾	Tidwatr	.80	3.8	8	323	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
34⅛	16	Tigerint	.60	2.7	6	412	22½	22	22⅛	— ⅛
50⅛	34⅝	Timeln	1.50	3.8	7	136	41⅛	40	40	—1⅝
38½	27⅛	Timl pfA	1.57	5.3		1	29½	29½	29½	—1
32⅝	28	Timl pfB	1.57	5.4		75	30	29⅛	29⅛	—1½
35⅛	22⅛	TimesM	1.20	3.9	7	61	31	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅛
56⅛	41	Timkn	3	5.8	7	17	52½	52	52	+ ⅛
34½	12½	ToddSh			7	11	25⅛	25	25	— ⅛
18½	12¾	Tokheim	.60	3.4	9	67	18	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅛
25½	20⅝	TolEdis	2.28	9.9	8	26	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
26¼	21½	TolEc pf	2.36	10.		20	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
12⅛	7⅛	TonkaCp	.48	5.1		52	10	9⅞	9⅞	—1⅛
14⅝	8¼	TootRol	.40b	3.6	7	10	11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
24¼	17⅝	ToroCo	.72	2.9	12	231	u25	24	25	+1¼
26⅛	14⅛	Tracor	.40	2.0	7	32	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞	+ ⅛
21½	18	Trane			7	370	18⅝	d17½	18	— ⅛
38¼	27¾	TranUn	2.12	7.0	6	15	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	
30⅛	12	TWC			3	220	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
23½	17½	TWC pf	2	11.		4	19	18⅞	18⅞	
18½	15⅝	TWC pf	1.90	12.		45	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
19⅛	12⅝	Transm	1	6.1	5	235	16⅛	16⅛	16½	— ⅛
138	98	Trans pf	4.50	3.8		1	120	120	120	+1⅛
23⅛	19½	Traninc	2	9.6		x12	21	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅛
25⅝	16⅝	Transco	1.10	4.4	10	646	25⅛	25	25⅛	— ¼
12⅝	7½	Transcn	.60	5.1	7	54	11⅞	11½	11⅞	
79	73½	TrGP pf	6.65	8.5		z10	78	78	78	— ⅛
27⅛	23½	TrGP pf	2.50	10.		7	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
18¼	11⅛	TrnsOh	.40b	2.6	4	4	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
29⅝	20⅛	Tranwy	1.60	7.9	5	x32	20⅛	d20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
40⅝	27¾	Travlrs	2.08	5.9	4	568	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	
20⅝	16¾	TriCon	2.07e	12.		23	17⅝	17⅛	17¼	
3⅞	1⅛	TriSoM			7	46	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
13½	7⅝	Triatd	.10r	1.1		13	9	9	9	— ⅛
24⅝	14¾	TriaPc	.72	4.1	6	78	18	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
11⅛	6⅝	Trico	.16	1.9	8	67	8⅝	8⅝	8½	— ⅛
25	15⅞	Trinityin	1	5.0	6	7	20	20	20	
17⅛	14⅛	TucsnG	1.42	8.8	8	55	16⅛	16	16⅛	
40⅝	21⅞	TCFox	1.20a	3.4	5	412	35⅝	35	35	—1
24½	15⅝	TwinDs	1	5.0	7	3	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
23⅛	13⅛	TycoLab	.80	4.6	3	38	17½	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
19⅛	13⅝	TylerCp	.45	2.7	8	34	16⅛	16½	16⅝	+ ⅛
40½	17	Tymshr			16	2100	34½	31¼	34	
		— U—U—U —								
45⅝	19⅝	UAL	1	4.0	2	1326	26	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅜
23	16⅝	UGI	1.56	8.7	6	x9	18	17⅞	18	+ ⅛
30½	25⅝	UGI pf	2.75	9.8		y190	28	28	28	+ ⅜
22⅛	14	UMC	1.20	8.2	6	x44	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	+ ⅛
3	1⅛	UMET Tr				221	3	2⅞	2⅞	
34⅛	16	UNCRes	.40	1.9	6	126	21⅞	21⅛	21⅛	— ½
33⅝	17	UVind	1	3.1	7	15206	33⅞	32⅛	32⅛	—1⅛
91½	60⅛	UVin pf	5.50	6.0		13	u92½	91⅝	92	+ ½
78⅛	41⅝	UVin pf	1.26	1.6		1	78½	78½	78½	+ ¼
14⅝	9⅝	Unarco	.76	7.3	5	16	10½	10⅛	10⅛	
63⅛	49⅝	UniNV	3.93e	6.4	6	24	61	61	61	—1
30	12⅝	UnBnco	.92	3.3	11	73	28	27⅛	28	+ ⅛
51⅞	36½	UComp	2.40	4.9	10	36	49⅛	48⅝	48⅝	— ¼
43⅛	33⅝	UnCarb	2.80	7.5	6	479	37½	37	37⅛	— ⅛
11⅛	6⅝	UnCmrce	.20	2.3	10	17	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
7	3⅛	UnionCo	.24t	5.1	6	46	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
15⅛	13⅛	UnElec	1.44	10.	7	122	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
28⅛	25⅝	UnEl pf	2.72	10.		10	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	
86	74⅝	UnEl pfH	8	11.		2	75	75	75	+ ⅜
60⅛	46⅛	UnOCal	2.40	4.0	7	497	u60⅛	59⅝	60	+ ⅜
60⅛	41⅝	UPacC	2.30	4.1	10	203	56⅝	56⅛	56⅝	+ ⅛
8½	5	Uniroyal				144	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
84	42	Unirvl pf	8	13.		z2870	64⅛	63	63	— ⅛
15½	6⅛	UnBrnd	.15e	1.6	5	30	9½	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
21⅛	11⅛	UBrd pf	1.20	10.		16	11⅝	11½	11½	— ⅛
38⅛	29⅛	UEnRs	2.48	6.6	5	59	37⅞	37⅛	37⅛	— ⅛
26½	13⅝	UFInCal	1.13	5.2	4	105	22⅛	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅜
23½	13⅛	UnGrty	.12	.6	7	168	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅜
28⅛	22½	UIllum	2.56	11.	8	7	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
24⅝	19	UIlle pf	2.20	11.		z280	20⅛	20½	20½	
22	12⅛	UnitInd	.85b	5.7	5	24	15	14⅝	15	+ ½
19⅝	8⅝	UnitInn	.32	2.0	5	x2	11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
13⅝	11	UJerBk	1.04	9.8	6	5	11½	11½	11½	— ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	UnPkMn				2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
22⅛	15⅛	UnRefo	.72	3.6	4	12	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅜
16⅛	14⅝	USFoS	1.58a	10.		4	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	
37⅛	29	USFld	2	6.3	4	254	32⅛	31½	31½	
33⅛	21	USGyp	2	7.0	4	162	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
30⅝	22½	USGy pf	1.80	6.9		3	26	26	26	
13⅝	6⅛	USHom	.52	5.5	3	101	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	— ⅛
10	6⅛	USInd	.64	7.4	5	91	8½	8⅛	8⅝	
20⅛	12⅝	USLeasg	.52	3.6	5	6	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
7	4⅛	US Rty				6	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
30⅛	19⅛	USShoe	1.32	6.1	5	14	21⅛	21½	21½	
30⅝	21⅛	USSteel	1.60	6.7	8	736	24⅛	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅛
37	27	USTobc	1.84	5.5	11	19	33⅝	33⅛	33⅛	— ⅛
52⅛	33⅛	UnTech	2.20	6.0	7	732	37⅛	35⅝	36⅝	
140½	101	UTch pf	2.32	1.2		1	102	102	102	
70⅛	49⅛	UTch pf	3.87	7.4		9	52	51⅞	52	
20	17⅛	UniTel	1.44	7.5	7	922	19⅛	19	19⅛	— ⅛
24⅛	21⅛	UnIT 2pf	1.50	6.3		4	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	
23⅛	10⅛	UnitRod	.25	1.1	12	134	22⅛	21⅛	22	+ ⅛
9⅝	6⅛	Univar	.56	8.1	6	19	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
22	18	UnivFd	.96	4.8	9	37	20	19⅞	20	+ ⅛
24	15⅛	UnLeaf	1.20	6.3	7	86	19⅛	18⅞	19⅛	+ ⅛
56	32⅛	Upjohn	1.52	3.4	18	246	45	44⅛	44⅛	— ⅛
25	16	USLIFE	.64	2.9	7	122	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
11⅝	9⅛	UslifeF	.96a	9.6		50	10	10	10	— ⅛
19⅛	17	UtaPL	1.76	9.1	10	122	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
32⅞	27½	UtPL pf	2.80	9.7		2	29	29	29	
		— V—V—V —								
21⅝	16½	VF Cp.	1.40	7.5	6	4	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
24⅝	10⅝	VSI Cp	.60	3.4	7	15	18	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
9⅝	4⅛	Valleyin	.40	6.8	13	8	6	5⅞	5⅞	
16⅛	10½	VanDrn	.92	6.9	6	2	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
21⅛	11⅛	Varian	.40	2.4	61	84	16⅝	16½	16½	— ⅛
15	7½	Varo	.32	3.7	4	26	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
20⅛	16⅛	Veeco	.40	2.3	7	109	18	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
9⅝	4	Vendo				43	5½	5⅛	5½	+ ⅛
3⅝	1⅛	Venice				5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
14⅛	11⅛	VestSe	1.36e	11.		7	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
29⅞	17⅛	Viacom	.25	.9	14	94	28	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
15⅝	13½	VaEPw	1.32	9.3	8	311	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
99⅝	90	VaEP pf	8.60	9.1		z110	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛	
30⅝	27	VaEP pf	2.90	10.		4	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
84½	71⅝	VaEP pf	7.45	9.9		z40	75	75	75	
16	7⅝	Vornado			57	110	12⅝	12	12	— ⅛
16	8⅛	Vulcinc	.68	6.4	5	4	12½	12½	12½	
37⅛	24⅛	VulcnM	1.40	5.3	7	8	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	
		— W—W—W —								
37½	17½	WUI	.68	1.8	12	30	34	34	34	— ⅛
22½	10	Wabash	.50	3.2	5	11	16	15⅝	15⅝	— ½
21	15½	Walchov	.76	4.7	7	19	16¼	16	16⅛	— ⅛
56	42⅛	Wach pf	2.90	5.8		2	44	44	44	—1
7	3⅛	WachtRty				25	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
29⅛	17⅛	WalMrt	.22	.9	14	25	23⅞	23⅛	23⅞	+ ⅛
30½	17⅛	Walgrn	1.40	5.4	7	32	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
38	27⅛	WlkrA	1.60a	4.5	8	13	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	— ⅛
33⅛	18⅛	WallBus	.84	3.5	8	11	24⅛	23⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
29⅛	17⅛	WalMu	1.20b	5.5	4	43	22⅛	21⅞	22	+ ⅛
35½	26⅛	WaltJm	1.60	5.9	5	120	27⅛	26⅛	27	+ ⅛
12⅛	10	WaltJ pf	1	9.9		z250	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
37½	27⅛	WaltJ pf	1.60	5.6		1	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
12⅝	7⅛	WardFd			9	23	11½	11⅛	11½	+ ⅛
13⅝	3⅛	Warnaco			6	30	10⅛	10	10	
27⅝	21⅛	WarnS	1.68	6.7	7	12	24	24	24	— ⅛
57½	31	WrnCom	1	2.2	7	165	45⅝	44⅝	45	— ⅛
32⅛	22⅛	WarnrL	1.28	5.1	9	713	22⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
27	22⅛	WashGs	2.28	9.5	10	30	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
31⅛	19⅛	WshNat	1.20	4.9	6	13	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
37⅛	28⅛	WashStl	1.40	3.8	10	9	37	36⅛	36⅞	+ ⅛
24⅛	20⅛	WshWt	2.08	9.3	6	18	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
31⅛	19⅛	WasteM	.50	1.7	12	149	29⅛	29	29⅛	— ⅛
26⅛	15	WatkinJ	.40	2.1	13	81	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ½
7½	4⅛	WayGos	.48	8.3	8	4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
9⅛	4⅛	WeanUn	.20	3.6	6	11	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
38	18⅛	WebbD	.20a	1.0	12	653	19⅛	17⅛	19⅛	+1⅛
40⅛	27⅛	WeisMkt	1.28	3.4	9	2	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	— ⅛
33⅛	24⅛	WellsF	1.40	6.2	16	45	27⅛	27½	27⅛	
15	10⅛	WelFM	1.20e	9.8	8	13	12⅛	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
52½	45	WPP pf	4.50	9.4		z10	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	+ ½
40	31½	WPtPe	2.80	8.4	5	7	33½	33½	33½	
11⅛	8⅛	WstctT	.80	7.2	9	86	u11⅞	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
14⅛	7⅛	WnAirL	.40	4.9	3	120	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
37	23⅛	WAir pf	2	8.2		5	24½	23⅞	24⅛	+ ⅛
28⅛	23	WnBnc	1.36	5.7	6	1352	24⅛	23⅞	24	— ⅛
29	20⅛	WnCoNA	.48	1.6	9	60	25½	25¼	25¼	— ⅛
41⅛	22	WPacin	1	2.5		26	40⅛	40	40⅛	— ⅛
25½	15	WnPubl	.88	3.5	25	34	25⅛	25	25⅛	— ⅛
22	14⅛	WUnion	1.40	8.2	7	158	17⅛	17	17	— ⅛
12⅛	9⅛	WUn dpf	1.18	11.		27	10⅛	10½	10½	— ⅛
66	57	WUTI pf.	6	9.8		3	61½	61½	61½	
25⅛	21	WUTI pf	2.56	11.		4	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
25	16	WestgEl	.97	5.5	6	474	18	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
30⅛	23⅛	Wstvac	1.32	5.0	7	12	26⅛	25⅛	26⅛	+ ⅛
31⅞	20⅛	Weyerhr	1	3.3	19	821	30	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅛
47½	36⅛	Weyr pf	2.80	6.5		25	42⅛	42	42⅛	+ ⅛
41	27⅛	WheelF	1.20	3.9	9	37	30⅛	30½	30½	— ⅛
44⅛	32	WheelF pf	2	5.8		4	34⅛	33⅛	34⅛	+ ⅛
18⅛	8⅛	WheelPit			4	47	17⅛	16⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
24⅛	17½	Whirlpl	1.20	6.7	7	565	18⅛	17½	18	+ ⅛
24⅛	16⅛	WhitC	1.20	6.5	4	49	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
15⅝	5⅝	WhitcAt				110	7½	7	7	
18⅛	8⅛	Whittak	.50	3.8	6	101	13⅛	13	13	— ⅛
17⅛	11⅛	Wickes	.92	6.2	5	63	14⅞	14⅛	14⅞	— ⅛
12	6½	Wiebldt	.44	4.7	9	31	9½	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
23⅛	14	Williams	1	5.7	37	318	17⅝	17⅛	17½	+ ⅛
10	6	WilshrO	.14	1.8	21	33	7⅞	7⅛	7⅞	+ ⅛
31⅛	28⅛	WinDx	1.44	4.8	9	61	30⅛	29⅞	29⅞	— ⅛
7⅛	3	Winnbgo			30	136	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
13⅝	9⅛	WinterJ	1	10.	12	8	10	9⅞	10	— ⅛
29⅛	25	WisEP	2.24	8.5	8	74	26⅛	26⅛	26½	
106	97⅛	WisE pf	8.90	9.0		z30	99	99	99	
23	19	WisGas	1.92	9.4	6	33	20½	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
21⅛	18⅛	WiscPL	1.76	9.0	9	19	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
21¼	17⅛	WiscPS	1.62	8.9	7	x42	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
24⅛	18⅛	Witco	1.20	5.4	6	45	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ½
17½	10	WltrR	.80	7.0	5	103	11⅛	11⅛	11½	
13⅛	4⅛	Wolvrw	.30	2.9	8	1241	11⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
19⅛	12⅛	Womeic	.60	4.0	8	10	15⅛	15	15⅛	— ⅛
31⅛	15⅛	WoodPt	.48	1.7	12	221	28⅛	27⅛	27⅛	— ½
23	17⅛	Wolwth	1.40	7.1	5	113	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
32⅛	25⅛	Wolw pf	2.20	7.6		2	29	29	29	
12⅛	4⅛	WorldAir			45	15	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
77½	56⅛	Wrigly	2.40a	3.7	8	11	64⅛	64½	64½	— ½
19⅛	8⅛	Wurltzr	.45	4.5	6	13	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
19⅛	10⅛	Wyloin	.80	6.5	6	2	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
11½	6	WyleLb	.36	4.1	5	17	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
7⅛	2	Wyly				8	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
		— X—Y—Z —								
64	40½	Xerox	2.40	4.2	10	1183	57⅛	56½	56⅞	— ⅛
50½	23	XTRA	1.04	3.3	3	44	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	
24⅛	10	Yates	.20	1.0	7	5	19⅛	19½	19⅛	
21⅛	14⅛	ZaleCo	1	6.3	7	16	16	15⅞	15⅞	
18⅛	10⅛	Zapata	.30b	2.2	17	133	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
17⅛	8½	ZavreCp			4	30	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
19⅛	11⅛	ZenithR	1	7.1	34	199	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛	+ ⅛
19½	12½	Zurmind	.80	5.2	7	98	15½	15	15⅛	— ⅛

Sales figures are unofficial

d—New yearly low. u—New Yearly high.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. i—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split-up. j—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y—Ex-dividend and sales in full. z—Sales in full

cld—Called. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. ww—With warrants. xw—Without warrants. xdis—Ex-distribution.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies

Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

Market Summary

NYSE Most Actives

February 22, 1979

	Sales	Close	Chg.
UVInd	1,520,600	32¾	—1⅛
MidSouUt	329,000	15⅝	— ¼
Exxon	287,700	50½	— ¼
Burl Ind	283,800	17⅛	
Boeing	265,300	66½	
CBS	262,500	52	— ⅛
BallyMfg	256,800	60½	+3
PepsiCo	248,000	24⅛	— ⅛
AmTT	242,500	62⅛	— ⅛
CaesarsWld	216,600	40½	+5⅛
Tymshare	210,000	34	
Murphy Oil	206,700	43⅛	— ⅛
Reserve Oil	201,900	14⅛	+ ⅛
StdOil Cal	201,300	45½	— ⅞
DowChem	185,900	25⅝	— ⅞

	Today NYSE Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	26.29	29.65
Advanced	475	660
Volume Up (in millions)	5.88	9.49
Declined	911	745
Volume Down (in millions)	16.55	12.20
Unchanged	438	462
Total issues	1,824	1,867
New highs	14	32
New lows	19	18

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
30 Ind	830.56	834.98	825.01	828.57	—5.98
20 Trn	212.16	213.42	210.56	211.82	—0.68
15 Util	104.23	104.94	103.79	104.43	—0.10
65 Stk	281.92	283.61	280.12	281.53	—1.42

Standard & Poors

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	98.21	97.88	98.33	—0.74
Industrials	110.64	109.13	109.64	—0.87
Utilities	51.10	50.53	50.79	—0.14
Finance	11.32	11.18	11.22	—0.08
Transp.	13.28	13.10	13.16	—0.05

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	55.43	55.19	55.20	—0.38
Industrials	60.85	60.56	60.57	—0.41
Transp.	43.03	42.55	42.55	—0.15
Utilities	39.23	39.15	39.15	—0.31
Finance	56.12	55.88	55.88	—0.35

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
February 21	123,508	286,234	1,047
February 20	122,821	294,658	2,038
February 16	104,527	237,110	609
February 15	101,655	242,090	1,411
February 14	116,782	246,252	1,191

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

American Most Actives

	Sales	Close	Ch.
ResrtIntA	584,500	44⅝	+7
Brascan A	168,500	17½	+1⅛
Amdahl	102,400	37⅞	—1⅛
Carnatn	59,600	25¼	— ¼
Calcomp	53,000	8⅛	+ ½
HouOil M	47,200	16⅝	— ⅛
Baruch Fost	42,200	3⅛	+ ⅛
Fed Resrcs	39,400	6⅝	— ⅛
Syntex Corp	34,600	35	— ⅛
Burns Intl	32,700	10	— ⅛

	Today AMEX Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	3.18	2.72
Advanced	205	302
Volume Up (in millions)	1.56	1.20
Declined	320	273
Volume Down (in millions)	1.21	0.90
Unchanged	261	255
Total issues	786	830
New highs	9	12
New lows	4	7

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close	Chg.
163.49	162.74	163.17	—0.17

Thursday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS—14

Bluebird In	McIntyr Mn	ToroCo
Ci Rltyinv	NVF Co	UVIn 5.50pf
CaesarsWld	Nat Airlines	UnOil Cal
HandyHar	PioneerEl	WstcstTr
Laclede Gas	Rosario Res	

NEW LOWS—19

AmBrd pfAwl	MdCup	PSInd 7.15pf
AmWWk 5pf	NDisl 4.50pf	PSInd 8.52pf
CessnaAir	NIM 4.85pf	PSEG 4.18pf
CalGrp 2pr	NortonCo	Roncotnc
Eckerd Jk	Prwll 2.50pf	Trane
GenDynam n	PSvCol 8.4pf	Transwy Int
HarrisCp		

Capital Spending Off Britain in Quarter

[illegible]NDON, Feb. 22 (AP-DJ) — [illegible] spending by Britain's man[illegible]ing, distribution and service [illegible]s declined in the last quar[illegible]8 to £2.13 billion from a [illegible] 22 billion in the third [illegible] from £2.17 billion in [illegible]od a year earlier, ac[illegible] visional Department [illegible]ures reported today.

[illegible]

Two of the Japanese battleships were apparently

Currency Rates

By reading across this table of the February 22, 1979 's closing inter bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L.It.	Gldr.	BF com.	SwissF.	Dan.Kr.
Amsterdam	1.999	4.025	107.97 *	46.785 *	0.2377	—	6.846 *	119.72 *	38.92 *
Brussels (c)	29.265	58.905	15.769	6.8375	3.477 *	14.60505	—	17.4965	5.684
Frankfurt	1.8528	3.723	—	43.37 *	2.202 x	92.64 *	6.343 *	110.78 *	36.03 *
London(z)	2.01025	—	3.723	8.5865	1,691.50	4.0175	58.70	3.361	10.33
Milan	841.80	1,691.10	453.64	196.71	—	420.29	28.76	503.06	163.50
Paris	4.271	8.5965	230.63 *	—	5.0835 x	213.65 *	14.628 *	255.65 *	83.15 *
Zurich	1.672	3.35945	90.27605 *	39.14325 *	0.1988	83.62255 *	5.72525 *	—	32.522 *

The following are Dollar values as quoted on the London foreign exchange market: Danish Krone: 5.141 ; Escudo 47.55 ; Israeli £: 19.775 , Peseta 69.245 ; Schilling: 13.565 ; Sw.Krona: 4.3625 ; Yen: 201.30 ; Norw. Krone: 5.095 . Fin Mark: 3.968 ; Belgian Financial Franc: 29.675 ; Hong Kong $: 4.82 ; Singapore $ 2.1735 ; Canadian $ 83.625 U.S. cents.

(c) Commercial Franc (*) Units of 100 (x) Units of 1000. (y) Units of 10,000. (z) Amounts needed to buy one pound

Selected Over-the-Counter

NEW YORK (AP)— The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn. over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

Closing Prices, February 22, 1979

Stock	Bid	Asked
AELInd	5⅛	6⅛
AFAProt	10½	11½
AVMCo	4½	5
AddisnW	10⅛	10⅝
AdvRoss	2⅜	3
AdvMicr	20½	21½
AlexAlex	27½	28½
Allcoinc	18½	19½
AllynB	11½	12
AFinCo	21	22
AFurn	4	4½
AGreet	11¾	12¼
AMicros	13½	13⅞
AWeldng	15	16
Amterr	29-16	13-16
Anaaite	6⅛	6¾
AnheusB	25½	26
AntoCo	7⅛	8⅛
ArdenGo	2⅛	2⅝
ArwWGs	19	19½
AsdColo	21	21½
AllGsLt	15½	15½
BalraCo	7⅛	8⅛
BangHE	14½	15
BkamRI	11¼	12¼
BasicRs	5⅛	5½
BassIFr	16	16⅛
BavisMk	9⅝	10⅛
Beeline	9½	10½
BetzLob	33½	34½
BibbCo	12⅛	13⅛
BiraSon	22	23½
Birtchr	2½	2⅝
BlkHillP	26⅝	27
Bonanzo	4	4½
BrookS	31½	33
BrwTom	17½	18
Suckbee	5	5
Buckeye	16½	15⅛
BurnupS	5⅛	5⅝
ColWtSv	33	34½
CorradH	2⅛	2½
CapSwC	15½	11
CaplnAir	2⅜	3
CareCp	6½	8
CnVIPS	16½	16⅛
ChmLec	25½	26½
ChesUtl	9⅛	10½
CircleF	5	6⅛
CitzUtA	30½	37
CitzUtB	33½	31
ClarkJL	28	29½
ClowCp	8½	9
ColuVent	1⅛	2½
ComClH	22⅛	23½
CmlShr	21⅛	23½
CmwTel	36	38
ConnGn	35½	35⅞
ConPap	59	60
Crowld	16	17
CrosTre	15⅝	15½
CullrFed	1	1⅛
Cuitron	14½	16
DantyM	22	23½
DtaDes	11½	11½
DavlMai	21	23
DekloAg	25⅛	25
DeLuxC	29⅛	30
DelCanT	12⅛	13½
DelInfB	18⅛	20⅛
DewevEl	1⅛	2⅛
DiaCrys	23½	24⅛
DranCru	26	27
Docutel	5⅛	5⅛
DolirGn	9⅛	10⅛
Donldsn	23	24
DorchGs	13	13⅛
DoylDB	18	18⅛
DunknD	14½	14⅛
Duriron	15⅛	16⅛
Eberline	10½	11½
EconLab	22⅛	23⅛
ElPasEl	10⅛	11⅛
EiderBe	8⅛	9½
EleNuci	4⅝	5⅛
ElModul	4⅛	5½
EnrDev	13⅛	14½
Entwish	3½	4⅛
EqtOil	19	20
EthanAl	25	28⅛
Fabri	1	1⅛
FidUnLf	28	28⅛
FiBkSvs	37	37⅛
FiBoshn	16½	17½
FtEmpS	10	10
FtWnFin	4½	5⅛
Fischer	13½	14⅛
FloatPnt	13	14
FlaWatU	1	1⅛
ForestO	17	17½
Formign	3	3½
FrankCp	9⅝	9½
FrankEr	13½	14
Freeloe	22⅛	23
GrPlEst	7½	9
GnReins	177	191
GovEFn	11⅛	12
GreenM	12⅛	13⅛
GresAdv	34	37
Gilnist	15	16½
Gyrodyn	5	5
Hardwk	11	11⅛
HrpRow	14	14½
HorpGp	22½	23½
HarHNI	16	16½
HenrdF	19½	20½
Holobm	2⅛	2½
Hoover	10½	11
HorizRs	1⅛	1⅛
Hydrl[illegible]	12½	15½
InaNucl	3⅛	4⅛
Infraind	3½	4
IntelCp	58	59½
IntrcEnr	5	6½
IntmIGs	14⅛	14⅝
InBrWsh	9⅛	9½
IwaSoUt	25⅛	25½
JamWPr	8⅛	9½
Jamsby	15⅛	16½
JiffyFd	½	⅞
JoslynM	20⅛	21½
KaisSt pf	18	18⅛
Kalvar	1½	2⅛
Kaman	18½	19
KmpAm	13½	13⅛
KateGre	⅛	⅛
Kaysam	3	3⅛
KellySv	29	30½
Keultel	12	13
Kimboll	16⅛	17⅛
Kinglnt	12½	13½
KnapeV	14½	15½
Kratos	12½	13½
Lancein	20	20⅛
LandRes	2½	3
LaneCo	20⅛	21
LidStor	8	8⅛
LinBcst	38½	39½
Logetrn	11½	12½
MadsGE	16½	16⅛
MagellPet	15-16	17-16
MotorRt	15-16	13-16
Mallnkrt	29½	30½
MatAssl	19½	20⅛
MauiLP	29	33½
McCorm	14	14½
McQuay	10⅛	11½
MidsxW	18⅛	19⅛
MdlsCap	6½	7
MidRes	2⅛	2½
MidiBks	26	27
Millior	30	31
MissVlG	19	20
MonlCol	8½	8⅛
MoorePd	15⅛	16⅛
MorgRes	2	2⅛
Mostek	20⅛	20⅛
MotchM	13	14½
MalClub	6⅛	7⅛
Mueller	21	22
NargCo	24½	26
NatGOil	16½	17½
NwldRE	13⅛	14⅛
NJNGas	16⅛	16⅝
NielsnA	20⅛	21⅛
NielsnB	21	21½
NoCarGs	17⅛	12⅛
NoEOlun	70	71
NwtNGs	10	10½
NwstPS	16½	17⅛
Novell	17⅛	17⅛
OgilvyM	21⅛	22½
OhFerro	18	11
OtterTP	21⅛	22⅛
PCAInt	8	8½
PabstB	13	13½
PcGaR	21⅛	22
PaulcyP	7	7⅛
PeerMf	8	8⅛
PenaEnt	16⅛	17½
Petrolit	44⅛	45⅛
Pettibon	18⅛	19⅛
PierceSS	12	12⅛
Pinkrtn	26⅛	27⅛
PionHIB	18⅛	19⅛
Plastine	1⅛	2⅛
Possis	3⅛	3⅛
Progrp	1½	1½
PbSvNC	10½	10⅛
PurtBen	19½	20⅛
PulDCap	8	8½
Quallans	5	5⅛
RagenPr	7⅛	8⅛
Raychm	75	77
Raymnd	21½	22½
RecpEq	8	8⅛
RoadEx	26	26⅛
RobbMy	31	33
Roselon	3⅛	4⅛
Rouse	9	9⅛
RusSlov	15⅛	15⅛
Sadlier	3⅛	4½
ScanDt	2⅛	3
ScrippH	50	53
SecPac	27⅛	27⅛
SelsDeit	11½	11½
Svcmstr	30½	31½
Shawmt	31	32
SollaSIS	9⅛	10⅛
SCalWtr	14⅛	15½
SwGsCp	11	11⅛
SwElSv	15⅛	16½
Standvn	25⅛	26
StdPegs	22⅛	23⅛
StanHP	21½	22⅛
SterlSt	6	6½
StrawCt	28	29½
SuperEl	7	7⅛
TIME DC	5½	5⅛
Tampax	32½	33½
TecumP	62½	64½
Tennant	29	31
Tiffany	37½	39½
Tiprary	9⅛	10⅛
ToscaCp	7⅛	8⅛
TrnsOcO	18⅛	19⅛
TricoPd	53	57
TritnOG	5	5½
TysonFd	14	15
UnMcGil	10⅛	11⅛
USSurg	18⅛	19⅛
USTrck	14½	14⅛
UVaBsh	27⅛	23⅛
UpPenP	17	17⅛
ValvGas	10⅛	10⅛
VanDus	16⅛	17½
VanceSn	5	5⅛
Velcro	8⅛	9⅛
VaNBsh	13½	14⅛
WshEnr	14½	14⅛
WebbRs	11⅛	12½
Weldtrn	2	2⅛
WigtnMg	8⅛	9
WellsGo	3	3⅛
WinMtg	3⅛	4⅛
WmorC	28½	29½
WoodLot	29⅛	30
WWEng	5⅛	6⅛
WrightW	5⅛	6⅛
ZionUto	19½	20½

NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS OF THE ISSUE 9¼% 1978-1998 OF $US 25,000,000, MADE BY THE EUROPEAN COAL AND STEEL COMMUNITY.

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES ANNOUNCES THAT THE ANNUAL INSTALMENT OF BONDS AMOUNTING TO $US 850,000 HAS BEEN PURCHASED FOR REDEMPTION ON APRIL 1, 1979

OUTSTANDING AMOUNT AFTER 1/4/79 : $US 21,150,000.-

FISCAL AGENT
BANQUE DE PARIS ET DES PAYS-BAS
POUR LE GRAND-DUCHE DE LUXEMBOURG

NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS OF THE ISSUE 9% 1978-1993 OF $US 25,000,000, MADE BY THE EUROPEAN COAL AND STEEL COMMUNITY.

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES ANNOUNCES THAT THE ANNUAL INSTALMENT OF BONDS AMOUNTING TO $US 850,000 HAS BEEN PURCHASED FOR REDEMPTION ON APRIL 1, 1979

OUTSTANDING AMOUNT AFTER 1/4/79 : $US 21,150,000.-

FISCAL AGENT
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DKB'S ECONOMIC JOURNAL

February 1979: Vol. 8 No. 2

Japan's economy appears to be expanding slowly; but demand tone is firm

Japan's economy appears to be expanding at a slow, gradual tempo, primarily with a firm undertone noted in domestic demand.

Any further expansion of the economy depends upon whether the tone of domestic demand will continue to be maintained since there is not much hope that exports will show an upturn.

Production

The composite mining and manufacturing index (seasonally adjusted) in October, 1978 dipped by 0.2 per cent from the previous month, but it went up by 1 per cent in November.

Shipments, which had declined in October, also showed an increase of 2.4 per cent in the following month. Inventories, on the other hand, have shown slight increases or kept on a par with the previous month over these several months. There is no sign yet any active inventory investments have been made.

Mining and manufacturing production showed an encouraging increase of 2.9 per cent in the first quarter of 1978, followed by a rise of 1.7 per cent in the second quarter and an increase of 0.5 per cent in the third quarter.

The reason for the continued dip in the rate of increase is believed to lie in the fact that both exports and export bookings have been declining since about April, 1978. It is forecast that the continuing drops in exports will adversely affect mining and manufacturing production.

Consumption and plant investments

Consumer spending—the single most important component of Japan's gross national product—has been inching upward since the spring of 1978.

Real consumer spending, as indicated in the household surveys, has been running above the year-before level since June, 1978, with the exception of August. However, the rate of rise in real consumption expenditures by urban industrial workers' households has kept below that of general households.

For instance, consumption expenditures by all households in October showed an increase of 3.2 per cent from the year before. The rate of rise was only 0.5 per cent for urban industrial workers and 9.2 per cent for other households.

It may not be expected that consumer spending will show any dramatic upturn in the immediate future. Reflecting the so-called "weight reduction management" being enforced by practically every company, the traditional year-end allowances in 1978 showed only a modest increase (4 per cent, according to the Japan Federation of Employers' Associations), and any major wage hike is not anticipated in the "spring offensives."

Plant and equipment investments, which had been in the doldrums throughout fiscal 1977, continued to show a rate of increase above that of GNP in the April-June quarter and the July-September quarter.

Machinery orders, one of the forerunners of plant investments in general, showed a major increase of 22.9 per cent in the July-September period over the preceding quarter (excluding shipbuilding orders).

In October, machinery orders declined by 21.7 per cent from the previous month, but they again went up by 14 per cent in the following month. This is believed to reflect some recovery of confidence in the future among industrialists.

A Ministry of International Trade & Industry survey, however, indicates that the mainstays of current plant and equipment investments are only for rationalization and manpower saving.

Various surveys, meanwhile, indicate that Japanese industrialists will not be ready to carry out plant and equipment investments for the expansion of production capacities for a minimum of three years and a maximum of five years.

Public finance and home construction

Actual payments for public works projects showed a major increase of 19.6 per cent in the July-September quarter of 1978 over the corresponding period of the previous year, and they again increased by 22.2 per cent in the final quarter of last year.

By the same token, the amounts of contracts concluded for public works projects soared by 26.9 per cent in October over the same month of the previous year and jumped by 19.6 per cent in November.

However, private home construction has been showing a zigzag over these several months. Construction starts in the July-September quarter showed a decline of 1.1 per cent below the same quarter of the previous year, due primarily to a drop in the finances provided by various agencies of the government and local autonomies.

With an increase in the finances by the Government's Housing Loan Corp., construction starts rose by 2 per cent in October over the same month of the previous year, followed by another increase of 9.4 per cent.

The undertone of private home construction is believed to be still slow as indicated in the fact construction starts on the basis of finances from private sources have been showing steep declines during these several months.

While it is expected that the Government will step up its efforts to have more houses built, a levelling-off marked in actual consumer incomes is discouraging the acquisition of dwelling units by the public. It is not anticipated that there will be any conspicuous increase in private home construction in the near future.

Severe employment situations

Employment situations are severe, despite trends toward improvement in business performances.

In November, the effective job to applicant ratio was 0.6, reflecting the fact that some companies began recruiting workers.

However, the unemployment rate in the same month was 2.31 per cent, and the completely unemployed numbered 1,160,000, which represented a rise of 12.6 per cent over the same month of 1977. At the same time, the regular employment index (covering offices and factories each with a work force of 30 or larger) has kept declining during these months.

By industry, the retailing trade is rather actively recruiting personnel but the manufacturing industries are continuing to be slow in doing so.

Without the prospect of any impressive improvement in gross sales, a number of manufacturing and non-manufacturing industries are being forced to review the existing work force and reduce the manpower as part of the overall "weight reduction" programs. Employment is one of the impending tasks for the government and industry at the present time.

Balance of payments

As expressed in the U.S. dollar, a total value of exports on the customs clearance basis showed an increase of 21.2 per cent in October and November over the corresponding months of 1977, although the same value expressed in the yen showed a sharp drop due to the yen's upvaluation.

On the other hand, imports — which had not shown any noticeable gain by the middle of 1978 — rose by 13.1 per cent in the dollar during the July-September quarter, followed by another major increase of 20.1 per cent in October over the same month of 1977. It further went up by 23.9 per cent in November over the same month of the previous year.

As substantiated by the fact that import contracts validated in November rose by 28 per cent (in dollars), it is believed that imports will continue to register increases. As a result, the balance of trade is moving toward an equilibrium.

Prices

Reflecting drops in landed prices of imported commodities, wholesale prices last year were an average of 2.5 per cent lower than in the previous year.

As a result, consumer prices continued to be rather stable throughout 1978. The consumer price index for Tokyo showed a modest increase of 4.3 per cent the year.

However, there are a number of factors that do not warrant any optimism for price movements this year. In addition to the fact that the price-cutting effects of the yen's upvaluation have largely been exhausted, hikes are now imminent for consumer prices of rice, railroad fare, and some other goods and services. Besides, a 10 per cent increase in petroleum is being planned by oil producing countries.

Considering these and other factors, including the monetary situations of late, there is a definite need to closely watch price movements in the months ahead.

Money supply

As there is no tangible change in the current easy money keynote, the average contracted interest of nationwide banks' lendings continues dropping.

This is partly because demand for plant and equipment and operating funds in many industries has not shown signs of picking up, and also because business corporations as a whole are trying to reduce borrowing to lower their financial costs as part of their weight reduction programs.

The money supply (M_2) has been growing faster in recent months. Its average outstanding balance last October rose 12.1 per cent over the year before and that in November climbed 12.3 per cent over the year before.

Although the Bank of Japan has asked commercial banks to reduce their lendings in the January-March quarter, 1979 by 18.9 per cent from the year-before level, money supply to business corporations is not likely to tighten, judging from the recent business trends cited above and the government business propping measures.

However, the fall in sales of government bonds which have been witnessed on the bond market since late last year, has emerged as a major problem in relation to money supply.

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The next DKB monthly report will appear Mar. 26.

AMEX Trading Closing Prices February 22

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
		— A—A—A —								
13⅝	9⅞	A&R	.38	3.2	7	2	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	+ ¼
6⅝	3½	AAV	.29e	6.8	7	5	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
12	6⅝	APS	.36	3.9	7	21	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ¼
34⅛	17	AVX	.32	1.2	10	7	26⅞	26⅜	26⅜	+ ¼
7⅝	3½	AZL			47	24	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	
5⅝	4	AZL pf	.48	9.1		4	5¼	5¼	5¼	
17¼	7¾	AcmeU	.30	2.5	13	1	12	12	12	
5	2⅝	Action				7	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
14⅞	7⅛	ActonCp	.24b	2.6	6	12	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
15¼	6⅞	AcomR	.12	1.1	9	14	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
24⅝	13¼	AdobeO	.20	1.0	20	121	21¼	19⅞	21	+ ½
2⅞	1⅛	AegisCp			5	20	1⅜	1¾	1¾	
18¾	9½	AeroFlo	.30a	2.2	4	21	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	+ ⅛
7⅞	2¼	Aeronca			12	7	5¾	5¾	5¾	
8	5¼	AffilHsp	.24	4.3	7	9	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	— ¼
23¼	16¼	AffilPub	.80	3.8	9	3	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
9⅞	6½	AlterSix	.32	4.6	5	5	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
8	3⅞	AlskAir	.20r	4.0	3	12	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
8½	5	Alcolac	.18	3.1	6	2	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
8½	2	AllegA wtO				42	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ¼
7½	1-16	AllegA wtN				74	3-16	⅛	3-16	+1-16
8¼	1⅞	AlldArt				132	3	2⅞	2⅞	
11⅞	4¼	AlmySt	.20e	3.0	6	15	7	6¾	6¾	
9¼	3⅝	Alphaln	.10e	1.4	9	9	7⅛	7¼	7¼	
11⅞	7⅛	Altamil	.32e	3.3	4	9	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅜
2	⅝	AltecCp			25	42	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
19⅞	12	AlterFd	.50	2.9	7	21	17¼	16⅞	17	— ⅛
48¾	43	Alcoa pf	3.75	8.6		z600	44	43½	43½	— ½
71½	25½	Amdhl	.40	1.1	13	1024	39½	36⅞	37⅝	—1⅜
15	3⅝	AmAgro			9	38	13¼	12½	12¾	— ¾
10½	5¾	AmBilt	.25	3.2		3	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
40½	14½	AmBrd wt				5	31½	30¾	31	
11	7⅛	ABusPd	.40	4.5	7	6	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	+ ¼
6⅛	⅞	AmCapCp				30	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
11⅞	7	AGorPd	.34	4.2	5	19	8⅛	8	8⅛	
13⅝	5½	AlntPlct				114	8⅝	8¼	8¼	+ ¼
3¾	2¼	Alsroell	.09e	3.1	2	11	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
10⅞	6½	AMzeA	.48	5.9	5	5	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
10⅝	6½	AMzeB	.48	5.9	5	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
46⅞	29½	AmMfg			7	2	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜	
14⅛	7⅞	AMdBld	.40	3.8	11	35	10¾	10½	10⅝	— ⅛
24⅝	8¼	AMotIn	.30	2.4	7	114	12½	11½	12½	+ ¾
30⅜	22⅝	AmPetf	2.20	7.5	10	10	29½	29¼	29½	+ ½
14¾	7⅞	APrecs	.40	4.1	8	20	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ⅜
12¾	5⅝	AScIE	.04e	.6		40	6⅞	6½	6⅝	— ¼
18⅝	12¾	AmSeal	.40	3.0	11	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
15¼	7⅞	AmTec	.50a	5.6	4	17	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
17⅛	7½	AngloC	.18e	1.3	7	94	14	13⅝	13¾	— ¼
13⅜	6⅞	Anken	.44	4.3	7	36	10⅞	10¼	10¼	— ¼
7⅜	6⅛	Anthony	.40	5.8	4	18	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ¼
17½	8½	ApIDta	.16	1.4	9	7	11⅝	11¼	11¼	
14⅞	4⅝	ApldDev			19	53	9⅝	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
23	13½	AquitCo	.39	1.7	12	129	22¾	22¾	22¾	— ⅜
10⅞	7	Armin	.12	1.3	7	47	9½	8⅞	9⅛	+ ⅜
10¾	6	ArrowA	.20	2.0	6	4	10	10	10	
13⅞	7⅞	ArrowE	.20r	1.7	5	46	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
14¼	6⅝	Arundel			4	10	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
20⅝	8⅝	Asamer	.30	1.8		16	16½	16⅜	16⅜	
9¼	6½	Astrex			7	7	7½	7⅜	7½	
1½	11-16	Atco ind				14	1	⅞	1	+ ⅛
3¼	1⅝	AtlsCM	.05e	1.7	100	237	3⅛	3	3	
7⅜	3½	AtlasCp wt				9	4⅞	4¾	4¾	— ¼
9¾	3⅝	Audiotr	.12b	2.4	5	13	5⅛	5	5	— ¼
31⅞	18¾	Augat	.44	1.5	15	95	29	28⅝	29	+ ⅜
4⅛	2	AutoTrn				13	2⅛	2	2⅛	
8½	4⅛	AVEMC	.30	6.3	5	20	4¾	4⅝	4¾	
25	16¾	Avondl	1.20	7.0	6	4	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
19¼	7⅞	Aydin			9	5	11¾	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
		— B—B—B —								
6⅜	5	BAT	.15e	2.4		4	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
2⅛	11-16	BRT				21	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
15⅛	9	Badger	.70	6.5	5	4	10¾	10⅝	10¾	
4⅞	2⅞	Baker	.20e	5.0		22	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
34	18⅞	Baldor	.28	1.1	12	27	25	24⅞	25	— ⅛
20¾	15⅛	BanFd	1.11e	6.6		4	16¾	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
4¼	1¼	Bangor wt				15	2½	2⅜	2⅜	
11⅛	7	Banistr	.40	4.6	15	11	8¾	8⅝	8¾	+ ⅛
2½	1¼	Barclay				2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
5⅞	2⅞	BarcoCa	.12	2.3	25	8	5¼	5⅛	5¼	
11	3¾	BarnesE			12	4	6½	6⅜	6½	
13	6½	Barnwl	.20	2.2	129	3	9	9	9	
23⅛	8	BarryR	.20b	1.0	12	60	19¾	18½	19¾	+ ⅛
9⅞	4	BarthS			10	6	4¼	4⅛	4¼	
3⅜	2⅜	BaruchF			42	422u	4	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅜
4⅛	1½	Barwick				8	2	1⅞	2	
5	2½	BergEnt			5	5	3⅛	3½	3⅛	
9⅞	5	BergenB	.10e	1.3	6	4	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
17½	13⅝	BroB pf	1.15	7.9		4	14¾	14½	14½	— ¼
8½	1⅜	BernzO				21	2¾	2⅝	2¾	
3¾	1¾	Berven				18	2⅝	2½	2½	
3½	2	BethCp				5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	3¾	Beverly			11	177	7½	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
13⅝	8	BicPen	.48	4.9	8	18	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
2⅞	1⅛	Bickford	.05e	2.2	10	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
9⅜	8⅛	BigVSp	.24	2.7	6	1	9	9	9	
28	16⅝	BinkMf	1b	5.2	7	4	19¼	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
25½	9	Blount	.48	2.6	6	16	19½	18¾	18¾	— ½
5⅝	3⅛	BoalnAp			15	5	4⅜		4¾	— ⅛
15	5⅝	BoltBer	.20	1.7		1	11½	11½	11½	
22¼	14⅞	Bowvall	.10	.5	25	123	21⅛	20½	21	+ ¼
9	2⅝	Bowmar			35	12	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
24	11¼	Bowne	.48b	2.6	8	11	18⅞	18¾	18¾	+ ⅛
13¾	5½	BradfdN	.20	2.5	7	47	8	8	8	
5¼	3⅛	Branch	.20	5.9	7	x3	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
22⅛	7⅛	Braniff wt				1	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
17	13	Brascan	1a	5.7	3	1685	u17½	16⅞	17½	+1⅜
38⅞	20½	BraunE	1.40	4.5	8	3	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞	+ ⅛
14⅞	3⅜	BreezeCp			8	33	12⅞	12⅜	12⅞	
17⅜	10⅝	BrlstBr	.60	3.8	7	12	15⅞	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
2¼	1¾	BrodySe				1	2	2	2	
19⅛	9½	BrooksP	.44	3.1	12	28	14⅜	13½	14⅜	+ ⅞
35½	20½	BrnFA	.96	3.0	11	7	32½	32½	32½	— ½
36½	20½	BrnFB	.96	2.9	11	243	33⅝	33⅛	33¼	— ⅜
5	4	BrnF pf	.40	9.1		3	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
17	9½	Buell	.50	4.0	5	16	13	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
6	3½	Bulldex			4	11	3½	3¼	3¼	— ¼
15⅛	8⅞	Burnsin	.60	6.0	8	327	10¼	10	10	— ¼
		— C—C—C —								
20⅞	10	CK Pet	.16	1.2	35	6	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	
14⅞	3⅞	CDI			5	94	7⅜	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
16⅞	6⅝	CHB Fd	.571	5.5		56	11	10⅜	10¾	— ⅛
6½	3⅛	CMI Cp	.05e	1.1	8	78	4⅝	4¼	4⅜	+ ⅜
19¼	10⅛	CRS	.30	2.9	6	2	10½	10½	10½	
18⅞	11⅝	CSE	1.20	7.3	7	2	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅛
21⅞	12¼	CWTran	.70	3.6	4	1	19½	19½	19½	— ⅛
7½	3⅞	CagleA			6	14	7½	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
22⅞	13	Caldor	.40	2.2	8	66	18⅝	18¼	18⅜	+ ⅛
17⅜	2⅞	Calcomp			14	530	8⅝	7¾	8¼	+ ½
6⅜	3	CalLife	.10e	2.4	12	80	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
16¼	10	CalLf pf	.92	8.4		9	11¼	11	11	— ⅛
16½	8⅞	CalLf pf	1.10	13.		12	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
41¾	24	CalPIC	1.60a	5.0	5	3	31¾	31¾	31¾	
6¾	3	CaChbA				45	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	
11⅝	6⅝	CdnHomO			21	78	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	
8⅝	4⅛	CdMarc	.30	3.6	9	12	8¼	8	8¼	+ ¼
19⅞	10⅜	CdnMerr			13	20	14¾	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
70¾	46	CdnSupO			10	35	70	68	68	—1¾
6¾	3⅜	CapitlFd	.20	4.7	5	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	
6⅛	3	Caresso			12	11	4⅝	4½	4½	+ ⅛
32⅞	24⅛	Carnat	1.20a	4.8	8	596	25⅝	25¼	25¼	— ½
15⅞	11⅜	CaroEn	1.20	7.7	6	4	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
12	4⅛	CarrolDv			11	6	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
23⅞	19⅞	CosFd	1.60a	7.9		5	20½	20¼	20¼	
15½	6⅝	Covitrn			33	38	10	9½	9½	— ⅜
3¾	1⅝	CelluCtl			5	21	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
6¾	5½	CentSe	.65	11.		6	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
22⅝	11¾	Cenvill	1	6.5	5	5	15½	15½	15½	
2½	11-16	Certron			11	1	1	1	1	+1-16
6⅝	3⅝	Cetec	.08	1.7	11	6	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
3⅜	1⅛	ChampHo				67	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
7⅜	6⅝	ChrlM pf	.75	12.		2	6½	6½	6½	
9	6⅝	Chmpisl	.24	3.4	8	11	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅜
30⅜	20½	ChiRv	1.60a	5.3	14	72	30⅛	30	30	
27¾	15⅞	ChiefDev	1e	3.8	22	110	27¼	26⅜	26⅜	— ½
12⅜	6⅝	ChitinCo	.28	3.6	5	x21	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
18⅝	12	CircleK	1	6.6	8	34	15¼	15	15⅛	
16⅝	7	Citation	.56	5.3	7	27	11⅛	10½	10½	— ⅜
26⅞	24⅞	CitBkNJ	1.80	7.3	5	1	24½	24½	24½	
6	3	Clabir	.14b	3.9	11	10	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
9⅜	6½	Clarmt	.30e	3.5		4	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
5½	3⅜	ClarkC	.15e	3.9	5	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
11⅝	5⅛	Clarostat			7	20	10⅛	9⅝	10⅛	+ ⅜
22	13¼	Clausng	1.32	6.3	7	11	21⅛	21	21	— ⅛
6⅛	2⅝	Cohu	.16e	5.1	9	14	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
22⅜	14½	Colemn	.80	5.2	6	317	15½	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
21¾	9⅝	ColCml			26	308	13⅜	12½	13⅜	+ ¾
11¼	6⅛	Colwell	.60	5.7	7	37	10½	10¼	10¼	+ ⅜
31¼	20⅜	Cominc	2	6.4	9	8	u31½	31¼	31¼	
23¾	15⅜	ComAll	.40	2.1	7	1	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
16¼	13⅛	ComAl pf	1.60	11.		4	14⅜	14	14⅜	+ ⅜
15½	9⅝	ComMtl	.60	3.7	5	78	u16⅜	15⅞	16⅜	+1¼
35¼	13⅞	Comdint			5	18	17⅝	16⅞	17⅝	— ⅛
10⅞	8¾	Compo	.20	2.0	13	62	10	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
2⅜	1⅛	CompuD			8	49	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝	— ⅛
7⅜	11-16	Compinv				7	3½		3½	
17	10⅝	Conchm	.80	5.3	5	36	15⅜	15	15	—1
18½	8¾	Condec	.30t	3.3	38	10	9	9		
10⅞	5	ConnrHm			5	42	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅜
23½	15¼	Conrock	.90a	3.8	7	1	23½	23½	23½	
5½	3½	Conroy	.16	3.5	5	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
12⅜	5¼	ConsOG			25	18	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅜
⅞	¼	ContTel wt				24	¼	¼	¼	
14¼	5¼	Cookin	.20a	3.3	3	8	6¼	6	6	— ⅛
33⅛	12¼	CookP	.60	1.9	13	22	31⅞	31	31¼	— ⅛
6½	2⅝	CoopJr	.10e	2.7		6	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
2⅝	⅜	Cordon				6	⅜	⅜	⅜	
31⅞	13⅝	Cornlius	.80	3.7	11	39	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
11⅜	3⅛	Coscoinc			12	9	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅜
2½	2	Courtld	.13e	6.5	10	2	2	2	2	— ⅛
⅜	⅛	Cousins wt				2	⅜		⅜	
14⅝	9½	CrestOil	.24a	2.1	14	22	11⅞	11⅜	11⅝	— ⅛
28¼	14¾	Crompt	1.40	5.6	4	2	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛	+ ¼
32½	23⅞	CrossAT	1	4.1	9	46	24¾	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅜
30⅜	20⅞	CwnCP	.40a	1.8	6	116	u33	28¾	32⅜	+3⅜
12⅞	7	Crownin	.28	3.5	4	3	8	8	8	
17½	9⅝	CrutcR	.36	2.5	14	47	14⅝	14¼	14½	+ ⅛
29½	14⅞	CrystlO	.60	2.5		296	24½	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅛
29⅞	16⅛	CubicCp	.60	3.4	7	28	18	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅜
22½	16¼	Curtice	1.10	6.0	5	53	18½	18¼	18¼	— ¼
		— D—D—D —								
4¾	2⅜	DCL			5	55	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
3⅞	2⅝	DWG	.491	16.	9	32	3	2⅞	3	
6	2⅛	DamonC			3	2	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
14¼	6¾	Damson			25	61	8⅝	8½	8⅝	— ⅛
25⅝	13⅞	Datapd	.30	1.5	9	190	19⅝	18⅞	19⅞	+ ⅜
14⅛	8⅝	DayMn	.25e	2.0	21	50	12½	12	12½	+ ½
7⅛	1⅜	DeRose			14	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
20⅞	13½	DelLabs	.48	3.2	6	1	15	15	15	
10⅜	6	DelhiOil	.05e	.6	32	5	8¼	8¼	8¼	
23	14⅛	DenTal	.20	1.1	15	107	17⅞	17⅜	17⅜	
2⅝	1⅛	DesgnJw				1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
15⅞	8⅝	DevCpA			4	5	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
33	20⅜	DevonGp			3	z50	27⅝	27⅜	27⅜	+ ¼
5⅜	2⅝	Digicon			27	12	4⅜	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
18⅞	14⅜	Dillard	.40	2.3	6	3	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	+ ¼
2¾	13-16	Diodes				40	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
3⅞	1½	DisFab			7	8	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
36	10⅞	Documat			11	28	23	22½	22⅞	— ⅜
98½	49½	DomePt			9	314	95½	92¼	92¼	—3⅛
22⅞	12¾	Domtar	1.80a	8.5	5	236	21⅜	21	21⅛	
19½	9	Downy	.40	2.7	4	7	15	15	15	+ ⅛
14⅝	7	DrFair	.40	4.6	9	57	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
1⅜	13-16	Dunlop	.08r	6.1	5	2	15-16	15-16	15-16	
18⅝	13	DuplxPd	.80	4.4	5	61	u18⅜	18⅛	18⅛	
36½	22⅜	Duplx pf	1.45	4.4		1	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	+ ⅛
6⅛	2⅜	Dynlctn	.07e	1.7	11	17	4⅛	4	4⅛	
21½	12½	Dyneer	.72	3.6	7	12	20	19⅝	19⅞	+ ⅜
		— E—E—E —								
18	11⅛	EarthRes	1	6.0	7	47	16⅞	16½	16⅝	— ⅜
22¼	16½	EsfnCo	1.20	6.9	9	4	17½	17½	17½	+ ⅛
5⅜	1⅝	Edmos				5	2½	2½	2½	
27½	10⅞	EDO	.50	2.8	9	26	19	18	18	—1⅛
13⅜	7⅛	Ehren	.10a	.9	9	28	11½	11	11	— ⅛
12⅞	8½	ElcorCp	.20	2.1	8	3	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
7⅛	3⅝	ElAudD			3	3	4	3⅞	4	
24⅛	14⅝	Electrog	1	6.0	8	1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	
15⅞	8½	ElecEng	.24	2.1	10	4	11½	11½	11½	— ⅛
34	23⅛	ElecAm	1.20	4.0	6	3	30	29⅞	30	— ¼
8⅛	6⅜	EmrRd			4	14	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
10½	5⅝	EngyRs	.24	3.7	10	7	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
3⅜	1⅝	Ero Ind			7		2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
5	1½	ElzLav	.10e	2.5	10	1	4	4	4	+ ⅛
20⅞	13	EvansAr	.40	2.3	9	4	17⅞	17⅜	17⅜	— ½
8⅛	4½	Exective			14	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
17½	7	Execln	.40t	2.2	16	11	u17⅞	17¾	17⅞	+ ⅜
		— F—F—F —								
10	6⅞	FPA			3	22	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅜
9½	3⅞	FSE Ind	.12	2.9		52	4¼	3⅞	4⅛	+ ⅛
15¼	7⅞	Fablnd	.50	4.0	4	20	12⅜	12½	12½	— ½
6¾	1½	FairTex			4	5	5	5	5	
3⅛	1¼	FairfNop				7	1½	1½	1½	
16½	7½	FamDir	.36	2.8	8	15	12⅞	12½	12⅞	+ ¼
14	7⅝	FayDrg	.20b	2.1	8	2	9⅝	9½	9⅝	
21	11⅛	FedMart	.60	3.4	8	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	
7⅛	4⅝	FedRes			34	396	6¾	6¼	6⅝	— ⅜
28¼	18⅝	Felmnt	.20	.8	18	3	25½	26½	26½	— ⅜
5⅛	2	Fidelco				9	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
16	11	FinGen	.40b	3.1	6	12	12⅞	12¾	12¾	— ¼
24⅞	13½	FtSLSh	1b	5.2	5	x10	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ¼
10⅝	10	FschrP	1t	7.9	11	4	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
19⅛	15⅛	FitchGE	1.80	9.6	5	3	18¾	18⅝	18¾	
5⅜	2⅛	Flagg			8	6	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
41¼	18⅞	FlightSf	.28	.8	17	28	35	34½	34¾	— ⅜
4½	2⅞	FlaCap				42	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
12	5½	FlaRck	.21e	2.4	5	14	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	— ¼
17¼	4⅝	FlowGen			13	124	16¼	15⅝	16	+ ⅜
15⅛	10½	Flowers	.42	3.8	7	9	11	10⅞	11	
36⅞	18½	FlukeJ	.96t	2.8	13	1	34⅛	34½	34½	— ¼
10	5⅞	Foodrm	.50	7.8	4	2	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
73	56	FordCan	5a	8.3	13	z1230	60	58½	60	+1½
25⅛	8⅝	ForestC	.10	.9		8	11	11	11	
7⅞	3	ForestLab				7	5⅜	5¼	5¼	
6¾	4⅛	FranklnRt			20	204	u 7⅞	6½	7⅝	+ ⅞
11⅛	5¾	Franks	.32	3.4	7	18	10	9½	9½	— ⅜
15⅞	7¾	FriendFr				1	10½	10½	10½	— ¼
12½	9½	Friona	.40	3.7	3	30	10¾	10½	10¾	— ¼
9½	6	Frischs	.30b	4.4	5	5	6⅞	6¾	6¾	
19⅞	8⅛	FrontA	.20b	1.9	5	46	11	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
		— G—G—G —								
2⅞	1	GlExpl			8	3	1½	1½	1½	
6½	1⅝	GIT			10	7	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
10⅛	3⅞	GRI	.30	4.9	9	6	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
2⅝	1¼	GTI				10	1⅝	1½	1½	— ⅛
9⅝	5⅛	Galaxy	.061	1.0	3	10	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
16	6¾	Garan	.81e	11	4	8	7½	7⅜	7½	+ ⅛
28½	8⅝	GatLiet	.40b	2.0	7	14	20⅞	20	20	—1
5	2½	GnEmp	.24c	6	2	6	3⅞		3⅞	
10⅛	4¼	GenExp				137	6⅝	5⅞	6½	+ ⅝
5½	2⅝	GnHous			3	8	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	3	Genge	.10e	2.0	7		5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
5⅝	1½	Genisco			10	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
19⅞	13⅛	GerbSc	.20	1.1	8	13	18⅝	18½	18½	— ⅛
24⅞	17¾	GiantF	1.30	5.5	5	15	23½	23¼	23½	— ⅛
14⅛	7⅛	GntYell	.50e	4.6	9	239	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	+ ⅛
7⅛	4⅝	Glasrock			14	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
28⅞	18⅝	GlatfIr	1.20	4.2	8	12	28½	28½	28½	+ ⅛
11⅞	6	GlenGer	.16	1.8	5	12	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
30	12¾	Glnmr	.72	3.2	7	24	22⅜	22¼	22⅜	— ⅜
14	7¾	Globeln	.70	7.0	8	5	10	10	10	
11¼	7¼	Glosser	.40	4.7	5	10	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅛
3⅞	1⅝	Glover			10	2	2	2	2	— ⅛
6½	3⅜	Globlatt				2	3½	3½	3½	
19½	7⅞	GoldnCyc				139	8¼	7⅞	8	— ⅛
44⅞	5¾	GldNugt	.081	.4	23	260	18⅜	16¾	18⅛	+2⅛
15⅞	7	GoldWH	.64	7.8	4	30	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
1⅛	⅝	Goldfield				38	13-16	¾	13-16	
2⅝	⅝	Gdrich wt				4	⅞	13-16	⅞	+1-16
13¼	6⅛	GrahMt	.30	3.4		76	8⅞	8⅛	8⅞	+1½
19½	8⅝	GranerA			10	35	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	5⅞	GtAmlnd			4	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
8	4⅛	GtBasinP			27	31	6	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
26⅛	18⅜	GtLkCh	.24	1.0	13	96	23⅞	23⅛	23½	— ⅜
3⅜	1⅜	Greenmn				10	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
7½	5⅞	GREIT	.40	5.6	11	7	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
25⅞	14⅞	GrossT	1.12	5.3	8	3	21	21	21	
15⅜	11½	GuardC	.60b	4.5	8	13	13¼	12⅞	13¼	+ ⅜
23⅞	10½	Guilford	.60	3.3	3	35	18	17¾	18	+ ⅛
35½	23⅜	GlfCan	1.40	4.1	9	x28	34½	34	34	— ⅜
11⅝	5	Gulfstrm			8	40	7⅝	7½	7½	— ⅜
		— H—H—H —								
3½	1⅛	HalcoPd				3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
15	9¼	HallsM	.80	7.5	4	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
8⅛	3⅜	Hamptn			4	2	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
16¼	10⅞	Hanntrd	.80	6.0	5	4	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
8	5⅛	HanSaRt				10	6⅝	6⅛	6½	— ⅛
31⅛	21⅛	Harland	1	3.8	10	1	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
5⅜	1¼	Harvey			4	10	2⅝	2½	2⅝	— ⅛
9⅝	3⅜	Hasbro	.20	3.8	8	11	5⅜	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
10⅝	8⅛	Hasting	.60	6.0	6	x1	10	10	10	+ ⅛
9⅜	3⅜	HlthCh			10	3	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	
10⅛	6	HelthM	.22	2.7	5	27	8½	7⅞	8⅛	+ ⅜
6⅞	2½	Helnick	.10	2.4	9	64	4¼	4	4¼	+ ⅛
2¼	1⅛	HelmMg				52	1⅝	1½	1½	— ⅛
17⅜	9⅝	Hess's	.60b	4.8	6	34	12⅝	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
12⅞	4⅝	HiGinc	.03r	.4	8	7	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
14⅞	4⅝	HiShear	.20	1.8	7	32	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅜
7½	6⅜	Highland				2	7⅛	7½	7½	+ ⅛
9⅛	4⅝	Hiptrnic	.20	3.4	9	2	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
7⅜	3¾	Hofman	.20	4.7	3	14	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
10⅝	5½	HollyCp			10	132	7⅞	7⅜	7⅞	+ ⅜
40⅛	33¼	HomeOA	1.30	3.3	9	5	40¼	40	40	+ ¼
27¾	21⅝	Hormel	1.48	5.9	5	4	25¼	25⅛	25⅛	— ¼
16	6⅞	HornHar				5	10⅛	10⅝	10¼	+ ⅛
13¼	8½	HospM	.60	6.0	27	13	10	9⅞	10	
6⅞	3	HouseVi			10	10	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
29⅜	13½	HouOM	.80	4.8	8	472	16¾	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
2e	15¾	HouO pf	1.69	8.7		11	19½	19⅛	19⅛	+ ¼
12⅛	6⅜	HowelC	.40	3.5	10	151	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅜
4⅛	2⅛	Howell	.15e	6.0	15	10	2½	2½	2½	
31½	22⅝	HubellA	1.44	5.5	8	1	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	+ ¼
31⅞	22⅝	HubellB	1.44	5.5	8	2	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	+ ⅛
11⅞	6½	HudsnGn			3	5	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
54½	33⅞	HudBO	2	4.0	9	62	52	50¼	50⅞	— ½
15¼	8¾	Huffy	.68	5.8	6	4	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
8½	3¾	HuntH	.16e	3.4	5	14	4¾	4¾	4¾	
47⅛	24½	HuskyO	1	2.6	8	52	38⅝	38⅜	38⅝	—
3⅝	3	Hycel			57	52	5⅜	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
		— I—I—I —								
5⅞	3½	ICH	.15e	4.3	3	10	3⅝	3½	3½	
10	6½	ICM	.50e	6.1	10	16	8¼	8⅛	8¼	
5⅜	3⅛	IFS Ind	.14	2.9	6	2	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	+ ⅛
16⅝	8½	IMC	.20	1.8	3	2	11	11	11	
1⅛	7-16	ITI			8	1	11-16	11-16	11-16	—1-16
6¾	3¼	Imperlnd			4	4	5	4⅝	5	+ ⅛
22⅞	16½	ImpOil	1	4.4	9	190	22⅞	22¾	22⅞	+ ⅛
3	15-16	InflightSv			2	1¼	1¼		1¼	+ ⅛
19¾	7¾	Instron	.30	1.7	9	2	18	18	18	
3	⅞	InstrSys			28	219	1⅞	1⅜	1⅞	
12⅝	4	IntegRes			10	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
18	6	IntClyGs	.28	3.7	7	33	7⅝	7½	7½	— ⅛
16⅝	10⅞	IntIrnk	.15e	1.2	6	2	13	13	13	— ⅛
4½	2¼	IntBnknl			17	8	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
1⅜	1⅛	IntFdSvc				1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
24¼	15	IntGenl	1.40	6.2	5	x8	22⅝	22¾	22⅝	— ⅛
10	4½	IntProt	.30	5.0	4	x15	6	6	6	
2⅝	13-16	IntStrtch				7	1		⅞	
4⅛	⅜	Interphot				5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
14⅛	7⅝	Intplast	.20	2.0	9	5	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
4½	1¼	InvestFlo			1	5	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
38⅛	22⅛	InvDvA	1.28	3.4	12	43	37⅞	37¼	37⅜	— ⅜
9⅝	5¾	InvDvB	.32	3.4	8	5	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
9⅝	7	InvRIT	.55e	6.6	13	5	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
28⅞	15½	Ionics			12	4	21⅛	21	21⅛	+ ⅜
34½	12¾	IroqBrd	.30	1.0	10	34	29⅝	29	29½	+ ⅜
5½	3¼	IrvinInd	.10	3.0		1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
		— J—J—J —								
7⅞	4¾	Jaclyn	.40b	7.8	6	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
17⅛	8⅞	Jacobs	.50b	3.7	7	13	13½	13⅛	13⅜	— ⅛
11⅛	5¾	Jensen	1.40t	16.	5	13	8½	8	8½	+ ½
3	1⅜	Jetronic			10	14	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
11¼	5½	JohnPd	.36	6.1	10	16	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
6⅛	2⅛	JuniperP			40	40	4	3⅞	4	
9¾	6⅛	Jupiter			4	3	9	9	9	
		— K—K—K —								
6⅛	3¼	KTelln	.30e	7.3	8	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
4⅛	1¾	Kalsin	3c			20	2¼	2⅛	2¼	
10¾	3½	KapokT			15	5	4⅞		5	
15⅛	7⅝	KayCo	.50	3.4	7	13	14¾	14½	14⅝	— ⅛
17⅛	7½	KenaiCo			7	100	12	11⅝	11⅝	+ ¼
12⅜	7¾	Kenwin	.48a	5.1	5	2	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	
2⅝	½	Kidde wt				2	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
3¾	2⅛	KinArk			8	25	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
3⅛	1	KingOpt				4	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
21¼	17⅝	KingRd	.32	1.8	7	6	18½	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
33⅜	15⅝	KirbyEx			8	3	21⅝	21⅜	21⅜	— ¼
4½	2⅛	KleerVu			9	7	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ¼
7⅞	3⅝	KuhnStr			13	12	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
		— L—L—L —								
6⅛	2½	LSB	.10r	2.3	11	10	4½	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
3⅛	1⅝	LaBarge	.06e	2.8	18	3	2⅞	2	2⅛	
6⅝	3⅞	LaMaur	.20	3.5	19	57	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
12⅛	8	LQuint	1.08t	12.	13	122	9¼	9⅛	9¼	
6½	1½	LaiyRod				4	2⅝	2½	2½	
3½	2	LakeSh			10	5	2 11-16	2⅝	2 11-16	—1-16
10	2½	Landmk			4	10	5	5	5	
8⅜	4⅛	Laneco	.20b	2.4	4	6	8¼	8⅛	8¼	
17⅜	16⅝	LeaRonal	.60	3.5	9	15	17½	17⅛	17⅛	— ½
8½	3¼	LeePh			18	56	6⅛	5¾	5⅞	— ¼
15⅜	6⅝	LehighP			12	11	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅜
8⅞	2⅝	LeisureT			4	10	4½	4⅜	4½	+ ⅛
12	5⅛	LiblyFb	.391	5.4	4	20	7⅛	7⅛	7¼	+ ⅛
9¼	5¾	Lightolr	.24	2.7	6	5	9	9	9	— ⅛
8¼	5⅛	LillIAnn	.24	3.8	12	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	
6¼	3¼	LincAm			6	13	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
5⅜	2½	LloydsE				23	3	2⅞	3	— ⅛
4⅛	1⅜	Lodge	.08e	2.9	13	10	2¾	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
33¾	15½	Lohmn	1.20	4.8	9	22	25⅛	24¼	25⅛	+ ⅝
26¾	6⅜	LoewT wt				155	16¾	16	16	— ⅜
19⅛	9⅛	Logicon			10	2	12¼	12¼	12¼	
32¼	20⅜	LouisCe	1.44	5.1	9	2	28	28	28	
8⅜	3½	LundyEl			15	16	5⅝	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
14¾	9⅛	Lydall	.60a	5.9	6	4	10¼	10¼	10⅛	
4⅞	2⅛	LynchCp			2	16	3⅛	3⅛	3½	
		— M—M—M —								
7⅛	3⅝	MPO			5	11	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	— ⅛
8⅝	4½	MWA				1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
9¾	4⅜	Macks	.20	3.4	5	5	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
3⅛	½	Macrod			37	54	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
20½	17½	MePS	1.64	9.1	5	3	18	17⅞	18	+ ⅛
10⅜	5	Mngood				3	10¾	10¼	10⅜	— ⅛
13-16	½	Marinda				113	13-16	⅝	13-16	
14½	8⅝	Marlene	.14e	1.0	5	5	13½	13½	13½	— ⅛
22⅞	20	Marm pf	2.25	11.		17	21	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
7⅜	4¼	Marshln				6	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
26⅛	13	MartPr	.40	3.0	4	4	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
17	8½	Masind	.60a	4.8	5	3	12½	12⅜	12½	+ ⅛
7⅛	4	Masters			4	8	6	6	6	
26⅜	11⅛	MaterRe	.28	1.2	12	2	24¼	24¼	24¼	— ⅛
21⅞	2¼	Matrix				11	12	11⅞	12	+ ½
5⅛	2⅛	MaulTec	.14	4.7		11	3	2⅞	3	
1 13-16	3-16	McCrory wt				13	¼		⅜	
6⅜	3⅝	McCulO			28	279	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
6⅛	2⅝	McKeon			6	3	3	2⅞	2⅞	
22⅝	14⅛	Means	1.20	7.2	7	11	16¾	16⅝	16¾	
13⅞	7⅝	Medalst	.50	5.2	5	6	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
6½	2⅝	MedalnGp			7	25	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
22⅞	9⅝	Medfield			10	9	21	21	21	
23⅞	13⅝	MediaG	.60	2.8	9	8	21½	21¼	21⅜	— ¼
13½	6¼	Megatnl	.24	2.8	5	16	8½	8½	8½	
25⅞	13¾	MEMCo	.90	6.1	6	3	14¾	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
13⅛	7⅞	MercSL	.50	4.9	4	2	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
9⅝	6⅝	MetPro	.15	1.8	9	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
11½	6⅝	Melex	.40	3.9	8	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	
37⅜	20¾	Metpth	.32	1.0	19	37	34½	33⅜	33⅜	— ⅜
4	1⅝	Metrocar			10		3¼	3¼	3¼	
3⅝	1⅞	MichGen			8	44	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
8	5	MchSug	.05e	.7		18	7¼	7	7¼	+ ⅛
13⅝	5	MidldCo	.20	2.5	4	2	8	8	8	
24⅝	10	MidlGts	.40	2.8	8	34	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛	+ ⅛
5¼	1⅝	MissnIT			26	22	5¼	5¼	5¼	
25⅞	13⅝	MitchlE	.12	.6	8	174	21	20½	20⅝	— ⅛
17½	8⅝	MiteCo	.40	2.9	5	45	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
17½	11	Mrcg	.40b	2.5	9	22	16½	16	16⅛	
8½	5¾	MtgGth	.63e	7.9	19	2	8	8	8	— ⅛
9	4½	MortnSh	.32	5.7	4	4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ¼
12⅝	5⅝	MoltSM	.16b	1.7	6	1	9¼	9½	9½	— ⅛
11⅞	8¾	MovStr	.52	5.2	5	8	10½	10	10	— ½
		— N—N—N —								
13	11	NFC	.15	1.3	7	121	12	11⅝	11½	— ⅛
18	11	Napco	.20	1.8	7	8	11¼	11	11	— ⅛
7½	4⅛	Nardo	.20	3.5	10	21	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
36	15⅝	NatCSS	.32	1.1	13	70	28½	28⅜	28⅜	— ¼
8⅛	5¼	NatEdu	.12e	1.6	6	7	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
16½	7	NHltE			6	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	
4	1⅝	NKinney				42	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
7	2⅛	NtParog				5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
12¾	4⅞	NtPatent				146	8½	8½	8½	
7⅛	4½	NtSilvr	.20e	4.0	10	2	5	5	5	— ⅛
7½	3	NtSpinn	.20	3.3	6	8	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
14	7¼	NatwHo	.40	2.9	10	60	u14¼	14	14	
9¼	3½	NelsLB	.66t	13.	5	6	5⅜	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
2¾	1⅝	NestLM	.05e	2.1	6	8	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
29⅞	13	NHamp	.80a	3.1	7	9	26⅛	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅜
3⅜	1⅜	Nldrla	.05e	3.3	8	17	1⅜	1½	1½	
17½	9	NMxAr	.211	1.9	22	10	11⅜	11	11⅛	— ⅜
11	5⅝	NProc	.55e	8.0	8	17	7	6⅞	6⅞	
32	18⅝	NYTim	.80	2.9	21	152	27⅞	27¼	27⅜	+ ⅜
12⅝	6⅞	NewbE	.50	6.8	39	13	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
4⅝	1½	Nexus			8	10	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
32½	15⅞	NiagFSv	.80	3.5	6	14	22⅞	22¾	22⅞	
6½	2⅝	Nichols	.02r	.4	6		5⅞	5⅞	5½	+ ⅛
11⅞	3½	Nolex				31	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
13	7½	Norin	.40	4.4	5	4	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
13⅞	10¾	Norl pf	1.50	12.		9	12¾	12½	12½	
25	2⅛	Nortek	.04	.4	8	92	10¼	9½	9⅝	— ½
25⅞	13	NoARoy	.20	1.1	6	19	18⅛	17½	17¾	— ⅛
12¼	7⅛	NoCdO			9	32	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	
50	41	NIPS pf	4.25	9.9		z70	43½	43	43	—6½
18¾	9⅛	NuclDta			12	2	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
28⅝	18	Numac	.07t	.3	30	69	24	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅛
		— O—O—O —								
4¾	2¾	OEA	.10e	2.6		4	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
17¼	9⅛	Oakwd	.12b	1.2	5	3	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
10⅛	7⅛	OhArt	.24	3.1	16	3	7⅞	7⅝	7¾	
15	11	OhSealy	.84	5.6	9	33	15	14⅞	15	+1⅛
20	13⅝	OnLine	.24	1.4	12	16	17¼	17½	17½	+ ⅛
44½	21	OOkiep			32	z1100	44	42½	42½	—1⅜
14¼	6½	OrioleH	.35e	3.9	3	10	9	9	9	
5¼	2⅝	Ormand			3	3	3½	3⅛	3½	— ⅛
19⅛	12¼	OSullvn	.80	5.1	5	11	15⅞	15¾	15¾	— ¼
9¾	3⅝	OzarkA	.20e	4.0	4	37	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
		— P—Q —								
2	¾	PF Ind			3	1	1	1	1	+ ⅛
18⅜	14⅞	PGEpfA	1.50	9.7		11	15½	15⅜	15½	— ⅛
16¾	13⅝	PGEpfB	1.37	9.1		3	15	14⅞	15	
15⅝	11	PGEpfD	1.25	9.8		2	12¾	12¾	12¾	
29½	24⅞	PGEpfW	2.57	9.9		11	26⅛	26	26	— ⅛
26½	21⅞	PGEpfV	2.32	9.9		1	23½	23½	23½	— ⅛
29⅜	24⅝	PGEpfT	2.54	9.8		10	26	26	26	
30⅛	25	PGEpfS	2.62	9.8		11	26¾	26⅝	26¾	
13⅝	10⅞	PGEpfH	1.12	9.7		2	11½	11½	11½	+ ⅛
28	23⅝	PGEpfR	2.37	9.7		8	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	
24⅝	20⅝	PGEpfP	2.05	9.7		1	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
23	18⅞	PGEpfM	1.96	9.6		1	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	
26	21¾	PGEpfL	2.25	10.		12	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
24½	20⅝	PGEpfK	2.04	9.7		1	21	21	21	
50	41½	PacLt pf	4.36	10.		z50	43½	43½	43½	+ ½
54½	44¾	PacLt pf	4.75	10.		z30	46¾	46¾	46¾	— ¾
59	48	PacPLpf	5	9.8		z175	53	51	51	—3
23½	11	PacScie	.32	2.6	7	13	12½	12½	12½	— ⅛
33¼	27⅞	PallCp	.52	1.8	14	17	28⅞	d27⅞	28⅛	+ ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	PalomrF				8	1½	1½	1½	
5⅞	3¾	Pantast	.30	6.0	10	5	5	5	5	
6⅝	2⅜	ParkEl			17	2	5	5	5	
30⅝	18½	Parsons	1	5.3	6	10	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
9⅝	5⅛	Patagon			5	17	9	9	9	
11	6	PatoC	.2e	22.	4	13	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	

(Continued on Page 13)

NEW YORK, Feb. 22 — *Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

Commodity and unit	Thu	Year Ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb	N.A.	N.A.
Coffe 4 Santos, lb	1.39	2.00
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-30 38½ yd	0.47	0.44
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	388.00	275.00
Iron 2 Fdry, Phila., ton	227.36	214.76
Steel scrap No 1 hvy Pitt	109-110	71-72
Lead spot, lb	0.44	0.33
Copper elect., lb	.87⅝-96¼	.63⅝
Tin (Straits), lb	7.2219	5.8118
Zinc, E. St L. Basis, lb	0.37½	0.30½
Silver N.Y., oz	7.925	5.015
Gold N.Y., oz	252.80	183.20
COMMODITY indices		
Moody's index (base 100 Dec. 31, 1931) February 22, 1979	1,054.20 f	896.00 f

p — Preliminary
f — Final
* — Nominal

NEW YORK FUTURES
February 22, 1979

MAINE POTATOES 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Mar	5.10	6.12	6.06	6.09	+.08
Apr	6.35	6.40	6.37	6.37	+.07
May	7.30	7.39	7.29	7.34	+.09
Nov	5.75	5.80	5.65	5.75	+.01
Mar	6.41	6.50	6.41	6.50	.
May	8.00	8.05	8.00	8.05	.

Est. sales. 3,335; sales Wed 2,000.

Total open interest Wed. 14,498 up 224 from Tues.

COFFEE 'C' 37,500 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Mar	125.50	128.75	125.50	128.16	+2.20
May	126.25	128.10	126.25	128.15	+2.13
Jul	126.80	128.50	126.50	128.46	+1.92
Sep	127.55	128.25	127.25	128.13	+1.05
Dec	127.50	128.25	127.25	128.14	+0.97
Mar	127.00	128.00	126.75	127.86	+1.36
May	127.50	129.00	127.50	128.13	+0.76

Est. sales: 1,605; sales Wed. 1,626.

Total open interest Wed. 7,686 off 118 from Tues.

International Stock Indexes

	Yest	Prev	1978 High	Low
Amsterdam(1)	90.50	91.30	100.80	85.60
Brussels (2)	114.54	114.66	119.79	94.04
Frankfurt (3)	151.29	151.36	164.46	141.16
London 30	459.20	456.90	535.50	433.40
London 500 (4)	244.98	244.60	267.86	205.42
Milan (5)	74.58	74.10	82.52	55.45
Paris (6)	114.28	115.10	127.35	78.10
Sydney (7)	584.42	583.31	588.46	441.19
Tokyo (8)	451.62	451.15	462.97	364.04
Tokyo (9)	6,105.83	6,097.37	6,212.78	5,867.91
Zurich (10)	339.40	340.20	342.00	289.50

1. Anp-Cbs ind.; 2. "Commission de la Bourse" ind.; 3. Hardy-Sloman ind.; 4. Financial Times indexes; 5. Banca Commerciale Italiana ind.; 6. Agefi ind.; 7. "All ordinaries" ind.; 8. First section stock ind.; 9. Nikkei Dow-Jones ind.; 10. Swiss Bank Corp. ind.

European Markets
(Yesterdays closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	31.40
Albert Heijn	116.70
Algemeen	360.00
Amrobank	76.10
A'Dam Rub	62.20
Fokker	25.10
Heineken	91.90
H.V.A	44.50
Hoogovens	31.80
K.L.M.	106.80
Nat. Nedder	106.60
Pakhoed	48.40
Philips	23.40
Robeco	164.50
Rolinco	127.00
Rorento	122.80
Royal Dutch	127.40
Unilever	122.70
Van Ommer	168.00
VMF-Stork	38.80

Brussels

Arbed	2,400
GBL (B lamb)	1,830
Cockerill	500
Electrobel	6,860
GB-Inno-BM	2,620
Hoboken	2,970
Petrofina	3,930
Ph. Gevaert	1,392
Soc. Generale	2,190
Solvay	2,630
Un. Miniere	790

Frankfurt

A.E.G	66.60
B.A.S.F	133.60
Bayer	135.30
Commerzbnk	205.20
Cont. Gummi	68.50
Daimler	309.50
Demag	163.50
Deutsche Bnk	278.00
Dresdner Bnk	221.00
Hoechst	133.80
Hoesch	47.80
Karlstadt	325.50
Kaufhof	249.00
K.H.D.	206.70
Lufthansa	94.80
Mannesman	160.70
Metallgesell.	267.00
Neckermann	169.00
RWE.new	178.50
Schering	243.00
Siemens	264.50
Thyssen	108.10
Varta	171.50
Veba	140.70
Volkswagen	236.50

London

Anglo Am Cp	3.81
Anglo-Am	6.46
Barclays Bnk	3.95
Beecham Gp	6.26
BICC	1.18
Boots	1.94
Bowater	1.80
BAT Ind.	3.03
BOC Int'l	0.72½
Brit. Pet.	9.76
Burmah	0.89
Cadbury Sc.	0.51
Chartered	1.55
Courtaulds	1.05
De Beer D	4.58
Decca Rec	4.15
Distillers	2.12
Dunlop	0.65
E Mus Ind	1.33
GEC	3.25
Free St Ged	24.00
GKN	2.28
Glaxo Gp	4.85
Gold Fields	2.07
Gt Un St	2.98
Guinness	1.62
Hawker-Sidd	2.00
Hudson Bay	$13½
Imp.Chem.Ind	3.76
Imps	0.84½
Marks & Spen	0.86
Metal Box	3.00
Nichols	0.83
Plessey	1.07
Rand Mines	0.46½
Rank Org	2.32
Royal Dutch	46⅛
R.T.Z.	2.94
Shell	6.36
Thorn (A)	3.42
Tube Invest.	3.46
Union Corp.	3.58
Vickers	1.69
War L.3½	0.29½
West Deep	$11¾
West Driel	$33.00
West Hold	$29¼
West Min	1.84
Woolworth	0.67
ZCI	0.14

Milan

Bastogi	521.00
ERBA	1,448.00
ErcMarelli	220.00
Fiat	2,755.00
Finsider	193.00
Generali	36,050.00
IFI	2,250.00
Italgas	827.00
Italsider	435.00
LaRinas	62.50
Montedis	191.50
Olivetti	959.00
Pirelli	1,860.00
Snia Visco	910.00

Paris

Air Liquide	376.50
Alimentaire	N.Q.
Aquitaine	449.00
BSN	480.00
Carrefour	1,491.00
Cim Lafarge	224.00
Cie Bancaire	414.50
CFP	137.90
CGE	370.00
CCF	134.50
Ferodo	363.00
Imetal	58.50
L Oreal	699.00
Mach Bull	55.20
Michelin	972.00
Moet Henn	482.00
Moulinex	129.00
Paribas	209.00
PUK	72.30
Penarroya	41.50
Perrier	269.00
Peugeot	365.10
Rh Poulenc	99.00
Sacilor	16.40
St Gobain	135.00
Suez	274.00
Telemecan	731.00
Thomson	210.50
Usinor	11.65

Zurich

Alusuisse	1,440
Buehrle	N.A.
B Boveri	1,835
Cib Geigy	1,300
Cr Suisse	2,360
Fisher	725
HofRochN	7,875
Nestle	3,610
Sandoz	4,240
Ste B Suisse	407
Sulzer	2,630
U.B Suisse	3,330

U.S. Commodity Prices

SUGAR NO. 11 112,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Mar	8.62	8.70	8.53	8.54	—0.10
May	8.95	9.04	8.87	8.88	—0.05
Jul	9.22	9.30	9.12	9.13	—0.06
Sep	9.38	9.45	9.33	9.33	—0.04
Oct	9.47	9.55	9.43	9.43	—0.03
Mar	10.10	10.17	10.07	10.07	—0.03
May	10.27	10.37	10.27	10.27	—0.04

Est. sales: 6,860; sales Wed. 7,252.

Total open interest Wed. 36,534 off 587 from Tues.

COCOA 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Mar	151.50	153.50	151.50	152.60	+1.75
May	155.10	156.60	154.75	155.50	+1.50
Jul	156.90	158.50	156.90	157.50	+1.50
Sep	160.00	160.15	159.50	159.50	+1.65
Dec	161.25	162.50	161.25	161.75	+2.05
Mar	162.50	162.50	162.50	163.50	+2.30

Est. sales: 563; sales Wed. 634.

Total open interest Wed. 6,529 up 20 from Tues.

ORANGE JUICE. 15,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Mar	108.75	109.00	108.25	108.40	—0.15
May	109.60	110.00	109.00	109.40	—0.15
Jul	110.70	110.70	109.90	110.30	—0.10
Sep	111.20	111.55	110.40	110.40	—0.80
Nov	107.80	107.00	106.75	106.75	—0.25
Jan	103.90	103.90	103.60	103.90	—0.25
Mar	104.00	104.10	103.75	104.00	—0.60
May	104.10	104.10	104.00	103.90	.

Est. sales: 650; sales Wed. 869.

Total open interest Wed. 8,494 up 14 from Tues.

COTTON, No. 2. 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Mar	64.14	64.75	63.21	63.55	—0.95
May	66.95	67.45	65.50	66.15	—0.95
Jul	68.95	69.36	67.60	68.07	—1.01
Oct	67.30	67.45	66.25	66.25	—0.99
Dec	65.95	66.10	65.00	65.47	—0.38
Mar	66.80	67.80	66.61	66.75	—0.25
May	68.25	68.25	68.25	68.25	.

Est. sales: 11,050; sales Wed. 9,104.

Total open interest Wed. 36,363 up 29 from Tues.

COPPER 25,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Mar	90.20	90.35	88.40	88.60	—1.10
Apr	91.10	91.10	90.80	89.40	—1.00
May	91.70	91.80	89.75	90.20	—0.85
Jul	91.90	92.00	90.20	90.60	—0.85
Sep	92.00	92.00	92.20	90.50	—0.85
Dec	91.35	91.40	89.80	90.00	—0.85
Jan	90.90	90.90	90.00	90.00	—0.80
Mar	90.50	90.90	90.00	89.95	—0.70
May	90.80	90.90	90.00	89.90	—0.60
Jul	91.05	91.05	90.00	89.85	—0.50
Sep	90.50	90.60	90.40	89.80	—0.50
Dec	90.00	90.20	89.70	89.70	—0.30

Est. sales: 14,000; sales Wed. 11,784

Total open interest Wed. 57,051 up 484 from Tues.

N.Y. SILVER. 05,000 troy oz; cents per oz

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Feb	786.00	796.00	786.00	781.60	— 3.70
Mar	791.00	798.00	778.00	782.00	— 4.00
Apr	804.00	804.00	788.00	787.00	— 3.80
May	805.50	809.00	790.00	792.00	— 3.50
Jul	817.00	818.00	799.00	800.80	— 3.50
Sep	824.00	827.00	810.00	809.30	— 3.60
Dec	835.60	838.00	822.00	822.20	— 3.40
Jan	843.00	843.00	827.00	826.40	— 3.40
Mar	850.00	850.00	836.00	834.70	— 3.40
May	856.00	858.50	850.00	843.10	— 3.40
Jul	867.00	867.00	857.00	851.50	— 3.40
Sep	865.00	865.00	865.00	859.90	— 3.40
Dec	878.00	878.30	878.30	872.70	— 3.40

Est. sales: 15,000; sales Wed. 23,591.

Total open interest Wed. 224,564 off 1,770 from Tues.

PLATINUM 50 troy oz.; dollars per troy oz.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Apr	426.00	427.50	417.50	419.50	— 2.60
Jul	428.50	430.00	420.00	421.50	— 3.30
Oct	431.00	433.50	425.00	424.00	— 3.70
Jan	434.00	434.50	425.00	426.60	— 4.10
Apr	437.50	438.00	437.00	428.60	— 5.60
Jul	440.00	439.00	436.30	431.00	— 5.10
Oct	444.00	444.00	444.00	435.50	— 5.50

Est. sales: 2,158; sales Wed. 2,576.

Total open interest Wed. 9,686 off 258 from Tues.

GOLD 100 troy ounce contracts

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Feb	253.20	256.80	252.00	251.50	+1.00
Mar	254.00	256.50	251.00	251.80	+1.20
Apr	254.00	258.80	253.00	253.80	+1.20
Jne	259.50	263.80	257.70	258.50	+1.20
Aug	263.80	268.50	262.70	263.20	+1.40
Oct	268.50	273.50	268.00	267.90	+1.50
Dec	273.00	278.00	271.50	272.60	+1.50
Feb	279.50	283.00	277.00	277.30	+1.50
Apr	284.50	286.30	283.50	282.10	+1.50
Jne	287.80	273.00	287.50	286.90	+1.50
Aug	294.00	295.50	294.00	291.80	+1.60
Oct	298.80	298.80	298.80	296.70	+1.60
Dec	305.20	305.20	305.20	301.60	+1.60

Sales estimated: 27,000

FEEDER CATTLE 42,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	83.20	83.55	83.00	83.07	— .13
Apr	83.75	84.20	83.55	83.65	— .22
May	83.75	84.05	83.30	83.50	— .20
Aug	84.25	84.60	84.05	84.12	— .18
Sep	84.00	84.30	83.75	83.80	— .20
Oct	83.85	84.20	83.52	83.2	— .15
Nov	84.90	85.08	84.50	84.50	— .25
Jan	85.25	85.45	85.10	85.10	— .10

Est. sales: 2,732; sales Wed. 2,447.

Total open interest Wed. 23,539, up 129 from Tues.

LIVE HOGS 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Apr	53.65	54.10	53.35	53.70	— .17
Jun	55.50	55.90	55.25	55.50	— .38
Jul	55.55	56.00	55.25	55.47	— .28
Aug	53.20	53.45	52.90	53.20	— .10
Oct	50.60	50.87	50.00	50.75	— .07
Dec	51.20	51.40	50.50	51.30	
Feb	50.00	50.65	50.00	50.85	— .35
Apr	47.75	48.00	47.50	47.70	— .15

Est. sales: 5,210; sales Wed. 5,649.

Total open interest Wed. 26,330, up 199 from Tues.

PORK BELLIES 36,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	68.85	69.25	67.67	67.67	—2.00
May	70.00	70.15	68.55	68.55	—2.00
Jul	70.10	70.10	68.55	68.55	—2.00
Aug	68.05	68.15	66.60	66.60	—2.00

Est. sales: 4,124; sales Wed. 5,004.

Total open interest Wed. 10,868, off 443 from Tues

ICED BROILERS 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Feb	49.60	49.60	49.10	49.20	— .30
Mar	48.55	48.70	48.50	48.50	— .27
Apr	49.05	49.05	48.50	48.70	— .25
May	50.90	51.15	50.90	51.00	+ .20
Jun	53.75	54.05	53.75	53.85	+ .18
Jul	53.00	53.30	52.80	52.80	— .10
Aug	50.40	50.60	50.30	50.60	+ .20
Sep	48.50	48.50	48.25	48.25	— .25

Sales Wed. 166.

Total open interest Wed. 1,526, up 69 from Tues.

SHELL EGGS 22,500 doz.; cents per doz.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	54.80	55.45	54.65	55.00	+ .35
Apr	51.25	51.35	50.80	51.10	+ .35
May	49.55	50.15	49.50	49.90	+ .25
Jun	.	.	.	50.75	
Sep	58.25	58.60	58.20	58.50	+ .30
Nov	59.05	59.05	59.05	59.05	
Dec	59.50	60.85	59.25	60.05	+ .80

Est. sales: 103; sales Wed. 105.

Total open interest Wed. 978, up 36 from Tues.

LUMBER 100,000 bd. ft.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	240.90	243.70	239.50	239.80	—2.10
May	228.30	230.50	226.80	228.10	— .60
Jul	219.50	223.00	218.60	221.40	+ .90
Sep	213.50	216.00	212.50	214.90	+ .70
Nov	201.00	203.00	201.00	201.70	+ .90

Est. sales: 2,787; sales Wed. 3,167.

Total open interest Wed. 9,033, up 87 from Tues.

PLYWOOD (76,032 sq ft)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	212.00	212.00	210.10	210.20	—1.90
May	214.30	214.50	213.00	213.20	—1.70
Jul	214.50	214.80	213.50	213.70	—1.40
Sep	211.20	212.00	210.50	211.40	
Nov	209.10	210.00	209.10	209.50	+ .30
Jan	.	.	.	209.00	—1.00
Mar	.	.	.	209.00	—1.00

Sales: Wed. 706.

Total open interest Wed. 5,314, up 27 from Tues.

U.S TREASURY BILLS $1 million; pts. of 100 pct.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	90.60	90.62	90.56	90.57	—.36
Jun	90.45	90.45	90.38	90.42	—.07
Sep	90.35	90.36	90.28	90.32	—.08
Dec	90.35	90.36	90.29	90.32	—.08
Mar	90.45	90.45	90.37	90.38	—.09
Jun	90.50	90.50	90.40	90.43	—.09
Sep	90.50	90.53	90.47	90.48	—.08
Dec	90.55	90.55	90.51	90.52	—.07

Est. sales: 4,205; sales Wed. 3,646.

Total open interest Wed. 54,255, up 523 from Tues

GNMA (8 pct. $100,000 prin. pts. & 32nds of 100 pct.)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	87-17	87-21	87-13	87-20	
Jun	87-20	87-22	87-12	87-21	—01
Sep	87-24	87-25	87-15	87-23	—02
Dec	87-24	87-24	87-17	87-23	—03
Mar	87-21	87-23	87-16	87-21	—04
Jun	87-24	87-24	87-15	87-19	—04
Sep	87-14	87-18	87-11	87-17	—02
Dec	87-15	87-15	87-09	87-14	—03
Mar	87-06	87-13	87-05	87-12	—03
Jun	87-05	87-09	87-04	87-08	—03
Sep	87-04	87-06	87-02	87-06	—02

Sales: Wed. 5,235 contracts.

Total open interest Wed. 64,132, up 578 from Tues.

LONG TERM TREASURY BONDS (8 pct.—$100,000 prin; pts & 32nds of 1 pct)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	89-16	89-16	89-08	89-16	—02
Jun	89-21	89-23	89-13	89-22	—02
Sep	89-28	89-28	89-20	89-28	—02
Dec	90-00	90-02	89-26	90-01	—02
Mar	89-29	90-02	89-28	90-01	—03
Jun	89-29	90-02	89-27	90-02	—02
Sep	89-30	90-02	89-30	90-02	—02
Dec	89-29	90-03	89-29	90-01	—03
Mar	90-00	90-02	89-28	90-02	—01
Jun	89-31	90-02	89-31	90-01	—01
Sep	90-00	90-00	89-28	90-00	—02

Sales Wed. 6,552 contracts.

Total open interest Wed. 44,456, up 132 from Tues.

CHICAGO FUTURES
February 22, 1979

WHEAT 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	3.70	3.73¼	3.66	3.66¼	—.00½
May	3.51	3.55	3.48	3.48¼	—.02½
Jul	3.29¾	3.32	3.28½	3.28¾	+.00¼
Sep	3.32	3.34	3.30¾	3.31	.
Dec	3.42¾	3.45¾	3.42¼	3.42½	.
Mar	3.52	3.54	3.50	3.50½	—.01½

Sales Wed. 12,843.

Total open interest Wed. 40,949, up 1,759 from Tues.

CORN 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	2.39	2.40	2.39	2.39¼	+.00¾
May	2.50	2.50¾	2.49½	2.49¾	+.00¾
Jul	2.56½	2.57½	2.56	2.56¼	+.00¾
Sep	2.59	2.61½	2.59	2.59½	+.01
Dec	2.64½	2.66	2.64	2.64¼	+.00¾
Mar	2.71¾	2.73½	2.71¼	2.71¾	+.01¼

Sales Wed. 32,950.

Total open interest Wed. 147,665, up 2,236 from Tues.

SOYBEANS 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	7.71	7.78½	7.64½	7.65	+.03
May	7.88	7.97	7.80	7.81	+.01¼
Jul	7.97	8.05½	7.88	7.89	+.00½
Aug	7.88	7.93	7.78	7.78	—.01
Sep	7.41	7.43	7.28½	7.28½	—.02½
Nov	7.11	7.14½	7.04	7.04½	+.01
Jan	7.20	7.23	7.13	7.13	+.01
Mar	7.30	7.33½	7.23	7.23	+.02

Sales Wed. 62,554.

Total open interest Wed. 147,230, up 1,981 from Tues.

SOYBEAN MEAL 100 tons; dollars per ton

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	202.50	205.50	201.20	201.30	+ .10
May	207.00	209.50	205.30	205.40	+ .50
Jul	210.00	212.50	208.50	208.70	+ .70
Aug	208.50	210.50	206.50	206.90	+ .40
Sep	203.50	205.50	201.50	201.50	.
Oct	197.20	199.00	197.20	197.20	+ .70
Dec	197.20	198.50	196.50	196.70	+ .40
Jan	199.00	199.00	196.50	196.50	+ .80
Mar	198.00	198.00	198.00	176.00	+ .50

Sales Wed. 14,823.

Total open interest Wed. 54,583, up 816 from Tues.

SOYBEAN OIL 60,000 lbs.; dollars per 100 lbs

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	28.25	28.50	27.80	27.97	— .11
May	28.55	28.95	28.20	28.28	— .05
Jul	28.65	28.90	28.30	28.32	— .05
Aug	28.10	28.35	27.70	27.92	+ .04
Sep	26.90	27.30	26.65	26.67	+ .02
Oct	25.40	25.80	25.20	25.25	— .03
Dec	25.00	25.25	24.80	24.92	— .03
Jan	25.00	25.15	24.70	24.72	— .03
Mar	24.90	25.10	24.65	24.65	.
May	.	.	.	24.60	— .05

Sales Wed 16,353.

Total open interest Wed. 59,811, up 493 from Tues.

OATS 5,000 bu; dollars per bu.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	1.39¾	1.40½	1.39	1.39	+.00¼
May	1.48½	1.49¼	1.48¼	1.48¼	+.00½
Jul	1.55¼	1.56½	1.55	1.55¼	+.01¼
Sep	1.59¾	1.62	1.59¾	1.61	+.02
Dec	1.66	1.68¼	1.66	1.67½	+.02½

Sales Wed. 888.

Total open interest Wed. 6,148, off 8 from Tues.

LIVE BEEF CATTLE 40,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Apr	68.67	68.92	68.17	68.40	— .27
Jun	69.50	69.80	69.15	69.32	— .30
Aug	68.20	68.45	67.95	68.15	— .07
Oct	66.35	66.92	66.30	66.50	+ .08
Dec	67.57	67.90	67.40	67.50	— .12
Jan	.	.	.	68.00	
Feb	69.10	69.60	69.05	69.25	— .15
Apr	69.50	69.75	69.25	69.50	+ .15
Jun	70.55	70.75	70.35	70.50	— .05
Aug	70.80	70.80	70.25	70.80	+ .40

Est. sales: 19,138 sales Wed. 22,333.

Total open interest Wed. 91,711, off 423 from Tues.

Tokyo Exchange
February 22, 1979

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass	352	Matsu E. Wks	565
Canon	532	Mitsubi Hvy Ind.	130
Dai Nip. Print	537	Mitsubi Corp.	428
Full Bank	338	Mitsui Co.	295
Full Photo	675	Mitsukoshi	537
Hitachi	259	Nippon Elec.	291
Honda Motor	482	Sharp	471
C. Itoh	255	Sony Corp	1,740
Japan Air L.	2,940	Sumitomo Bank	335
Kansai El. Pwr.	1,170	Taisho Marine	238
Kao Soap	632	Takeda	512
Kirin Brewery	454	Teijin	143
Komatsu	348	Tokyo Marine	496
Kubota	289	Toray	192
Matsu El. Ind.	691	Toyota	865

London Metals Market
(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
(Silver in pence per troy ounce)
February 22, 1979

	Today Bid	Today Asked	Previous Bid	Previous Asked
Copper wire bars:				
Spot	997.50	998.50	1,011.00	1,012.00
3 months	1,018.50	1,019.00	1,031.00	1,031.50
Cathodes: spot	990.00	992.00	1,002.50	1,004.50
3 months	1,011.00	1,011.50	1,022.00	1,024.00
Tin: spot	7,210.00	7,215.00	7,230.00	7,250.00
3 months	7,155.00	7,165.00	7,160.00	7,165.00
Lead: spot	517.00	518.00	516.00	517.00
3 months	492.00	492.50	496.00	496.50
Zinc: spot	401.00	402.00	406.00	408.00
3 months	415.50	416.00	420.50	421.00
Silver: spot	390.00	390.50	389.00	389.50
3 months	401.50	401.80	401.00	401.50

London Commodities
(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
February 22, 1979

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Previous (Close)	
SUGAR						
Mar	109.25	107.50	108.50	108.75	107.25	108.00
May	113.80	111.50	112.60	112.65	112.75	112.85
Aug	116.75	115.50	116.25	116.55	116.60	116.65
Oct	119.30	118.25	119.00	119.30	119.30	119.35
Dec	121.40	120.75	121.30	121.75	121.55	121.60
Mar	126.50	125.75	126.50	126.80	126.80	126.85
May	N.T.	N.T.	128.50	131.00	129.50	129.75
3,472 lots of 50 tons.						
COCOA						
Mar	1,749	1,723	1,743	1,746	1,720	1,725
May	1,795	1,763	1,790	1,792	1,758	1,759
Jul	1,808	1,780	1,804	1,804.5	1,775	1,775.5
Sep	1,849	1,810	1,830	1,834	1,804	1,804.5
Dec	1,875	1,859	1,870	1,875	1,851	1,854
Mar	1,895	1,885	1,894	1,896	1,875	1,880
May	1,910	1,900	1,910	1,911	1,900	1,904
3,978 lots of 10 tons.						
COFFEE						
Mar	1,425	1,405	1,408	1,409	1,417	1,419
May	1,465	1,456	1,359	1,360	1,359	1,360
Jul	1,335	1,328	1,331	1,332	1,328	1,329
Sep	1,310	1,300	1,304	1,305	1,296	1,298
Nov	1,285	1,272	1,276	1,278	1,268	1,270
Jan	1,260	1,241	1,248	1,250	1,237	1,239
Mar	1,233	1,220	1,226	1,230	1,215	1,218
3,600 lots of 5 tons.						

Paris Commodities
(Figures in French francs per metric ton)
February 22, 1979

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Ch.
SUGAR					
May	942	935	941	942	+ 1
Jul	965	965	957	965	Unch.
Aug	987	985	985	990	+ 4
Oct	1,015	1,015	1,017	1,024	+ 2
Nov	N.T.	N.T.	1,010	1,024	— 5
Dec	1,065	1,065	1,067	1,070	+ 27
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	1,100	1,125	+ 10
May	N.T.	N.T.	1,120	1,140	+ 10
101 lots.					
COCOA					
Mar	1,470	1,455	1,453	1,460	+ 13
May	1,500	1,416	1,488	1,490	+ 20
Jul	N.T.	N.T.	1,500	-	+ 30
Sep	1,550	1,540	1,545	1,550	+ 12
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	1,535	1,555	+ 10
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	1,536	.	+ 6
110 lots					

IMM Futures
February 22, 1979

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
SWISS FRANC					
Mar	0.6025	0.6029	0.6017	0.6020	+0.0002
June	0.6185	0.6191	0.6178	0.6185	+0.0005
Sept	0.6350	0.6350	0.6338 a	0.6338 a	—0.0092
Dec	0.6490	0.6490	0.6485	0.6485	+0.0010
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	N.T	0.6570	Unch.
GUILDER					
Mar	N.T	N.T.	N.T.	0.4990	Unch.
FRENCH FRANC					
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.2370	Unch.
June	N.T	N.T.	N.T.	0.2380	Unch.
YEN					
Mar	4990	4996	4983	4986 b	+0011
June	5075	5086	5064	5067	+0005
Sept	5160	5170	5148 a	5160	+0015
Dec	N.T	N.T.	N.T.	5251	Unch.
Initial 0.00 omitted					
STERLING					
Mar	2.0075	2.0075	2.0050	2.0060 a	+0.0035
June	1.9980	1.9985	1.9960	1.9975	+0.0035
Sept	1.9870	1.9900	1.9860	1.9890	+0.0040
Dec	1.9800	1.9800	1.9780	1.9780	+0.0015
CANADIAN DOLLAR					
Mar	0.8364	0.8364	0.8354	0.8360	—0.0004
June	0.8369	0.8369	0.8357	0.8362	—0.0002
Sept	0.8375	0.8387	0.8369	0.8377	—0.0005
Dec	0.8376	0.8376	0.8370 a	0.8376 b	—0.0001
DEUTSCHE MARK					
Mar	0.5424	0.5428	0.5418	0.5421	+0.0015
June	0.5510	0.5521	0.5511	0.5513	+0.0012
Sept	0.5605	0.5605	0.5595 a	0.5595 a	+0.0009
Dec	0.5651	0.5670 b	0.5653	0.5653	+0.0009
Mar	N.T	N.T.	N.T.	0.5887	Unch.

European Gold Markets
February 22, 1979

	A.M.	P.M.	N.C.
London	251.15	252.35	+1.60
Zurich	250.125	252.50	+1.625
Paris (12.5 kilo)	248.87	248.95	+2.74

Official morning and afternoon fixings for London and Paris, opening and closing prices for Zurich.
U.S. dollars per ounce

Toronto Stocks
Closing Prices February 21, 1979

Quotations in Canadian funds
All quotes cents unless marked $

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
32995	Abitibi	$18½	18	18	
300	Acklands	$15½	15½	15½	+ ¼
100	Agnico E	$6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
1000	Agra Ind A	$6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
35801	Alta Gas A	$18	17¾	17⅞	+ ⅛
10000	Alta Nat	$50½	50½	50½	— ½
235	Algo Cent	$19½	19⅜	19⅜	— ⅛
15580	Am Banza	$24⅝	23	23	—1⅜
1750	Andres W A	$14	13⅞	13⅞	+ ⅛
400	Argus C pr	$15¼	15¼	15¼	— ¼
10225	Atco A	$20½	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅜
3160	BP Can	$24	23⅞	24	+ ⅜
10571	Bank N S	$24¼	24⅛	24⅛	
10	Baton B	$14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ½
1225	Beth Cop A	$17⅞	17½	17½	— ½
1	Block Bros	$7½	7½	7½	+ ⅜
15025	Bralor Res	$10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
2771	Bramalea	$17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
10650	Brenda M	$18¼	17⅜	17¾	+ ½
28286	BCFP	$21	20⅜	20⅞	+ ⅜
3759	BC Phone	$17½	17¼	17¼	— ⅜
18850	Brunswk	$7¼	7	7⅛	
800	CAE A	$22⅜	22⅛	22⅜	
3251	Cad Frv	$10¼	10	10¼	+ ¼
3630	Cal Pow A	$41	40¼	40¼	— ⅜
7900	Camflo	$14⅜	14½	14⅜	+ ¼
7433	C Nor West	$10	9¾	10	+ ¼
950	C Pakrs C	$23½	22⅞	23½	+ ⅜
1250	Can Perm	$18	17⅞	18	+ ⅛
4915	Can Trust A	$25⅜	25	25¼	— ⅛
200	C Tung	$21⅝	21⅜	21⅝	
25	CCablesy A	$19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
1000	Cdn Cel	$8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
350	CGE	$29	28⅞	29	+ ⅛
37536	CI Bk Com	$28¼	28½	28½	— ⅛
2065	Cdn Tire A	$27¼	26⅞	27¼	+ ⅜
1000	C Utilties	$17⅛	17	17	— ¼
100	Canbra	420	420	420	+15
200	Candel Oil	$38½	38½	38½	+ ⅜
7005	Cassiar	$10	9¾	10	
1300	Celanese	485	485	485	—10
500	C Holiday I	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
20150	Con Distrb	$10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
12105	Cons Gas	$19¾	19	19⅝	+ ⅛
5640	Con Fardv	345	345	345	
500	Conwest	$6½	6½	6½	
10025	Craigmt	$6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅛
134	Crush Intl	$11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
21256	Cyprus	$14¼	14⅛	14¼	+ ⅛
14200	Czar Res	$7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
5821	Daon Dev	$19⅝	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅞
330	Daon A	$7⅛	7	7	
56174	Denison	$22⅝	22⅛	22½	+ ½
8150	Dickhsn	$7¼	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
600	D Bridge	$31	30½	31	+ ¾
8747	Dofasco A	$31⅜	31⅛	31¼	— ⅛
225	Dom Store	$18	17⅞	17⅞	
500	Du Pont	$17¾	17⅝	17¾	+ ⅜
200	Dylex L A	$14½	14½	14½	— ½
2000	East Mal	180	177	180	
4370	Electham A	460	450	455	+ 5
2515	Emco	$9	8¾	8¾	— ¼
33900	Falcon C	$8	7¾	7⅞	
10720	Fibre Nik A	$40½	39⅝	40	+ ¼
600	Fed Ind A	$5¾	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
2540	Francana	$10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	+ ⅛
350	Fraser A	$15	14⅞	15	+ ⅛
100	Fruehauf	$10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
10813	G M Res	445	435	435	
300	G Distrb A	$8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
4200	G Distrb w	279	275	279	+ 2
46725	Gibraltar	$8¾	8½	8¾	+ ¼
600	Goodyear	$19	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
1600	Graff G	$39½	39	39½	— ½
15800	Granduc	125	115	120	+ 3
1925	Gt Oil Sds	$9½	9½	9½	
4245	GL Forest	$48	47⅛	47½	— 1
151	Greyhnd	$19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
1108	H Group A	400	400	400	
3650	Hara Crp A	385	375	390	+15
4100	Harlequin	$14⅞	14⅝	14¾	— ⅛
2042	Hawker A	$10⅝	10	10⅝	
2641	Hayes D	$10⅝	10½	10⅝	
29172	H Bay Co	$22⅞	22⅛	22⅝	
6790	IAC	$17⅞	17½	17⅝	
2835	Indal	$14⅛	13⅞	14	— ⅛
600	Indusmin	$16	15½	16	+ ¼
800	Inland Gas	$11½	11⅜	11⅜	
1100	Int Mogul	$6	6	6	— ⅛
13843	Int Pipe A	$17⅜	17¼	17⅜	
1300	Ivaco A	$14¼	14	14¼	— ⅛
10700	Jannock	$23⅛	23	23	— ¼
26409	Kaiser Re	$17⅞	17½	17½	— ⅜
4500	Kam Kotia	465	445	455	
2050	Kelsey H	$24⅛	24	24	— ⅛
29585	Kerr A A	$13	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
21240	Labatt A	$21⅛	20⅞	21	—
225	Lab Min	$41¾	41⅜	41⅜	— ¼
15960	Lacana	$6½	6⅜	6½	+ ⅛
3800	LOnt Cem	$5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	
2173	LL Lac	295	290	290	—10
1400	Lab Co A	470	460	470	
720	Lab Co B	440	430	440	+ 5
232	Loeb M	$9½	9½	9½	— ⅛
700	MICC	$10	10	10	
22200	MB Ltd	$23	22¾	22⅞	+ ⅛
6965	Malomi A	$19¼	19	19⅛	+ ⅛
7077	Matson A	$25	24⅞	25	+ ⅛
13325	Molson B	$23	22⅞	23	+ ⅛
46995	Moore	$35	34⅞	35	+ ⅜
6700	Murphy	$17⅛	17	17½	— ⅛
700	Nat Trust	522	22	22	— ⅛
61944	Noranda A	$44⅝	43⅞	44	— ⅛
31033	Norcen	$17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	
7940	NTecm B w	$23¾	23	23½	+ ⅜
2460	Nowsco W	$27	25½	25½	+1½
75100	Oakwood P	$5½	495	5⅜	+ ⅜
7300	Ocelot B	$14⅝	14⅜	14½	
12160	Oshawa A	$8¾	8⅛	8¼	+ ⅛
7900	Page Pet	$11¼	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
3010	Pamour A	$7¼	7⅛	7⅛	— ¼
950	PanCan P	$44½	44	44⅛	+ ⅛
13800	Pembina	$9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
818	Petrofina	$25⅝	25¼	25⅝	+ ½
1520	Pine Point	$29⅞	29⅜	29⅝	— ⅜
32800	Place G	270	262	265	— 4
8786	Placer	$28⅝	27¾	28¼	+ ⅜
4400	Ram	$10½	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
1125	Redpath A	$14½	14	14¼	+ ⅜
46697	Rd Stenhs A	$9	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
2055	Reichhold	$10⅞	10¾	10¾	+ ⅛
14855	Revnu Pro	147	142	142	— 3
6000	Roman	$31⅞	31½	31⅝	+ ⅛
25	Rothmon	$22½	22½	22½	
27640	Sceptre	$9⅝	8¾	8⅞	
18750	Scotts A	$10⅛	10	10	
12317	Shell Can	$17¼	17	17⅛	
23880	Sherritt A	$10¼	10	10⅛	
100	Sigma	$41½	41½	41½	
12292	Simpsons	245	235	240	
565	Simpsn S A	$7¾	7⅛	7⅜	— ⅛
15290	Slater Stl	$16⅜	16¼	16⅜	
2350	Southm	$27½	27	27¼	+ ⅜
600	St Brodcst	$12⅝	12⅞	12⅞	
32020	Stelco A	$29¼	28⅞	29	+ ⅛
350	Steep R	385	380	380	
100	Talcorp A	$9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
700	Tara	$14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	+ ⅜
9482	Teck Cor A	$13⅜	12½	13	+ ⅜
38279	Teck Cor B	$13⅜	12½	13⅛	+1⅛
403	Teledyne	$8⅝	8	8⅛	— ⅛
170	Tex Can	$51	51	51	
6693	Thom N A	$16½	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
7083	Tor Dm Bk	$22¼	22	22¼	+ ¼
5550	Torstar B	$17⅜	17⅛	17⅜	+ ⅛
34933	Traders A	$16⅝	16½	16⅝	+ ⅛
3950	Trns Mt A	$9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
12236	TrCan PL	$18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
16129	UGas A	$10⅛	10	10⅛	
8898	Union Oil	$24⅝	24¼	24⅝	
2400	U Keno	$10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
6000	U Siscoe	$9⅝	9⅜	9⅜	+ ⅛
145	Un Carbid	$20¼	19⅞	20¼	+ ¼
6230	Versll Cor	$11⅜	11½	11⅜	+ ⅛
7800	Vestgron	$14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
120	Voyager P	$23⅝	23⅜	23⅜	— ⅛
3900	Weldwod	$21¾	21½	21⅝	+ ⅛
17800	West Mine	$6½	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
40225	Weston	$23	22¾	22¾	
1090	Woodwd A	$20⅜	20⅛	20⅜	
7300	Yk Bear	$6½	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛

Total sales 5,950,734 shares

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc
1 M.	10⅝-10½	3⅝-3¾	⅛-¼	13-13⅛	7-7½
2 M.	10 9/16-10 11/16	3¾-3⅞	⅛-¼	13½-13¾	7¾-8
3 M.	10 13/16-10 15/16	3 13/16-3 15/16	⅛-¼	13⅝-13⅞	7⅞-8⅛
6 M.	10 15/16-11 1/16	4 1/16-4 3/16	⅜-½	13¼-13½	8½-8¾
1 Y.	10⅞-11	4⅜-4½	⅜-⅝	13¼-13½	8⅞-9⅛

International Bonds Traded in Europe
Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

Amev 8-87	92	93
Ashland 7½-82	96	97
Australia 8¼-83	94¾	95¼
Australia 8¾-91	94½	95½
Australia 8¼-92	89	90
BTokyo 7⅝-84	90⅜	91⅜
Barclays 8½-92	90½	91½
BCHyd. 7¾-85	90	91
Bell Can 7¾-87	89	90
BFCE 8¾-83	96	97
Brazil 9¼-84	95	96
Brit Gas 9-81	97¾	98¾
BrokenHill 8-85	91	92
Cpc Berm. 8¼-84	94	95
Cdn NatlR 8⅝-86	91⅝	92⅝
Charbongs 8⅝-81	96	97
CityInvest 8¾-84	93	94
Cons Food 7½-91	87½	88½
Conoco 8-86	94¾	95¾
Cutler Ham 8-87	92¾	93¾
EEC 8¼-82	94¾	95¾
EEC 7¾-84	90¾	91¾
ECS 8¾-81	97	98
ECS 8¾-97	90¼	91¼
EIB 8¼-83	93¾	94¾
EIB 8-84	92½	93½
Elf Aquit. 8¾-85	92	93
EMI 9¼-89	93¼	94¼
Ericsson 8½-89	91¾	92¾
Esso 8-86 nov	97¾	98¾
Eurofima 8½-83	95	96
Fiat 8-87	92¾	93¾
First Chic 7-80	96¼	97¼
Gotaverken 8½-87	90½	91½
Gould 9¾-83	99½	100¼
GulfWestn 8¼-84	90½	92½
Hamersley 8½-84	95	96
Home Oil 9½-86	98	99
ICI 8¼-87	91½	92¼
ISE Cndo 9-82	97¾	98¾
I.U.Overseas 9-83	95½	96½
Kidde W. 8½-85	92½	93½
Kockums 8-83	94½	95½
Manitoba 8¾-83	95½	96½
Michelin 9¼-86	97¾	98¾
Midld Intl 8¾-86	94½	95½
Montreal 9¼-83	98	99
NCBoard 8-87	89¾	90¾
NatWest 9-86	96½	97½
NBrunswick 9-83	97½	98½
NBrunswick 8-84	91½	92½
NZealand 9½-82	98¼	99¼
NZealand 8½-83	95¼	96¼
NrgKombk 8½-91	92½	93½
Norskhvd 8½-92	90½	91½
Norway 8½-81	96⅝	97⅝
Occidental 9¾-83	98½	99½
Offsh Mln 8¾-85	91½	92½
Ontario 9-83	97½	98½
OntarioHyd 8-87	89¾	90¾
ProvSaskat 8¾-86	94½	95½
QuebProv 8½-81	96	97
QuebProv 9-83	96½	97½
Ralston 7½-87	91¼	92¼
SaabScania 8½-89	90	91
S.A.S. 8-85	93¾	94¾
Shell 8-86	94½	95½
Shell 7½-87	90½	91½
Singer 8¾-82	93½	94½
Stlnd 8⅞-88	97	98
Sweden 8½-87	91½	92½
SwedStCo. 7¾-82	93¼	94¼
TMay 7¾-87	88½	89½
Textron 7¾-87	89¾	90¾
Transocean 8-86	95	96
Transocean 7½-87	91½	92½
UnOil 7½-87	91½	92½
Utah 8-87	97¼	98¼
Vwagen 7¾-87	89½	90½
Volvo (Mar) 8-87	89¾	90¾

Convertible Bonds

Amexco 4¼-87	74	76
Baker 5½-93	104	106
Beatrice 6½-91	102	104
Beatrice 4½-92	87	89
Beecham 6¾-92	102½	103¾
Boots 6¾-93	89¾	90¾
Borden 6¾-91	96	98
Borden 5-92	85	87
BroadHole 4¾-87	71	73
Carnation 4-88	70	72
Chevron 5-88	146½	148½
Chrysler 4¾-88	60	62
Chrysler 5-88	62	64
Coke Btl. 6¾-93	89	91
Cr Suisse 4⅛-91	122	124
Cummint 5¼-86	87	89
Dartind 4¾-87	80½	82½
EastKodak 4½-86	84	86
Ford 6-86	90	92
Ford 5-88	79	81
GenElec 4¼-87	79½	81½
GenFoods 4¾-82	90	92
Gillette 4¾-82	84	86
Gillette 4¾-87	72½	74½
GulWestn 5-86	85	87
Honneywell 6-86	84½	86½
ICI 6¾-97	88½	89½
INA 6-97	88½	90½
ISE 6¾-89	86½	88½
ITT 4¾-97	77	79
Jusco 6-92	124	125
Komatsu 7¼-90	146	147
Mitsui 7¼-90	114	—
MorganJP 4½-87	91	93
Nabisco 5¼-88	97	99
OwensIll 4½-87	98	100
PenneyJC 4½-87	74½	76½
RCA 5-88	81	83
Revlon 4¾-83	144	146
Revlon 4¾-87	123½	125½
Sperry 4¼-88	94½	96½
Squibb 4¾-88	80½	82½
Texaco 4½-88	74½	76½
Texas 7½-93	89	91
Tyco 8½-88	99	101
UnCarb 4¾-82	88½	90½
WarnLamb 4½-87	75½	77½
WarnLamb 4¼-88	71	73
Xerox 5-88	75	77

Bondtrade—Index
Basis Dec 31, 1966 100

	Med.	Long
Thursday	95.21	88.88
Previous	95.21	88.89

Montreal Stocks
Closing Prices February 21, 1979

Quotations in Canadian funds
All quotes cents unless marked $

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Clos	Chg.
13334	Bnk Mont	$25½	25	25¼	
48000	Basic Res	$6⅝	6	6	— ⅛
14150	Conran	$26½	26½	26½	— ⅛
3506	Con Bath	$12¾	12⅝	12⅝	
2600	FCA Int	285	285	285	
700	Imasco	$38⅝	38⅜	38⅝	+ ⅜
100	MntTrst	$20½	20½	20½	— ⅛
400	RollandA	$8¾	8¾	8¾	
9992	Royal Bk	$40⅞	40⅛	40⅞	
1310	Steinbrg A	$25	25	25	

Total sales 826,127 shares

BANQUE NATIONALE DE PARIS
Floating rate note issue of U.S. $125 million February 1979/91
The rate of interest applicable for the six month period beginning February 22, 1979 and set by the reference Agent is 11 9/16% annually.

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AMEX Trading Closing Prices February 22

(Continued from Page 12)

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
45⅝	14⅞	PebblB	1	2.5	13	1	40½	40½	40½	
7⅝	5	PeerTu	.24a	3.5	6	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
1⅛	⅝	PennDix wt				1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
18¼	12⅝	PenTr	1	7.1	5	12	15	14⅞	14⅞	—1
3½	2⅝	PECo	.42t	15.	4	56	2¾	2¾	2¾	
17	14⅜	PenRE	1.45	9.2	8	2	15¾	15¾	15¾	
5⅛	3½	PenobS	.20	4.8	7	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
2½	⅜	Pentron			9	6	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
33⅞	23½	PepBoys	1b	3.5	5	12	28¾	28½	28½	— ¼
25¼	10	PepCom	.48	2.7	8	28	18⅜	17⅞	17⅞	— ½
15¼	8½	Perini	.40	3.4	12	326	11¾	11½	11¾	+ ¼
12¼	6½	PetroLe			7	69	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	
11⅝	8¼	PhilLD	.68r	7.1	4	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
5¼	2	Phoenix			11	3	2⅞		3	+ ⅛
12	7	PicNPay	.28	3.0	6	16	9⅜	9¼	9⅜	+ ⅛
6⅝	1	PioneerS				134	6	5⅝	5¾	— ⅛
7¼	3	PionTx	.20t			3	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	+ ⅛
7⅞	5½	PitWVa	.56	9.1	7	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
31¾	20	PitDM	1.40	4.5	6	33	31⅜	31¼	31⅜	+ ⅛
34¾	23¾	Pittway	1.65	5.5	5	x24	29⅞	29½	29⅞	+ ½
9¾	4⅞	Plantind				95	5¾	5½	5½	— ⅜
3⅞	1⅝	PlymR A			45	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
2¼	1¼	PlymR B			30	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
26⅛	17	PneuSc	1	3.9		z500	25⅞	25⅝	25⅝	
3⅜	⅝	Polaron				5	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
17⅜	10⅞	PrairieO			14	8	16	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
13½	10½	PratLmb	1	8.1	7	10	12⅜	12	12⅜	+ ⅜
28	22⅛	PrenHa	1.36	5.8	9	7	23⅜	23½	23½	— ⅛
3⅞	1⅞	PresRtA			30	4	3⅜	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
3¾	1⅞	PresRtB			27	35	3⅛	3	3	
15⅞	6¾	Presley	.62r	6.4	2	59	10	9½	9¾	— ¼
18	13½	Preston	.70	4.1	8	5	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
25⅞	4	PrimMl			13	21	12¾	12¼	12¾	+ ⅜
11¾	10⅛	ProCT	1.23e	11.	9	x5	11	11	11	— ⅛
13⅛	9⅝	ProvGas	.88	8.5	4	2	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅛
5⅝	2⅝	PrdRE	.24	5.1		41	4¾	4½	4¾	+ ¼
10⅛	3⅞	PrudBld	.24	6.0	5	13	4⅛	4	4	
25¾	21⅝	PSPL	pf2.34	10.		13	23½	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅜
9⅞	7⅝	PulteH	.24	2.8	3	2	8½	8⅜	8½	+ ⅛
12¼	3⅝	PuntaG			8	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	
11⅝	9¾	Punta	pf1.10	10.		40	11¼	10⅞	10⅞	
		— R—R—R —								
12¾	9¾	RBInd	.24	2.2	8	12	11¼	11	11	— ⅜
4⅜	1⅜	REDM			6	5	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	
2¾	1⅝	RET				7	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
46¾	42½	RET pf	4.38	10.		16	43	42⅝	43	
15	8⅛	RHMed	.10e	1.0	6	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
4¼	2	RSC	.10	3.8	15	12	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
8¾	5¼	Ragan	.10e	1.4	11	9	7	7	7	
23½	12¼	RanchEx			5	19	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	— ¾
17¼	10⅞	RangrO			48	229	16	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅜
32½	19⅝	Ransbrg	1.20	4.5	7	5	26½	26⅜	26½	— ⅛
4¼	¾	RapAm wt				57	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
32⅞	13½	Ravind	.40	2.2	16	3	18	17⅞	17⅞	
5⅞	2⅞	Reading			6	15	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	+ ⅛
13⅞	10	RlincT	1.40	12.	6	3	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	
5⅞	2½	Redlaw	.25e	7.7	13	4	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
5½	2⅛	ReevesT			48	39	5¼	5⅛	5¼	
12½	8⅛	RegalB	.60	6.7	7	8	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
19½	14⅜	RemAr	1a	6.3	5	32	16⅛	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
14	5⅝	RepGyp	.40	2.9	5	18	14	13¾	13¾	— ¼
43	27⅜	RepNY	2	5.5	5	5	36½	36½	36½	
25	22	RNY pf	2.12	9.1		1	23¼	23¼	23¼	
26⅝	15⅜	ReshCot	.24	1.5	8	73	16¾	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅜
69½	20½	Resrt A			15	5845	45	38	44⅝	+7
108	27	Resrt B			24	130	71	54	70	+16¼
7⅛	1⅞	RestAssc			13	39	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	
13¼	4⅝	RexNore			25	4	9¾	9⅝	9¾	
8¼	3¾	RibletP	.12	1.8	4	30	6¾	6⅝	6¾	+ ¼
10¾	5⅝	Richton	.44	6.6	4	50	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅜
50⅞	25⅝	RileyCo			7	18	36½	35⅞	35⅞	— ⅞
33½	22¼	RioAlg	1.08	3.4	9	4	32	32	32	+ ⅜
16¾	8⅝	Robntch				64	13⅛	12½	12⅝	— ⅜
8¼	4½	Roblin	.12	2.3	4	15	5¼	5⅛	5¼	
40½	23⅜	Rogers	.20	.5	15	10	38⅛	38⅜	38¾	
5	2⅝	RoncoT			4	5	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
8	3½	Rossmr			2	3	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	+ ⅛
6⅜	1½	RoyPalm			12	2	2½	2	2	— ½
10	7½	Rudick	pf.56	6.8		4	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
2⅝	1½	Rusco			4	20	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	
6	2½	RBW Cp			13	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
19	10⅞	Russell	.48	3.8	5	6	12⅝	12½	12½	— ¼
13½	8¼	SGL	.25b	2.7	5	7	9¼	9⅛	9¼	+ ½
3½	1½	SGSec				5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
17	13⅜	SGSe	pf1.70	12.		3	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
9½	4⅝	SSP			8	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
16	9⅛	Salem	.32e	2.7	6	4	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
26⅞	22	SDgo	pf2.47	11.		8	23½	23½	23½	— ⅛
29¼	25	SDgo	pf2.68	10.		5	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
14¼	5	Sandgte	.40	3.0	6	3	13⅜	13½	13½	— ¼
10⅜	6½	SoundrL	.30	3.2	7	51	9⅝	9	9⅜	+ ⅛
9¼	5⅝	ScheibE	.56	9.7	14	2	5¾	5⅝	5¾	
21⅝	12⅝	Schnull	.88a	6.3	4	4	14	13⅞	13⅞	+ ⅛
5⅜	2⅜	SciMgt	.10	3.2	9	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
37½	20¾	SciAtla	.20	.5	16	219	36½	36	36⅜	— ⅛
23	16¾	ScurryR			18	3	21¼	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
22½	12½	SbdAM	.40	2.1	3	5	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
9⅜	3⅜	Sealctro			6	15	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
3⅜	⅞	Seaport			14	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
15⅝	7	SeasnAll	.20	1.4	21	289	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	+ ⅛
4⅜	2½	SecMla				35	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
8⅛	4⅜	Srvisco	.36	5.6	5	3	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
8⅛	4	ShaerS	.40e	7.8	6	7	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
24⅞	11⅜	Sharon	1	4.2	5	121	24	23¾	23¾	
8¼	5½	Showin	.50b	8.9	6	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
8⅛	2½	ShellrR			5	11	3⅝	3¾	3⅝	+ ⅜
6	3½	Shopwell			12	4	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
42½	19	Snowbl	1	4.7	8	27	21½	21	21½	— ¼
27⅝	11⅝	Sierrcin	.30	1.5	12	5	19⅞	19¾	19¾	— ¼
14⅜	9	Sigma	.40	2.8	7	12	14⅛	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
15⅛	10¼	Silolnc	.30	2.5	4	23	12⅝	11¾	11⅞	— ⅛
16⅞	5¼	Silvrcst	.40e	6.7	5	13	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
13⅛	10½	Simkins	.80	6.4	6	1	12½	12½	12½	— ¼
5⅜	1¾	Solitron			17	67	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	— ¼
25	11	SonderB	.40	1.6	8	17	24¾	24½	24⅝	+ ⅛
11½	5	SorgPap			4	6	10	10	10	+ ⅛
13½	6⅝	Soundsn	.40	4.8	4	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
13⅝	10⅝	SCEd	pf1.08	9.8		10	11	11	11	— ⅛
14¾	11⅜	SCEd	pf1.19	9.7		23	12⅝	12¼	12¼	— ½
27¾	24⅜	SCEd	pf2.24	8.3		z100	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	+ ¼
27¼	20⅜	SCEd	pf2.30	9.5		1	24¼	24¼	24¼	— ⅛
26½	22⅛	SCEd	pf2.21	9.1		10	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	+1
90	77½	SCEd	pf7.58	9.5		7	80	80	80	+2½
106⅞	93½	SCEd	pf6.96	9.3		50	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	+1
15	7¾	SwlGFin	.40a	2.9	8	38	14	13⅝	14	
15⅞	10	SpectlvR			6	2	11½	11½	11½	
6¾	3⅜	Spectro			5	10	4¼	4¼	4¼	
7⅞	2	SpedOP	14r	2.7	19	4	5¼	5½	5¼	
6⅜	3	Spencer	.16	3.6	5	10	4⅜	4¼	4¼	
23¼	6½	StaffrdL			8	E	15¼	15⅛	15¼	— ¼
26½	19¾	StdAlln	1	4.4	6	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	
23¾	19⅛	StCossa	1.60	7.4	6	8	21½	21½	21½	— ⅛
12¾	6	StdMell			13	61	10¾	10¼	10¼	+ ⅜
31⅜	20½	StdShr	.40t	2.4	8	5	24½	24½	24½	— ¼
13⅜	4⅜	Stange	.20	2.5	9	45	9¼	8	8⅛	
12⅞	7⅛	StarAv	.25e	2.3	7	8	11⅞	11	11	— ¼
7⅞	3⅜	Stanwd			4	34	5	5	5	
13⅞	9½	StarSup	.80	6.3	4	9	12⅞	12½	12⅞	
11½	7⅞	StarrrHo	.30	3.8	4	3	8	8	8	
2¼	⅞	SterlEl			6	4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
4¾	2¼	StevHolt			11	3	2¾	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
10	6⅝	StrutW	.30b	3.4	12	21	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
5	2⅞	SueAnn	.24e	8.0	14	8	3	3	3	— ⅛
2¼	⅞	Summit			8	8	1⅛	1½	1½	
5½	3⅜	SunCitvl	.25	6.5		90	4½	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅝
17½	7	Sunair	.50r	3.1	11	77	16¼	16	16	— ¼
22⅞	12½	Sundnc	.16b	.8	21	221	20¾	20⅛	20¼	+ ⅛
19⅛	8⅛	Suplnd	.25	1.7	7	296	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
28¼	20½	Supron	.30	1.1	17	39	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	— ⅛
11⅜	4⅞	Susquen			4	12	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
14⅝	9½	Susqh pf	1	10.		9	10	10	10	— ⅛
7⅜	3½	Synloy			33	6	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ¼
38⅞	21⅜	Syntex	.90	2.6	11	346	35⅝	34⅝	35	— ⅞
33½	16½	SyscoCo	.56	1.8	8	15	31¼	31	31	— ¾
23¾	10⅝	SystEng			13	74	15¼	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅝
		— T—T—T —								
13¼	6⅝	TEC	.40	5.9	8	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
5⅛	1⅞	TFI			9	44	2	2	2	— ⅛
16⅞	8⅞	TabPd	.20	1.6	8	15	13	12¾	12⅞	— ⅛
14⅛	8⅝	TandB	1e	10.	5	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
14½	7¾	Tannet	.28	3.1	4	16	9¼	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
16⅞	11⅛	Tasty	1.20b	9.1	9	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
3¼	1¼	TechSym			11	14	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
9⅛	3⅛	TechOp			7	3	6½	6¼	6½	+ ⅛
4¾	2¼	TechTp	.07r	2.2	7	26	3½	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
38	16	TejonR			74	40	35¼	35¼	35½	
14⅝	7⅝	TeleCm	.52	5.9	5	3	8¾	8⅝	8⅞	
27½	15⅛	Telltec	.40	2.3	10	2	17¼	17¼	17¼	— ⅜
21⅞	9½	Telscr	.50	3.5	14	90	17¼	17	17	— ½
6	1½	Tenna				4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
4½	⅝	Tenneco wt				221	13-16	a9-16	9-16	— ¼
9	3½	Tennev	.411	7.1	9	16	5⅞	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
3¾	1⅞	Tensor			13	14	2¾	2⅝	2¾	
30½	14½	Teradyn			8	16	16⅛	16	16⅛	
10⅞	4⅜	TerraC	.40	6.2	50	40	6½	6⅜	6½	
15¾	7¼	TetraT			19	3	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
16⅜	7¾	TextAir	.16	1.3	10	237	12⅛	11¾	12	+ ⅛
19½	13¼	Thrifm	.80	4.6	4	4	17¼	17	17¼	+ ⅛
50	39½	TolEd	pf4.25	10.		z50	41	41	41	+ ⅜
14¼	6⅝	ToppsG	.28	2.9	5	12	9½	9⅛	9½	+ ¼
17½	10⅝	TorinCp	.80	5.0	7	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
18¼	8⅞	TotlPet	.20	1.2	15	242	17⅛	16¼	16⅞	— ⅞
10⅜	3	TolPel wt				51	10	9¾	9¾	— ¼
6⅞	2	TownCtry			4	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
7¼	2¾	TransLux	.05e	1.0	7	22	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
9½	7½	TransCst	.05e	.6	8	25	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
15⅞	7	TriaCp	15	11	5	5	14½	13⅞	13⅞	— ½
21⅜	13⅛	TubeM				256	17¼	16⅛	16⅜	— ¼
5½	3½	TwinFr	.15	3.6	6	6	4¼	4⅛	4¼	
		— U—U—U —								
10⅜	7¼	U&I			47	26	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
4⅛	2⅝	UIP	.24	6.2	6	8	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
4	1⅝	UNA	.20	5.3	4	x7	3¾	3⅝	3¾	+ ½
7⅛	4½	URS	.34	5.0	7	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	
10¼	4¼	Un.mar			8	3	6¾	6⅝	6¾	— ⅛
7¼	6½	Unimax pf				9	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
14½	12⅜	UnCosF	.60b	4.9	7	3	12⅛	d12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
3½	1½	UnFoods				39	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
3½	2¼	UNaICp				4	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
8½	5⅝	UNICp pf				2	7	7	7	
6	5	UReolnv	.22e	6.0	16	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
17¾	9½	USFiltr	.32	2.9	7	113	11⅞	11	11⅞	+ ⅛
11	7¾	UnRilT	.81e	9.1	11	56	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	— ⅛
16½	12⅝	USPbR	1a	6.5	5	4	15⅛	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
12⅞	6	UnivB			25	14	9⅛	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
6	3½	UnivCla	.05	.9	5	5	5⅜	5½	5½	— ⅛
15½	10⅛	UnivRs	.32	2.2	10	70	14⅞	14½	14⅝	— ⅛
16¼	9	UnivRu	.72	7.2	4	3	10	9¾	10	+ ⅜
		— V—V—V —								
14½	7½	Valle's	.811	10	9	1	8	8	8	
16⅞	11	Velmac	.80	5.2	6	13	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
9¼	5⅞	Valspar	.36	5.1	7	4	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
2¾	2	ValueL	.06e	2.4		1	2½	2½	2½	
4⅜	1½	Verit				1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
37⅞	15⅞	VermtA	.32b	1.8	6	3	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
10¼	4⅜	Verniirn	.10	1.5	7	62	6¾	6½	6¾	+ ⅛
5	1⅜	Viatech			5	10	2	2	2	
7⅞	1⅝	VintageE			4	2	4	4	4	— ⅛
5⅞	5⅝	Virco	.16b	2.4	4	4	6¾	6¾	6¾	
12¾	4⅞	Vishay			10	9	11⅝	11½	11⅝	— ⅛
7	3⅝	VisualG	.1a	3.0	8	6	5¼	5⅛	5¼	
4	2⅞	Vol Mer	.12e	4.0	9	10	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
13¼	10	Vopler	.52	4.2	5	4	12⅝	12½	12½	— ¼
		— W—W—W —								
6	2⅝	WTC	10	2.9	19	11	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
10¼	6⅝	Wackht	.40e	5.2	7	3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
3⅝	1⅞	WadelEq			5	3	3	3	3	— ⅛
15½	10⅞	Walnoco			14	209	17½	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
27¼	20⅜	Walco	.80	3.6	6	17	22½	22	22	— ½
11⅝	5¾	WallcS	.28	3.2	10	296	9⅞	8⅝	8¾	—1⅛
37¼	12¼	Wang	.36	.2	20	22	33⅞	33⅜	33⅞	— ⅛
34⅞	10⅞	Wang B	.16	.5	18	99	32	31⅞	31⅝	— ⅛
17¼	7	Waras	Co.20	1.6	4	38	12¾	12⅝	12½	— ⅛
22¼	4⅞	WarnC	pf.05	4		9	13⅛	13	13⅛	— ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	WshHm			22	10	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
26⅛	23½	WshPost	.26	1.6	8	102	23½	23⅛	23⅛	
7⅛	4⅞	Watsco	.30	5.3	3	6	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
3½	2⅛	Weiman			7	8	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
12½	5⅝	WeldTuA	.57r	.7		5	9⅝	9	9⅝	+ ⅛
5⅛	3⅛	Wellco	.25	5.1	17	10	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
35⅜	19⅞	Wslburn	1a	3.1	5	36	33⅜	32½	32⅝	— ½
19⅛	10⅝	WslFin	.48	2.8	3	45	17⅛	16⅝	16⅞	— ⅜
7⅛	3⅛	Whitehall			6	3	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
1-32	1-64	Whittakr wt				205	1-32	1-64	1-32	+1-64
8½	2	Wichita			11	26	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
14	8⅝	Wmnous	.50	3.9	6	35	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅜
4	2½	WilsnB	.30	10.		6	3	3	3	
16¼	9⅝	Wincorp	.40	2.8	18	21	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
53⅞	45¼	WisP	pf4.50	9.8		z20	46	45½	46	+ ⅜
3⅛	2	WolfHB			13	10	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
13¾	12½	Wdstrm	.60	5.0	5	21	12	d12	12	— ⅛
9¼	4¼	WkWear	.36	6.5	5	4	5½	5½	5½	
15⅛	8⅛	Wrainr	10e	.7	38	18	14⅛	13¾	13¾	— ⅜
1 7-16	¾	Wrightfh			10	1	1-16	1	1 1-16	+1-16
26½	14⅝	Wynnin	.60	2.5	7	11	24⅛	24	24	— ⅛
		— X—Y—Z —								
12⅝	2	Xonics				59	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	
17	11⅛	ZeroCp	.44	2.9	8	5	15½	15¼	15¼	— ¼
17½	8¼	Zimmer	.36	3.6	4	68	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛

Sales figures are unofficial.

d—New yearly low. u—New Yearly high.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. f—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split-up. l—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y—Ex-dividend and sales in full. z—Sales in full

cld—Called. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. ww—With warrants. xw—Without warrants. xdis—Ex-distribution.

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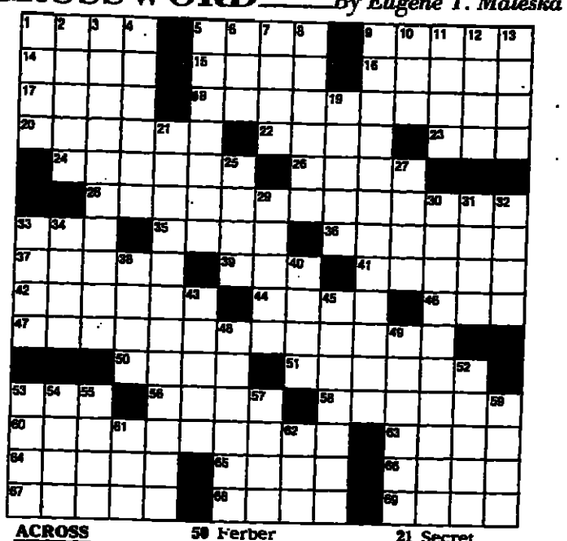
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CROSSWORD

By Eugene T. Maleska



ACROSS

1 Sudden sally
5 What Sandburg called "a bucket of ashes"
9 Elvis — Presley
14 Wild water buffalo
15 Mishmash
16 Rubberneck
17 Emulate Button Gwinnett
18 What Frances E. Willard advocated
20 "Publish or ——" (caveat to profs)
22 — Alto
23 First name of "The Splendid Splinter"
24 "The — the Mohicans"
26 Setting for a musical
28 Tide register
33 — generis
35 Yield, as lands
36 Golden Horde's region
37 Seaweed cast ashore
39 Depression
41 Tri plus one
42 Type of horn
44 Anklebones
46 Acapulco acquisition
47 Fantastically falsified
50 Ferber
51 Degrades
53 Chinese cooking vessel
56 Prepare copy for readers
58 On cloud nine
60 Whence preachers get plaudits
63 Pains, in a sense
64 Jack Nasty
65 Sprinkle on
66 Thomas — Edison
67 A gallon has eight
68 Postponement
69 Harold of comics

DOWN

1 Rub roughly
2 Prospero's servant
3 Bring (oneself) into favor
4 Popular pastry
5 Menace for a motorist
6 Fermented drink
7 Birdbrain
8 Come — (occur)
9 Esoteric
10 Parseghian
11 Speak irrationally
12 "— in Love with Amy"
13 Require
19 She wrote "Romola"
21 Secret weapons of riverboat gamblers
25 Certain ephemera
27 Homophone for meat
29 "From — shining sea"
30 Kindergarten stoolie
31 — Pater (almanac)
32 Nolan of the Angels
33 Do some bartering
34 Containers for flowers
38 Hint for Holmes
40 Cuckoo
43 Dance composition
45 Henry's desire
48 Scottish squires
49 "... as many Lives —": Bunyan
52 Borg's initial blast
53 Winged stinger
54 The — (Atlanta arena)
55 Sharp
57 Square bolt holder
59 Actor in "Giant"
61 A famous Turner
62 That, in Tegucigalpa

WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	14	57	Fair	MADRID	10	50	Fair
AMSTERDAM	0	32	Snow	MIAMI	25	77	Cloudy
ANKARA	0	32	Cloudy	MILAN	6	45	Mist
ATHENS	6	43	Overcast	MONTREAL	2	36	Cloudy
BEIRUT	16	61	Cloudy	MOSCOW	−2	28	Mist
BELGRADE	4	39	Fair	MUNICH	2	36	Mist
BERLIN	1	34	Mist	NEW YORK	6	43	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	−2	28	Rain	NICE	12	54	Cloudy
BUCHAREST	−1	30	Overcast	OSLO	−4	25	Snow
BUDAPEST	3	37	Fair	PARIS	0	32	Mist
CASABLANCA	15	59	Cloudy	PRAGUE	1	34	Mist
COPENHAGEN	−1	30	Mist	ROME	12	54	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	14	57	Overcast	SOFIA	−2	28	Mist
DUBLIN	7	45	Fair	STOCKHOLM	−2	28	Fog
EDINBURGH	6	43	Fair	TEHRAN	-	-	N.A.
FLORENCE	9	48	Cloudy	TEL AVIV	16	61	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	0	32	Mist	TOKYO	13	54	Mist
GENEVA	6	43	Mist	TUNIS	15	59	Cloudy
HELSINKI	−6	21	Cloudy	VIENNA	4	39	Fair
ISTANBUL	6	43	Snow	WARSAW	−3	27	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	13	55	Overcast	WASHINGTON	7	45	Cloudy
LISBON	13	55	Fair	ZURICH	1	34	Mist
LONDON	5	41	Rain				
LOS ANGELES	15	59	Rain				

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT; Las Angeles at 2000 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

February 22,1979

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd:

— (d) Baerbond	SF 722.35
— (d) Conbar	SF 671.00
— (d) Grobar	SF 563.00
— (d) Stockbar	SF 706.00

BANQUE VON ERNST & CIE.:

— (d) CSF Fund	SF 16 16
— (d) Crossbow Fund	SF 3.84
— (d) ITF Fund N.V.	$ 8.84

BRITANNIA TRUST MNGT. (CI) Ltd.

—(w) Universal Dollar Trust	$ 5.38
—(w) Int'l High Interest Trust	$ 0.95
—(w) High Interest Sterling	£0 92

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL:

— (w) Capital Int'l Fund	$ 17 97
— (w) Capital Italia S.A.	$ 10.75
— (w) Convertible Capital S.A.	$ 27.09

CREDIT SUISSE:

— (d) Actions Suisses	SF 307.50
— (d) Canasec	SF 407.00
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds	SF 61.75
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l	SF 56.75
— (d) Energie-Valor	SF 72.00
— (d) Ussec	SF 405.00
— (d) Europa-Valor	SF 113.25

DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT.

— (d) Concentra	DM 19.80
— (d) Int'l Rentenfond	DM 65.10

FIDELITY PO Box 670, Hamilton, Bermuda:

— (w) Fidelity Amer. Assets	$ 24.65
— (d) Fidelity Dir. Svgs. Tr	$61.93
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund	$ 21.92
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fund	$ 54.09
— (w) Fidelity World Fd.	$ 14.29

FIDELITY PO B 195, St Heller, Jersey C.I :

— (w) Fidelity Sterling A	£ 3.71
— (w) Fidelity Sterling B	£ 9.29
— (w) Fidelity Sterling D	£ 16.34

G.T. MANAGEMENT LTD

— (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd.	$ 50.87
— (w) G.T. Asia Fund	HK$ 9.97
— (d) G.T. Bond Fund	$ 13.24
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund	$ 7.01

JARDINE FLEMING:

— (r) Jardine Japan Fund	$62.88
— (r) Jardine S.East Asia	$ 17.3*

LLOYDS BANK INT., POB 438,GENEVA 11

—(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth	SF342.50
—(w) Lloyds Int'l Income	SF 304 00

ROTSCHILD ASSET MGMT (Bermuda)

— (w) Reserve Assets Fd Ltd	$9.85

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA

— (r) Parfon Sw. R Est	SF 1,318 00
— (r) Securiswiss	SF 780 00

SWISS BANK CORP:

— (d) America-Valor	SF 216.50
— (d) Intervalor	SF 69.50
— (d) Japan Portfolio	SF 294 00
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser	SF 248.50
— (d) Univ. Bond Select	SF 66 75
— (d) Universal Fund	SF 72 66

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND

— (d) Amca U.S. Sh	SF 19.75
— (d) Bond Invest	SF 69.50
— (d) Convert-Invest	SF 65.25
— (d) Eurit Europe Sh	SF 117.00
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh	SF 104 00
— (d) Globinvest	SF 55.75
— (d) Pacific Invest	SF 72.75
— (d) Rometac-Invest	SF 256.00
— (d) Satif South Afr Sh	SF 163.00
— (d) Simo Swiss R Est	SF 210.50

UNION INVESTMENT Frankfurt

— (d) Atlantikfonds	DM 11.40
— (d) Eurasiafonds	DM 25 10
— (d) Unifonds	DM 17.25
— (d) Uniwerte	DM 38.20
— (d) Unispecial I	DM 65.35

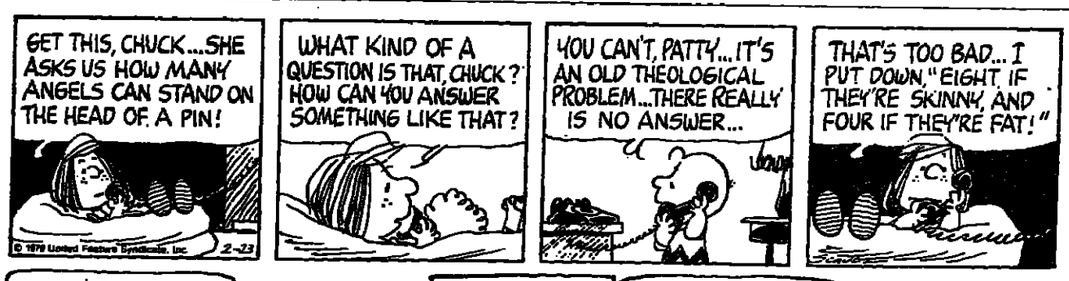
Other Funds

(w) Alexander Fund	$7.13
(r) Arab Finance I.F.	$ 1,051.95
(w) Trusteor Int. Fd (AEIF)	$ 7.35
(w) Austral Select Fd.	$ 1.48
(w) Bonaselar - Issue Pr.	SF 125.00
(w) CAMIT	$ 9.86
(w) Capital Gains Inv.	$ 12.47
(d) Capital Reinvest	LF 1,373.00
(d) Carbica Open-End Fund	$ 182.98
(w) Citadel Fund	$ 2.90
(w) Cleveland Offshore Fd.	$ 982.94
(w) Convert Fd Int. A Certs	$ 7.71
(w) Convert Fd Int. B Certs	$14.58
(w) D.S.C.	$ 46.47
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-Divid.)	$ 0.12
(d) Drevfus Fund Int'l	$ 15.98
(w) Drevfus Intercontinent	$18.01
(d) Europe Obligations	LF 1,124.00
(w) First Eagle Fund	$ 4,289.51
(w) First Intern'l Fund	$ 191.84
(w) Forseles Issue Pr	SF 1,491.00
(w) Formula Selection Fd	SF 56.92
(d) Fonditalia	$ 11.81
(d) Frankf.-Trust Interzins	DM 40.36
(d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-divid.)	$ 0.29
(d) Global Int'l Fund	DM 6.78
(w) Haussmann Hldgs. NV	$ 269.01
(d) H.O.I.T. Habet	$ 30.42
(d) Icofund	$ 11.32
(d) Indosuez Multibonds A	$ 107.72
(d) Indosuez Multibonds B	$ 110.29
(d) Interfund S.A.	$ 10.18
(w) Intermarket Fund	$ 151 97
(w) Int'l Inc Fund (Jersey)	$ 22.84
(r) Int'l Securities Fund	$ 6.53
(d) Investa DWS	DM 35 90
(r) Invest Atlantiques	$ 53.77
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund	$ 9.41
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A.	$8.43
(w) Japan Selection Fund	$65.45
(w) Japan Pacific Fund	$ 44.63
(d) KB Income Fund	LF 1,502.00
(w) Kleinwort Benson Int. F	$ 12.21
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F	$ 36.90
(i) Leverage Com. Hold	$ 46.24
(w) Lustung	$ 26.25
(d) Medialanum Sel. Fund	$10.94
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund	$ 0.67
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund	$ 1.79
(w) Nippon Fund	$ 19.51
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund	$ 5.13
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd	$ 5.16
(w) N.A.M.A.	$ 65.81
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund	$ 29.77
(d) Renta Fund	LF 1,904.00
(d) Rentinvest	LF 822.00
(w) Samurai Portfolio	SF 70.00
(w) Sepro (N.A.V.)	$ 14.89
( ) Share Realty N.V.	$ 15.51
( ) Share International N.V.	$ 4.68
(w) SMH Special Fund	DM 95.80
(w) Soros Fund	$ 580.39
(w) Talent Global Fund	$ 11.32
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold (Sec)	$ 47.76
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V.	$ 65.55
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B.C.



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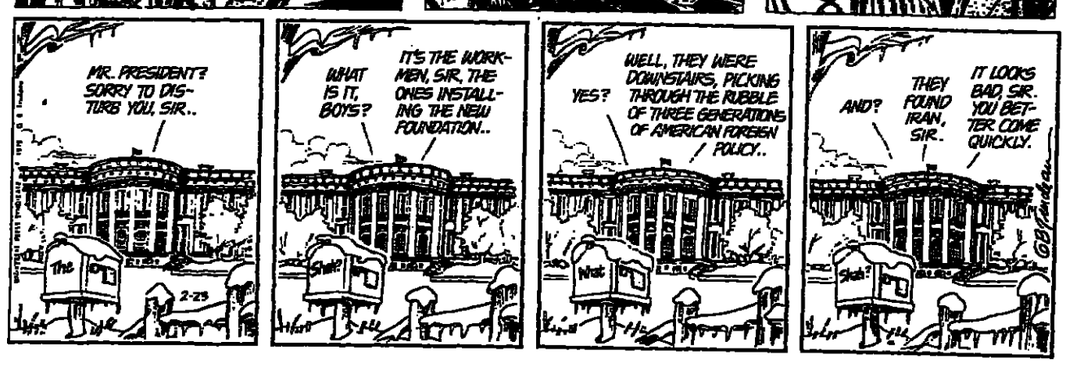


WIZARD of ID

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JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

TUPER

BIGEE

TAMMOR

HARTEG



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: "— — — — — — —"

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: YOUNG CABIN PLOVER ASTRAY
Answer: Ordered to appear in court—for making bean soup—"SUBPOENA"

DENNIS THE MENACE



BOOKS

EDWARD VII
Prince and King
By Giles St. Aubyn. Atheneum. Illustrated. 555 pp. $19.95.

Reviewed by John Leonard

EVERYBODY seemed to like him except his mother. His mother, alas, was Queen Victoria. She kept him waiting around for almost 60 years before, reluctantly, she died and he became king. Until he was 51 years old, he was not permitted to see Foreign Office dispatches and Cabinet papers that otherwise circulated freely among the various ministers and their secretaries. For most of his adult life, "Bertie" had nothing to do.

His mother went so far as to insist that he was responsible for the death of her beloved consort, the unamused Prince Albert. According to Victoria, Albert died of a broken heart on learning that Bertie, in army training, had had a one-night stand with an actress. Giles St. Aubyn, who is a sly and marvelous writer as well as an Etonian, observes: "Nobody seems to have told her that typhoid is caused by germs, not grief." And: "It was one of her less amiable idiosyncracies that she preferred to blame her husband's death on her son rather than find fault with the plumbing at Windsor."

Not Much to Do

So what was there left for him to do but visit other royal courts, most of them stocked with family relations; to take the vapors at Marienbad, on the trail of Goethe, Chopin and Wagner; to shoot stags, rabbits and grouse, not to mention tigers; to eat quail and mutton; to drink and smoke incessantly; to popularize the Norfolk coat and the Homburg hat and, because he was fat, the practice of leaving the bottom button of waistcoats undone; to dally with the likes of Sarah Bernhardt and Lily Langtry in music halls, at the opera and in camera?

His wife, the former Princess Alexandra of Denmark, forgave and forgot his dalliances. She was beautiful and hard of hearing and anti-German. When she played golf, she confused it with hockey "and was under the impression that one had to prevent the opponent putting the ball in the hole." She invited Edward's last mistress and constant companion, Mrs. Keppel, to his deathbed. Everybody seems to have liked her, too.

St. Aubyn, who has written biographies of Macaulay, Henry Thomas Buckle, William Gloucester and others, admits at the outset that Edward VII "has been fortunate in his biographers." His excuse for another try is his access to the correspondence of Francis Knollys, who was Edward's private secretary for 47 years. From this correspondence we learn astonishingly little of Lily Langtry or the chance that Edward's son, the Duke of Clarence, might have been Jack the Ripper, but we hear a great deal of what Edward thought about foreign affairs, the army and the navy.

According to St. Aubyn, Edward's claim to fame as king, although his reign lasted just nine years, was to have prepared England for war against an aggressive Germany. If his mother had been passionately pro-German, the son cared more for France, even if it was a republic. The Entente Cordiale was his idea. The Triple Entente — England, France and Russia — came into being as a consequence of his salesmanship. (I don't believe this for a minute.) Again, everybody liked him except, of course, the Kaiser, who was his nephew. Likewise, by encouraging Fisher's reform of the navy and Haldane's of the army, he helped "to save us in 1914."

Domestically, Edward was a slouch. Ireland mystified him. That women should agitate for suffrage struck him as "outrageous." He could not get along with the Liberals. Social justice seemed to him another name for socialism and class warfare. Lloyd George, the young Churchill and, to a lesser degree, Asquith filled him with anger and dismay. St. Aubyn appears to share the feelings of his client on these questions and characters. His biography is composed with a kind of imperial disdain for people who sweat and use abusive language.

Who knows? Edward hobnobbed with everybody, even radicals and Jews. He was fiercely loyal to men who were as talented as they were bumptious or sneaky. Not even St. Aubyn suggests Edward was profound. Charming is what he was: "It was part of the king's magic that nobody left his presence without being raised in his own esteem."

History gives and it takes away. If we are weary of Marxists and impatient with French Annalistes who tell us more than we think we need to know about geography and weather and trade routes and crop failures, and who seem in the process to insist that individuals don't count — then we turn with relief to conventional and witty accounts of kings and princes, generals and presidents, wearing their anecdotes like waistcoats with undone bottom buttons. We steep ourselves in idiosyncracy, the juice of personality, to be delighted and distracted and not much the wiser.

St. Aubyn so steeps us. You have to like a monarch who had engraved on the collar of his fox-terrier, "I am Caesar, the king's dog." But you also have to wonder about a monarchy that gave us, at the beginning, the Albert Memorial, and, at the end, the Edwardian dandy.

John Leonard is on the staff of the New York Times.

Congress Lets Bust of Nixon Stay in Storage

WASHINGTON (AP) — A $5,000 marble bust of Richard Nixon is still languishing in storage 11 years after its completion despite a resolution providing for its display in the Capitol. The bust of a more recent vice president, Lyndon Johnson, also is awaiting display. Sculptress Jimilu Mason said the Johnson family wants Nixon's bust to be installed first.

The dedication of Nixon's bust has been put off by the Senate Rules Committee ever since his resignation. When the bust arrived in 1967, members of the committee and Nixon's family didn't see much resemblance to the former vice president. So the sculptor reworked it.

Nixon approved the second version but did not respond to a committee suggestion that a dedication ceremony be arranged. After he became president in 1968, Nixon sent word that he thought it more appropriate to have the ceremony after he left the White House.

Nixon's Watergate resignation in August, 1974, caused the dedication to be postponed.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

A	G	E	E		C	R	A	W		H	A	F	T	S
J	I	N	X		R	I	M	E		A	M	O	R	E
A	V	I	O	L	E	T	I	S	N	T	B	L	U	E
R	E	D		O	O	Z	E		E	L	U	D	E	
			O	W	L			R	U	E	S			
P	U	R	P	L	E	I	S	I	T	S	H	U	E	
O	T	A	R	Y		R	I	V	E	S		R	I	N	A
L	I	V	Y		D	I	L	L	E	R		W	A	D	I
A	C	E		M	U	S	E	R		S	E	N	O	R
A	N	D	A	T	E	X	A	N	K	N	O	W	S	
		I	L	L	S			E	A	T				
D	E	L	I	L	A		P	I	T	T		G	U	M
Y	E	L	L	O	W	I	S	T	H	E	R	O	S	E
A	S	K	E	W		W	I	S	E		E	Y	E	D
P	I	E	R	S		O	S	A	R		F	A	D	E

U.S., Russia Extend Oceanographic Pact

MOSCOW, Feb. 22 (UPI) — The Soviet Union and the United States yesterday signed an agreement to extend their joint oceanographic projects by three years.

In such projects, the United States normally provides equipment, such as computers, while the Soviet Union supplies the research vessels. The first accord was signed in 1973.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

On the diagramed deal, South opened with one heart, using the traditional bidding style that is slightly unfashionable nowadays with the young experts. His partnership then staggered into three no-trump after West overcalled in diamonds.

West led the club ten, trying not to give South any help, and the jack, king and ace were played. The spade jack was led, and West wisely ducked, leaving South with no way to develop any more spade tricks. He led the heart queen next, and when West took the king he made a far-sighted play by unblocking dummy's eight.

With no attractive play to make, West tried the club nine. This won in the closed hand with the queen, and South carefully cashed the heart ace, unblocking dummy's nine, before continuing clubs. East won with the eight and was on lead in this position:

NORTH
♠ K Q 8
♡ 3
◇ A 5 2
♣ —

WEST
♠ A 10
♡ —
◇ K J 10 8 3
♣ —

EAST
♠ 9 8 3
♡ 10 6
◇ — 7
♣ 5

SOUTH
♠ —
♡ J 7
◇ Q 9 8 4
♣ 6

East led the diamond seven, and South covered with the nine. He then allowed West to win with the ten, producing a curious endplay position. West could not play a spade without allowing South to score two tricks in that suit. If he had led the ten, for example, South could have won with the queen and returned the eight.

West tried the diamond king, which was as good as anything. South won with the ace, and thanks to his careful unblocking he was able to finesse the seven of hearts to bring home a well-earned contract.

NORTH
♠ K Q 8 5 2
♡ 9 8 3
◇ A 5 2
♣ J 3

WEST
♠ A 10 4
♡ K 4
◇ K J 10 8 3
♣ 10 9 4

EAST
♠ 9 7 6 3
♡ 10 6 5 2
◇ 7
♣ K 8 5 2

SOUTH (D)
♠ J
♡ A Q J 7
◇ Q 9 6 4
♣ A Q 7 6

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1 ♡	2 ◇	2 ♠	Pass
2 N.T.	Pass	3 N.T.	Pass
Pass	Pass		

West led the club ten.

Basketball Championship in Sight

UCLA Bruins Are on Top Again

By David DuPree

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22 (WP) — If it were any other place, the student body would probably be in ecstasy. But the school is UCLA and its fans expect the Bruins to be No. 1.

It has been a while, though.

The Bruins (20-3) have been the NCAA champions in 10 of the last 15 years, but have not won the crown since 1975. The way team is playing now, however, it could win the national championship again.

This is a typical UCLA team, similar in personnel and style to many of the national championship teams, especially those without Karrem Abdul-Jabbar and Bill Walton.

The Bruins have two All-Americans, David Greenwood, a 6-9 forward, and Roy Hamilton, a 6-2 guard, but neither dominates the UCLA offense. Almost all of the Bruins get into the act.

Greenwood is averaging 18.6 points a game and Hamilton 17. The other guard, the long-shooting Brad Holland, is scoring at a 16.7 clip, and the other forward, Kiki Vandeweghe, is averaging 14.1 points.

Players Are Happy

Perhaps the most important characteristic of UCLA is that the players are happy. They are close and they are having fun. They are under pressure, especially now that they are No. 1, but they have remained loose and seemingly carefree.

"Our team has come together on and off the floor," Holland said. "The guys have really pulled together. We know the importance of winning the national title and know what it takes to do it.

"We are back to the old UCLA tradition. It doesn't matter who scores. We just play pressure defense, press full court and run the break. That's what has made UCLA so great over the years and that's what we are trying to do, too."

It has been a tough haul back to the top for the Bruins.

They earned their top ranking in the UPI poll last week by knocking off Notre Dame in South Bend, Ind. After victories over Arizona State and Arizona last week, they took over the top spot in the AP poll as well.

"The important thing to me is to be No. 1 in our conference," Coach Gary Cunningham said.

Conference Leaders

And that is what the Bruins are — No. 1 in the Pacific-10 Conference. They are 12-2 and enjoy a two-game lead over Southern California with four games to play.

The Bruins were to play at Washington tonight and at Washington State on Saturday. Their final two regular-season games are at home against Stanford and California.

Assuming the Bruins get to the NCAA tournament, which is almost a certainty, their first tournament game also will be at home.

The Bruins' three losses were to Notre Dame at home Dec. 9, at Stanford Dec. 27 and at Arizona Jan. 18.

UCLA is a different team now than it was then. "The biggest difference is that we are more mature in being a physical team," Cunningham said. "An example of that is the difference in the two Notre Dame games. We just couldn't match them physically the first time. We can now."

In the first game, the Irish outrebounded the Bruins, 39-31, and made 11 more free throws.

In the second game, UCLA won the rebound battle, 43-39, and made four more free throws.

Two days after the defeat by Arizona, Cunningham started a lineup of Hamilton and Holland at guards, Greenwood and Vandeweghe at forward and Gig Sims at center, for the first time this season. They buried Arizona State, 95-79. That lineup has not lost yet, winning nine straight.

It took a miraculous finish against the Sun Devils in the rematch last Thursday to keep that streak alive.

The Bruins trailed by four points with nine seconds to play, but pulled out an 85-83 victory.

Hamilton made two free throws to cut the lead to two points and Vandeweghe stole the inbound pass and was fouled. He made two free throws to tie the score.

Arizona State then missed a desperation shot, but Hamilton was fouled going for the rebound. There was no time showing on the clock, but the horn had not gone off. He made two free throws and the Bruins were 20-3.

Though the UCLA starters do most of the playing and scoring, reserves Tyren Naulls, James Wilkes and Darrell Allums are vital to the attack.

Naulls, a freshman guard, made four free throws in the final 13 seconds to secure the victory over Notre Dame, and Allums and Wilkes give the Bruins the muscle and versatility they need up front.

Cunningham does not want to start thinking about the tournament yet, even though his team is being touted along with Duke, Michigan State and Notre Dame as one of the four teams with the best chance to win it all.

"I try to keep everything in perspective and I try not to look too far ahead," he said.



Associated Press

Pete Maravich — Playing with a two-pound brace on his knee.

Maravich Out for Season

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 22 (UPI) — The New Orleans Jazz announced yesterday that Pete Maravich, their all-star guard, will the miss the remainder of the NBA season because of his injured knee.

"After discussions between Maravich, team management and two doctors, it was decided that due to the present condition of Pete's knee, it would be best he begin rehabilitation immediately to get ready for the 1979-80 season," a team spokesman said.

Maravich has played in 49 of the Jazz's 61 games this year, wearing a two-pound brace on his right knee. He also played in the NBA All-Star game last month.

The former All-America from Louisiana State injured his knee on Jan. 31, 1978, in a game against Buffalo during which he made a running between-the-legs pass and lost his balance. He appeared in only 50 games last year.

Since his injury, Maravich has adopted a strict diet, avoiding coffee, sugar, white bread and salt. "I plan to live to 100 and I plan on playing basketball until I'm 50 — not in the NBA, but playing in some manner," Maravich said last May.

The last time Maravich played a full season was 1976-77, when he led the league in scoring. He was the top scorer for New Orleans so far this year, averaging 22.6 points per game, but was ranked 17th in the NBA.

The Jazz, at 19-43, have the worst record in the National Basketball Association.

Tigers Decide to Make Example Of Contract Dispute With Staub

LAKELAND, Fla., Feb. 22 (UPI) — The general manager of the Detroit Tigers, Jim Campbell, who is embroiled in a contract dispute with Rusty Staub, plans to set an example by taking a stand against the escalating salaries of major league ballplayers.

"This business has become unglued," Campbell said, referring to the "astronomical" salaries that leading players have been receiving and the fact that Staub, who knocked in 121 runs as the Tigers' designated hitter last year, has threatened to quit unless he is given a contract extension.

"In my estimation, it's gotten completely out of hand," Campbell said. "Somebody has got to take a stand and make up his mind what's good for the game. I guess that's going to be us. I don't mean for the whole industry, necessarily. But as far as we're concerned, we're taking a stand on the renegotiation of contracts."

Staub has asked the Tigers to extend his $200,000-a-year contract, which has two years to run, for an additional three years, or until 1983.

Campbell said that he "intends to honor" Staub's contract and will not renegotiate with Staub or any other Tiger. Staub, who owns a restaurant in New York, said that he will retire if he is not given the extension.

"I'm not going to back down," Campbell said. "He [Staub] may decide to hang them up. If he does, that's his decision. If he does, we'll have to make somebody else the DH [designated hitter]."

Campbell was not as angered by Staub's request for the contract extension as he was by Staub's threat to retire.

"If he said he'd play out the two years remaining on the contract, but he would like to talk about three more years, I'd be glad to discuss it," Campbell said. "I might not give it to him, but I'd consider it. Where the breakdown came was when he said, 'If you don't do it right now, I'll quit.' "

Rodgers Sets Record In 25,000-Meter Run

SARATOGA, Calif., Feb. 22 (UPI) — Bill Rodgers, one of the prize long-distance runners in the United States, broke the world record for 25,000-meter run in a race here yesterday.

Rodgers, running for the Greater Boston Track Club, covered the distance in 1 hour, 14 minutes, 11.8 seconds, exactly five seconds better than the mark set by Finland's Pekka Paivarinta in 1975.

NFL Giants Appoint Perkins Head Coach

EAST RUTHERFORD, N.J., Feb. 22 (UPI) — Ray Perkins, a former wide receiver who helped mold the San Diego Chargers into an offensive power last season, today was named head coach of the New York Giants.

The selection of the 37-year-old Perkins ended two months of internal squabbling between the Mara family to find a successor to John McVay, who was fired Dec. 18. Perkins was selected by the new general manager, George Young, from six candidates.

Perkins, who served as offensive coordinator for the Chargers last season, entered the picture after Young was appointed general manager last week. Perkins and Young have known each other since 1968, when both were with the Baltimore Colts — Perkins as a wide receiver and Young as a scout and assistant coach.

"We tried to find a coach as fast as we could without being hasty," Young said. "We were all in agreement that we found the best guy available for the Giants at the present time. He's an outstanding prospect and I'm so happy for the Giants and Mara family."

Perkins said that his top priority would be to form a staff, but under league rules, he has only until March 1 to hire coaches from other NFL staffs.

'Great Honor'

"It's a great honor, needless to say, to be chosen head coach of the Giants," Perkins said. "To me it's not just one of 28 teams. It's a situation made for me. I met with the Maras and George Young all day yesterday and I feel they're good people and I like working with good people."

Perkins described himself as a country boy from Mississippi who went to Alabama, played a little bit at Baltimore and has had aspirations to be a head coach since high school.

As a former wide receiver, Perkins said he leaned heavily toward a pass-oriented offensive attack, provided the team was sound defensively. The Giants have had few problems defensively in the past few years but have been one of the poorest offensive teams in the NFL.

Young's interest in Perkins reportedly heightened after an impressive display of offensive fireworks by the Chargers in a game against Miami at the end of last season.

Perkins also was considered by the Oakland Raiders as a candidate for head coach but lost out to Tom Flores.

The offensive coordinator of the Dallas Cowboys, Dan Reeves, had been the first choice of the Giants' president, Wellington Mara, but Reeves said last night that he was never offered the job. Neither Mara, nor his nephew, Tim, were able to agree on a general manager or coach until recently.

Another candidate, Jerry Rhome, the Seattle Seahawks' offensive coordinator, withdrew from consideration on Tuesday. Others included John Idzik, the New York Jets' offensive coordinator; Joe Scannella, coach of the Montreal Alouettes, and Joe Restic, the head coach at Harvard.

Rozelle, Writing to Fan, Agrees Super-Bowl Penalty Was Wrong

NEW YORK, Feb. 22 (AP) — The commissioner of the National Football League, Pete Rozelle, responding to the complaint of an irate Dallas Cowboy fan, has agreed that a crucial penalty against Dallas in the Super Bowl should not have been called.

Mrs. Winifred Hale of Forney, Texas, had written to NFL headquarters, expressing "my dismay over the poor officiating at the Super Bowl." She was particularly upset over a pass-interference penalty called by Fred Swearington against Cowboy defensive back Benny Barnes that gave the Steelers fourth-quarter possession at the Cowboy 23. Four plays later, Pittsburgh scored for a 28-17 lead with seven minutes left. The Steelers eventually won, 35-31.

In his answer, Mr. Rozelle wrote:

"Dear Mrs. Hale: After viewing films of the play, we are of the opinion that there should have been no penalty called on the [Lynn] Swann-Barnes play in the Super Bowl. Careful analysis of tape and films indicates that Barnes tripped himself while incidental contact was occurring and Swann fell over him as he cut toward where the ball was coming down.

"Under the circumstances, an official has to make a judgment in a split second. This call was made as Swann attempted to pull loose from Barnes' legs, which had entangled one of his feet after he fell.

"Our post-mortem, and again this conclusion was reached after careful analysis of film and tape coverage, indicated no other officiating mistakes and many excellent, pressure calls. On the [Thomas] Henderson sack, for example, a Pittsburgh player broke his stance at the line of scrimmage — automatically a penalty that stops the clock and nullifies all succeeding action.

"Sincerely, Pete Rozelle, Commissioner."

Turner's 'Tenacious' Wins Miami-Nassau Yacht Race

By William N. Wallace

NASSAU, the Bahamas, Feb. 22 (NYT) — Ted Turner, the South's leading sports entrepreneur who sails as well as he talks, won the Miami-to-Nassau ocean race today in his white-hulled 61-foot sloop appropriately named Tenacious.

This was Turner's first victory this season on the Southern Ocean Racing Conference circuit, in which he has been a prominent competitor for 13 years. The victory came under rugged conditions in the fifth event of the six-race series.

The wind direction for the 43d Miami-to-Nassau event favored the larger yachts in Class A. Kialoa, a 79-foot yacht from Los Angeles, set a record for the new course of 193 miles. Jim Kilroy's sloop, the largest in the fleet, with a mast reaching up 100 feet, made the passage in 20 hours, with an impressive acerage speed of 10 knots. Kialoa, enjoying winds of 20 to 35 knots, arrived here yesterday at 10 a.m.

Handicap Advantage

The smaller Tenacious had a handicap advantage over Kialoa of 3 hours, 40 minutes and thus beat Kilroy's vessel by six minutes on corrected time. Kialoa was second in Class A and in the fleet.

The victory for the 40-year-old Turner of Atlanta moved Tenacious from eighth place to third in the SORC standings, with one race to go, the short Nassau Cup event here tomorrow.

Bert Keenan's Acadia, a fast 51-foot sloop from New Orleans, remains in first plce for the SORC championship, which this year has attracted an impressive ocean-racing fleet of 66 yachts from the United States and four foreign nations.

The SORC title is far from decided. Acadia, which in this last race placed fourth in Class B and 13th in the fleet, has only a 2-point lead, 1720 to 1,718, over Williwaw, also in Class B. Williwaw is Seymour Smell's new 45-foot sloop from Perth Amboy, N.J., whose helmsman, Dennis Conner, is Turner's potential rival for the defense of the American's Cup next summer.

Perry Rejects Padres' Offer

SAN DIEGO, Feb. 22 (AP) — Gaylord Perry, the Cy Young Award winner, has rejected a contract that offered exactly what he asked, the San Diego Padres said.

"We all agreed to a 1980 contract last week," said Ballard Smith, vice president of the Padres. "But when we went back to Gaylord with it, there was a new condition we couldn't meet." He did not say what the new condition was.

Perry said in a telephone interview that "I keep telling the Padres, if they don't want me, they should trade me."

NHL Standings

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE

Patrick Division

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
NY Islanders	36	10	10	82	256	152
NY Rangers	32	19	6	70	241	198
Atlanta	32	22	5	69	237	202
Philadelphia	25	19	13	63	185	177

Smythe Division

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
Chicago	22	25	10	54	174	201
Vancouver	18	31	9	45	171	223
St. Louis	13	38	8	34	174	258
Colorado	12	38	8	32	161	246

WALES CONFERENCE

Norris Division

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
Montreal	39	10	8	86	237	139
Los Angeles	25	26	8	58	210	212
Pittsburgh	24	24	8	56	197	200
Washington	18	32	9	45	200	251
Detroit	13	31	16	40	183	223

Adams Division

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
Boston	33	16	10	76	234	165
Toronto	24	25	11	59	188	183
Buffalo	23	22	11	57	182	182
Minnesota	23	26	8	54	191	189

Wednesday's Results

N.Y. Rangers 7, St. Louis 3
Pittsburgh 3, Montreal 1
Detroit 4, Washington 3
Chicago 3, Buffalo 2
Minnesota 5, Toronto 1
Los Angeles 3, Boston 1



United Press International

Don Maloney of the Rangers (left) waits for the puck after goalie Ed Staniowski of St. Louis blocked a shot by another Ranger during New York's 7-3 victory over the Blues at Madison Square Garden. Maloney was able to score on the rebound.

Moonlighter's Recollections

A True(?) Story of a Horse Called Levi

By Red Smith

NEW YORK, Feb. 22 (NYT) — Charles Patrick swears this is a true story. Patrick is an amateur of the running horse and a pro at tennis who moonlights as the entire athletic department of Bard College in Annandale-on-Hudson. Bard is a college of the liberal arts and sciences highly esteemed in academic circles for integrity. It follows that if the athletic department at Bard says a story is true, then true it must be. We now turn the typewriter over to Patrick:

"News stories about ringers and fixes in horse racing remind me of a tale I heard years ago. It wasn't about betting on a sure thing at the race track but rather about putting over a good thing in a race run by people. The story goes back to my youth in Highland, N.Y., when I knew a character named Levi.

"Levi was about 65 years old when I knew him. He had clear, penetrating blue eyes and the strength and stamina of a horse. In fact, he thought he was a horse. He was in the junk business and would pull his wagon loaded with junk (the stuff we call antiques today).

Hauling the Wagon

"Often as a boy I saw him harnessed to his wagon trotting past our house. Often you could hear him whinny and see him shake his head just as the trotters do at the harness tracks. Daily, he hauled that wagon from Centerville to Poughkeepsie and back, a distance of about 15 miles each way. This, as I say, was when he was in his 60s; legend had it around town that when he was a young man no other mortal could run as fast or as far as Levi.

"In the early 1920s the city of Poughkeepsie had a long-distance foot race on the Fourth of July, and it wasn't uncommon for the sporting gentlemen of the area to wager big money on the outcome. Runners came from both Dutchess and Ulster Counties. Levi, a resident of Highland, was unknown in racing circles, which made him an ideal instrument for sharpies hoping to make a killing.

"One day some of the boys talked Levi into a pub for a few beers. Levi never took charity, but he would never turn down a drink. They talked about the race and, after a few drinks, convinced Levi that he should enter.

"They had no doubt that he would win, but for insurance they got the committee to lay out a tough five-mile course through the woods near Centerville. Twice a week they trained Levi over the course. Approaching the start, he would prance and neigh like a horse. Then he would take off, and his times were phenomenal. As the holiday drew near, they grew more and more convinced that they could put over their sleeper at a nice price.

"In those days, bookmakers handled the action on this race just as they did on horses. One could shop for odds among the bookies. The boys raised $3,000, which they felt they could place on Levi at odds of 8 or 10 to 1.

"On the day of the race the $3,000 was bet at an average of 8 to 1. Levi showed up in an old pair of boots and blue jeans that he had worn for years. It was a hot day, and he wanted to run without a shirt, but the judges wouldn't allow this because he had to have a number pinned on his back. After some discussion it was agreed that his long underwear could serve as a track suit. As usual he was fortified with beer, and as starting time approached he was prancing like a stallion.

"Post time was 2 p.m., which meant that the fastest runners should finish around 2:25. For the last 300 yards, snow fencing lined both sides of the home stretch. Spectators and high school bands occupied bleachers along the last 100 yards or so.

"Around 2:20 the boys were looking for their noble steed. All of a sudden, a clamor arose. A band struck up. Someone shouted: 'Here comes the hick in his underwear!'

"At least 100 yards ahead of his field, Levi came down the stretch like Man o' War. He raced into a tunnel of sound — shouts, cheers, laughter. Then all of a sudden he whinnied, jumped straight up, and bolted for the fence. He cleared it in a bound and headed for the Hudson River.

"Under the roar of the crowd you could hear the moans of the conspirators. Because they hadn't worked Levi in front of a crowd, a $24,000 payoff evaporated. Levi thought like a horse, and when he was spooked by the crowd he acted like one. Tapped out, the boys trudged out of the park. 'Why the hell,' one of them asked, 'didn't we put blinkers on the boob?' "

Decision Surprises Agent

Cauthen to Race for a Year in Europe

By James Tuite

NEW YORK, Feb. 22 (NYT) — Steve Cauthen has decided to ride for a year on European tracks, a move that comes as a surprise to West Coast racing officials — and especially to the young jockey's agent, Harry Hacek.

Hacek, according to a spokesman for Santa Anita Park, heard the report on television and "was quite upset" when he went to the track's administration officers to get more information.

The contract for Cauthen to ride for Robert Sangster, an English owner, is to be signed tomorrow, according to the Santa Anita source. Sangster was quoted in London as saying that he already had signed the 18-year-old jockey.

The signing was arranged by William MacDonald, who was acting as agent for Sangster, a multimillionaire operator of soccer polls. MacDonald, managing director of the California-based International Horse Brokers Ltd., was traveling through the South yesterday and not available for comment. MacDonald has been discussing the deal with Cauthen's parents for several weeks.

Cauthen's failure to maintain the high percentage of winners that earned more then $6 million for him as an apprentice in 1977 was a factor in her son's decision to go abroad, his mother, Myra, said.

"But more than that," she said by telephone from her home in Walton, Ky., "Steve thought that this would be a wonderful time to race in Europe. It would be a learning experience. It would be different if he's to some stakes horses going for [illegible] here but Steve has [illegible]."

Cauthen [illegible] probably the best [illegible] of 1978 — Affirmed, the Triple Crown winner — helped him to continue making headlines. But then he hit a riding slump, both in California and then in New York. After riding two winners on Jan. 1, he rode 110 consecutive losers before winning again on Feb. 1.

Along the way, he lost his New York agent, Lenny Goodman. He also lost Affirmed, who won under Lafitt Pincay after Cauthen had been taken off. He lost the horses provided by Laz Barrerra, a trainer who had come to regard Cauthen as another son.

Cauthen will be a first-string rider for Sangster in a division of his stable trained by Barry Hills. Lester Piggott will continue as the first-string jockey for the division of the Sangster stable trained in Ireland by Vincent O'Brien.

Sangster refused to discuss the financial arrangements he made to get Cauthen, but it was reported that he had been willing to pay $400,000 over the standard jockey fee of 10 percent of purse winnings.

Frank (Jimmy) Kilroe, vice president and racing secretary of Santa Anita, said that Cauthen was not likely to have problems with the different mode of European racing than would most American jockeys.

"Steve's style is much more like Willie Shoemaker's than say, Angel Cordero's," Kilroe said. "And the Shoe was quite successful in Europe last year. He and Cauthen have more of a sit-still style, as against Cordero's more daring style."

"Would the fact that European racing is clockwise, rather than counterclockwise, bother her son? "Oh my, no," she said. "As his father says, he races in both directions out in our pasture."



Steve Cauthen

Women's Circuit In Basketball Growing in U.S.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Feb. 22 (UPI) — The Women's Professional Basketball League will expand from 8 to at least 14 teams next year, an official says.

Kate McEnroe, a spokesman for the league's office, said that the WBL already has 28 applications from individuals and groups interested in developing a franchise for the women's league, which began play this year. "We are screening them very carefully," she said.

Franchises are operating in Houston, Des Moines, New York, Chicago, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Elizabeth, N.J., and Dayton, Ohio.

McEnroe said franchises are expected to be granted by the league's directors to San Francisco and St. Louis for teams to begin play next year.

Also looking "very strong" right now are potential franchises in Boston, Philadelphia, Los Angeles and Phoenix, McEnroe said.

"There also are applications from San Diego and New Orleans and possibly Seattle and Portland," she said. "A good sign of a solid league is expansion and we have a good program under way."

McEnroe said that the league's management was not concerned by the initial small crowds in some cities. She said that the owners were prepared to lose money initially.

"They figured that they needed to get 2,000 to 3,000 people to break even and they realized that in the beginning this wasn't going to happen. They knew in all likelihood they would probably lose money," she said.

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Washington	39	18	.684	—
Philadelphia	33	23	.589	5½
New Jersey	29	28	.509	10
Boston	24	34	.414	15½
New York	25	37	.403	16½

Central Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
San Antonio	36	25	.590	—
Houston	32	26	.552	2½
Atlanta	32	29	.525	4
Cleveland	24	35	.407	11
Detroit	23	37	.383	12½
New Orleans	19	43	.306	17½

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Midwest Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Kansas City	38	21	.644	—
Denver	33	29	.532	6½
Milwaukee	26	36	.419	13½
Indiana	25	35	.417	13½
Chicago	22	37	.373	16

Pacific Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Seattle	37	22	.627	—
Phoenix	36	24	.600	1½
Los Angeles	36	24	.600	1½
Portland	29	29	.500	7½
San Diego	30	31	.492	8
Golden State	28	33	.459	10

Wednesday's Results

New Jersey 123, Phoenix 112
Atlanta 106, Portland 83
Detroit 106, Philadelphia 99 (ot)
Seattle 96, New Orleans 94
Kansas City 133, Milwaukee 112
Denver 114, Indiana 109
Boston 101, Golden State 97

NHL Standings

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE

Patrick Division

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
NY Islanders	36	10	10	82	256	152
NY Rangers	32	19	6	70	241	198
Atlanta	32	22	5	69	237	202
Philadelphia	25	19	13	63	185	177

Smythe Division

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
Chicago	22	25	10	54	174	201
Vancouver	18	31	9	45	171	223
St. Louis	13	38	8	34	174	258
Colorado	12	38	8	32	161	246

WALES CONFERENCE

Norris Division

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
Montreal	39	10	8	86	237	139
Los Angeles	25	26	8	58	210	212
Pittsburgh	24	24	8	56	197	200
Washington	18	32	9	45	200	251
Detroit	13	31	16	40	183	223

Adams Division

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
Boston	33	16	10	76	234	165
Toronto	24	25	11	59	188	183
Buffalo	23	22	11	57	182	182
Minnesota	23	26	8	54	191	189

Wednesday's Results

N.Y. Rangers 7, St. Louis 3
Pittsburgh 3, Montreal 1
Detroit 4, Washington 3
Chicago 3, Buffalo 2
Minnesota 5, Toronto 1
Los Angeles 3, Boston 1

WHA Standings

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
Edmonton	31	21	0	62	216	169
New England	27	20	7	61	221	193
Winnipeg	27	25	6	60	221	217
Quebec	27	22	4	58	196	178
Cincinnati	24	27	5	53	200	204
Birmingham	21	29	4	46	191	220
x-Indianapolis	5	18	2	12	78	130

x-team disbanded

Wednesday's Result

Winnipeg 5, New England 2

Col[illegible]ball

Boston Coll. 99, Boston U. 84
Mansfield 102, Buffalo St. 74
Northeastern 73, LIU 69
Penn St. 56, Massachusetts 42
Syracuse 120, Niagara 82
Temple 76, St. Joseph's 68
Tufts 94, Colby 85
West Chester 68, Delaware 45

South

Clemson 70, Duke 49
E. Kentucky 119, U. of South 58
Maryland 56, Wake Forest 53
Roanoke 89, Longwood 53
Virginia 44, Wm. & Mary 40

Midwest

C. Mich. 80, Ohio U. 62
Cleveland St. 93 Wayne St. 59
Iowa St. 66, Oklahoma 65
Kansas 66, Nebraska 59
Miami 72, Toledo 68 (ot)
Missouri 67, Kansas St. 63
Moorhead 103, Southwest St. 70
Notre Dame 88, Oklahoma City 60

Southwest

E. New Mexico 79, Panhandle St. 78
Oklahoma St. 55, Colorado 53
SMU 89, TCU 77

West

W. Baptist 97, Hawaii Pacific 84

Observer

Beyond Imagination

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — Contrary to popular cliche, the world is getting bigger, not smaller. The fact was borne in upon me recently by a man who had just sped in from Europe aboard the Concorde and told me about lunch in Switzerland the previous day.

Soup, omelets and wine for two, he said, had cost him $80. At that moment, Switzerland relocated itself at a distance of approximately 100,000 miles from my part of the Eastern Seaboard. This is not quite as remote as the moon, but it is still a distance more than I care to traverse. Since then, Switzerland has disappeared without trace from my map of the planet.

Baker

Many other places have also put unsurmountable distance between me and them during the past few years. Countries that used to lie just across the pond have picked up and moved beyond the Himalayas of imagination. In the time when all Americans were rich Americans, France was as near as Philadelphia and Germany as close as Buffalo. Now they are remote, unreachable lands from which Marco Polos return with exotic tales of $50 cab rides and $150-a-night hotels.

* * *

This phenomenon is caused by the decline of the dollar. The scientific law is easily formulated: Distance expands in direct proportion to the dollar's contraction.

We are speaking, of course, of the geography most people carry in their minds, which has nothing to do with time and physical distance. Everybody knows that in physical terms the Concorde and the ballistic missile have shrunk the world to the size of a prune, but the world most people inhabit has little connection to these arid laboratory measurements.

In the geography most of us carry in our heads, the world is divided into four zones: home places, inner places, outer places and dark places.

Any place where a light lunch for two costs $80 becomes a dark place — that is, a place so fantastic, so macabre that none but the bravest explorer ever hopes to see it. Inner places are places that seem easily reached from home places. For a New Yorker, Asbury Park is an inner place these days, but so is Los Angeles.

Outer places are places you can reach without great difficulty but which you are not very interested in reaching. For a New Yorker, Greenland is a typical outer place. So is Newark. So is Washington, D.C.

Until the dollar started its tailspin, there were few dark places. Except for a few Communist tyrannies, most of the world seemed cosily close once you got to the airport. If Americans did not flock to South America, it was not because the Latin world was unreachable, but because we were not very interested in reaching it. It was an outer place.

Western Europe was an inner place. You went over for conventions, a two-week vacation, a visit with a child to whom it had become a home place, or the pure pleasure of getting out of town for a weekend.

European inflation, coupled with the fall of the American dollar, sent much of Europe spinning off into the unreachable realm of the dark places for me when I realized that to see Paris again I would have to take quarters on a park bench and carry my lunch over in a brown bag.

Suddenly, with their $80 lunches, $50 cab rides and $150 hotels, the lovely old inner places have moved so far beyond the American reach that to traverse those forbidding distances again will be impossible unless I pull off a magnificent tax swindle or lease myself to a corporation whose expense-account practices would warm the heart of a safecracker.

And we have this stunning geographical absurdity. The Concorde shrinks the distance between New York and Paris to the span of a bus ride to Providence while the mechanics of international currency make the journey as inconceivable as a camel trek from Marrakech to Ulan Bator.

I can conceive of riding the Concorde, but only to Asbury Park.

A Factory That Fits The Dutch to a Klomp

By Gary Yerkey

LEKKERKERK, The Netherlands (IHT) — The levee runs along the wide River Lek, 12 miles east of Rotterdam. On the side of the levee opposite the river, tiny houses, lower than the river itself, stand shoulder to shoulder, each with a garden in soggy soil. Narrow canals run away from the levee into the flat farmland as far as the eye can see. There are no blond-haired boys bravely plugging holes. But there are people — many of them — wearing wooden shoes, called *klompen* in Dutch.

They come from the Van Zwienen & Zonen Klompenfabriek, a wooden-shoe factory here that has been in the Van Zwienen family for 150 years. Today, it still produces 100 pairs of *klompen* per day.

The factory, a building the size of a two-car garage surrounded by piles of huge logs, occupies Number 150 on the levee road, called Schuwacht. Smoke billows from the chimney, and around the building sawdust stands in heaps.

The 'Zon' in 'Zonen'

A fair-haired man decked out in brightly painted wooden shoes comes forth and introduces himself as Mr. van Zwienen, "the boss." This is Doris, fiftyish, the *zon* in Van Zwienen & Zonen and the man who now runs the show. His father, he tells the visitor, is hard at work inside, and it is his father's grandfather who started the business 150 years ago. Doris pulls up a hunk of log, offers a pair of *klompen* to his guest, and the talk turns to wood.

"Is it really true," the guest asks, "that the factory makes about 100 pairs of wooden shoes every day, and if so, who buys them?"

"Yes, that's right," Doris replies, "about 4,000 pairs a year. And the interesting thing is that we sell almost none to tourists. They go to the farmers in the neighborhood, and to *doe-het-zelf* gardeners and to their wives."

"How big is 'the neighborhood'?"

"We are the only wooden-shop factory in a radius from here of about 50 kilometers, and we serve the people within that area. You see, wooden shoes, which are made from soft but nonporous willow wood, are still the best things to wear when working in the wet fields. They keep out the moisture and they are cleaned very easily. Just throw a bucket of water on them. But people today wear them not only in the fields but in town as well, and that's really what keeps the *klompenfabriek* in the business of making *klompen*. Asphalt or concrete will wear a pair of wooden shoes out in three weeks."

There are, Doris says, 75 wooden-shoe factories in the Netherlands today, each, like the Van Zwienen operation, employing between 5 and 10 workers. The total output of wooden shoes in the country per year has been estimated at 250,000 pairs. There are no schools for learning the craft, so the factories that still exist today are hand-me-downs. The Van Zwienen operation began, for example, when Doris' great-grandfather came to the Netherlands from Germany, where he had bought a load of willow wood cheap, and Doris' son, Marius, now a teenager, will run the business when he is older. Today, he gains experience by painting the shoes.

Tolerance for Boredom

That the making of wooden shoes requires skill — and a certain tolerance for boredom as well — is evident on a klomp around the shop. It took more skill, however, yesterday than it does today. Five years ago, before the factory bought its first automatic wooden-shoe-making machines, it took a craftsman two hours to carve a pair by hand. Now it takes five minutes to watch a machine do it almost as well.

Each of the shop's five machines performs a separate task — cutting up 18-inch-long logs into wedge-shaped blocks; shaping the outsides of the shoes (following wooden molds); carving out the insides (also following molds); polishing both the insides and the outsides; and lopping off the knobs at the ends of the blocks that were used to hold the shoes in place during the previous operations.



Gary Yerkey

Doris van Zwienen checks finished product in family factory.

"I can still carve a pair of wooden shoes by hand," says Doris' father. "But now I only do it once a year, for the big exhibition." He is referring to the largest and most famous wooden-shoe exhibition, and carving contest, in the Netherlands, held each year during the first week of October in St. Oedenrode, in the province of North Brabant.

What the elder Van Zwienen still does (he works an eight-hour day, six days a week) is cut up the 18-inch logs into smaller hunks of wood so that each will make exactly one shoe, with no wasted wood. With machines doing the rest of the work, that job is the one left requiring the most skill. "Eyeing the original log and seeing exactly two, three or four shoes in it, and then cutting it so that there's no waste, that takes some real skill," Doris says.

Trimmed of their branches, trees arrive at the Van Zwienen factory naturally wet. When they have been made into shoes and are ready to sell, they are dry. In between is a drying room heated to 45 degrees Centigrade by fire from sawdust. "Nothing is wasted here: it is a very efficient system," says Doris.

Some of the shoes are painted — each factory has its own design. But most of the shoes are left their natural color and varnished. That's how the farmers like them, Doris says. Those painted white go to women for Sunday wear.

When asked about prices, Doris gets upset. "In Amsterdam," he says, "I've seen wooden shoes made especially for tourists selling for 40 guilders [about $20]. That's ridiculous! They shouldn't be selling for more than 18 guilders, because that's about what they're worth in material labor." Prices at the Van Zwienen factory range from 8.50 guilders, for children's unpainted shoes, to 16.50 guilders, for varnished or painted shoes in men's sizes.

"This factory exists primarily to serve the needs of the immediate region, not tourists. We welcome visitors and are proud that tourists take home wooden shoes as something to remember the Dutch people by. But the Van Zwienen family policy for years has been that the local customers come first."

In an age when many folk customs have turned from their origins to tourist memorabilia, such a sense of community responsibility is surprising. It appears that wooden shoes have always fit the Dutch best.

PEOPLE: *Rod Steiger Is Sued For Unmarried Bliss*

Actor **Rod Steiger** joined a growing list of performers that have been sued by their former mistresses. In a Superior Court petition, **Sherry Steiger**, 41, asserts she and her former husband had an oral agreement to share property acquired during the time they lived together — beginning nearly three years before they married. The Steigers were married on April 21, 1973, and separated last June. Mrs. Steiger contends that although she and the 53-year-old actor signed a prenuptial agreement in March, 1973, an oral contract existed between them stemming from April, 1970. She contends Steiger agreed to support her for the rest of her life in "a style and manner established during the time the parties lived together."

* * *

Up for sale at the C. G. Sloan auction house in Washington was a bronze bust of **Adolf Hitler** that supposedly had been taken from his Berlin bunker in May, 1945. True, it had been shot full of holes by Russian soldiers presumably intent on making a political statement, but it was a bit of historical debris all the same. **Carl Levin**, a Washington public relations man, vouches for the authenticity of the bust. In 1945, he was a correspondent for The New York Herald Tribune, and, he says, he managed to get past the Russians guarding the bunker and spirit the sculpture away with the help of his driver. For years it rested in his office, but recent interest in Hitler memorabilia encouraged Levin to unload his acquisition. Suggested price: $10,000. There were no takers, not at that price anyway, and auctioneers placed the bust, holes and all, back in storage to try again some other time.

* * *

In Niagara Falls, Ontario, **Simon** the parrot, who for two months had been learning to say help, screamed that word over and over Wednesday when a smoke detector failed to sound during a fire. His screams may have saved the life of owner **Diane Primerano**. Mrs. Primerano had just seen her husband, **Anthony**, off to work and her three children off to school when the parrot started screaming. The Primeranos have had Simon since June, but were thinking of selling him because son **Mark**, 11, seems to be allergic to the parrot. But Mrs. Primerano said she now has changed her mind. "We were going to get a dog, but now I think we'll keep Simon," she said.

* * *

The annual Freedoms Foundation award ceremonies will honor **Mamie Dowd Eisenhower**, **Alexander Solzhenitsyn** and the late **Hubert Humphrey** for their efforts "to make America a better place." Mrs. Eisenhower, the widow of President Eisenhower, was picked to receive the American Exemplar Medal "for her friendly and generous spirit, her unselfish concern for the future, dedication to young people and unfailing love of our country." Humphrey, was awarded the Distinguished Statesman Medal "for years of selfless public service." Solzhenitsyn is among about 30 people and corporations to receive the George Washington Honor Medal. He is singled out for his speech made at Harvard in May called "A World Split Apart."

—SAMUEL JUSTICE



Associated Press

Sylvester Stallone, impersonating a Roman gladiator, performs a duet with a lion during recent taping of "The Muppet Show."

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